"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, with probable snow, Monday; colder by night; fair and colder Tuesday; fresh to strong west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,198. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

URGE REFERENDUM ON HOME RULE

Brown Committee Wants City to Vote on Mandatory Legislation Affecting Employes' Pay.

HAS PLANS FOR ECONOMY

Proposes Legislation Which It Says Will Save $12,900,000 a Year.

MINORITY PICKS FLAWS

Calls Recommendations "Inadequate" and Hints at Effort to Pacify the Municipality.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The first report of the Brown Legislative Committee, which has been investigating New York City's finances, will go to the Legislature tomorrow night with the recommendation that there be a referendum in New York City on the question of mandatory legislation—that is, that the voters of the city be allowed to say whether the City Government or the State Government shall fix the salaries of New York City teachers, firemen, police, and other employes. The committee flatly refuses to take the word of the Mitchel Administration that the city at large wishes the municipal government to have this power and points out that all of the so-called mandatory legislation has been passed by the votes of New York City representatives in the Legislature.

While there are many pages of findings and recommendations in the report, the mandatory legislation referendum overshadows in importance all other recommendations, for the committee expresses a doubt that residents of New York City are as anxious for home rule as they are represented to be by members of the city administration, and the up-State leaders would look upon the result of such a referendum vote as a final decision.

"With the different opinions upon this issue held by the administration upon the one hand and the majority of the local representatives of the city in the Legislature upon the other, the State is unable to determine which represents the popular demand," the report says. "The committee, therefore, proposes that the question be settled by a referendum in the city. The result of this referendum will indicate whether the city desires to fix the salaries of its public servants or insists upon the performance of that duty by the State.

"If adopted, it will operate to repeal all statutes fixing the compensation of city officers and to firmly establish the principle of local control. If defeated, it will silence controversy as to existing statutory salaries and warn the State that it must institute a system by special committees in the Legislature, by commission or otherwise, for the discharge of a responsibility hitherto but indifferently performed."

The whole tenor of the report is that New York City must work out its own financial salvation. Nevertheless, the committee has prepared legislation, which it estimates will save the city $12,900,000 a year. The committee has drafted for early introduction bills with these objects in view:

Conferring on the city power, subject to referendum, to fix the salaries of its officers and employes other than judicial officers.

Putting county expenses, including salaries, subject to referendum, under control of the city.

Providing by constitutional amendment for making county bills in the City of New York city bills.

Enacting the "pay-as-you-go" policy into law.

Changing the time for the collection of taxes from May and November to January and July.

Giving control of all expenditures by the Water Supply Board, Court House Board, and the First District Public Service Commission to the City Government.

Charging the State with the regulative expenses of the First District Public Service Commission.

Prohibiting further construction by the State of roads in cities, and prohibiting the maintenance of county roads by the State.

Taking over the city's normal schools and maintaining them at State expense.

Dividing the automobile tax with the counties, subject to the restriction that the money be expended on roads.

Providing that any additional excise tax be divided between the State and city.

Turning the Sheriff's fees of New York County into the city treasury.

Abolishing the civil jail.

Giving the Board of Estimate power to consolidate departments.

Would Save $12,900,000.

The committee submits the following table of the estimated saving to the city in the 1916 tax levy from an adoption of its specific suggestions:

City's share of automobile tax....	$400,000
City's share additional excise tax..	1,000,000
Saving in interest on revenue bonds complete in 1920..................	3,500,000
Regulative cost of Public Service Commission assumed by State...	500,000
City normal schools supported by State	500,000
Saving in cost of administration through abolition and consolidation of departments..............	2,000,000
Saving in bringing county government under city control..........	2,500,000
Saving by conferring on city power to fix salaries..................	2,500,000
Total............................	$12,900,000

The committee says that if it is desired that it go further into New York City finances, its authority should be extended until Jan. 1, 1917, and it should receive an additional appropriation.

The report explains at great length

Continued on Page 3.

BIG GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK IN THE CATTEGAT

Believed to Have Struck a Mine—Wireless Calls for Help Suddenly Cease.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Feb. 7, (via London.)—A large German warship has been sunk in the Cattegat, between the Island of Anvolt and the Swedish Coast, according to a dispatch received here, quoting the newspaper Helsingor Avis.

The dispatch says it is supposed that the vessel struck a mine. Wireless calls for help were heard, but these ceased after a time.

195 KILLED BY BLAST IN AUSTRIAN ARSENAL

Three Buildings Blown Up at the Famous Skoda Plant in Pilsen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Secolo has received a wire from Bucharest which says that, according to information received there from a trustworthy source, a terrific explosion of melinite occurred in the famous Austrian arsenal of Skoda, in Pilsen, Bohemia.

Three factory buildings, including that set apart for manufacture of the renowned 305-millimeter hydraulic guns, were blown into the air and 195 employes perished in the ruins.

Pilsen is a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants lying at the confluence of the Mies and Radbusa Rivers, fifty-two miles west-southwest of Prague. Although it has had various thriving manufacturing interests, it has been noted principally for its municipal brewery, which occupies a quarter of the city and has cellars extending for miles.

The Skoda arsenal, which has superseded these other activities since the war began, makes all the big guns and many of those of smaller calibre for the Austrian navy.

DRIVE KAISER'S FORCES OUT OF KAMERUN

Anglo-French Operations Succeed and Nearly 15,000 Men Are Interned in Spanish Guinea.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 of their colonial troops from the German colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here today.

The troops have been disarmed and interned. The Government is taking measures for their sustenance.

This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing a conclusion.

BERLIN AERODROME DESTROYED BY FIRE

New Aircraft Prey to Flames, According to Advices Received in Basle.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 6, (via Paris.)—Fire has virtually destroyed the Johannisthal Aerodrome, just outside Berlin, according to private telegrams from Munich and Stuttgart received at Basle today.

Six or nine new aeroplanes are reported to have been destroyed in the blaze, which is said to have been the work of spies. No lives were lost.

WHITMAN PREFERS ALBANY, HE SAYS

Is for Hughes for President and Has No Desire Himself to be Vice President.

Governor Whitman denied at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday the report that he had agreed to run for Vice President on a ticket headed by ex-Senator Burton, Senator Borah, Senator Cummins, or some other Western man, with the understanding that David Jayne Hill should receive the nomination for Governor in this State.

"I have agreed to no such plan," said Governor Whitman. "I am for Justice Hughes for President. He would sweep the country and incidentally carry the Empire State. I will also say that I am desirous of another nomination for Governor of this State, if the people are satisfied with my stewardship so far."

In discussing the talk that David Jayne Hill might be a candidate for the Governorship, Governor Whitman said that such a movement would spread dismay among at least two factions which have other plans of their own as to the next Republican nominee for Governor. Governor Whitman would not elucidate this.

Uppermost in the Governor's mind now, he said, is the question of State financing.

"There is a sensible solution to the problem," said the Governor, "and we are going to reach it. I believe that the plan outlined by me Saturday night at the Real Estate Board dinner will stand the closest scrutiny and test, and, although there must of necessity be opposition in some directions, I believe it will be passed by the Legislature. It was no easy task for me to talk for an hour to after-dinner listeners on such a dry subject, yet I did so because the real estate man is as vitally concerned in State financing as any one."

There has been no decision, the Governor said, on the matter of a State Superintendent of Prisons. He believed that the department, for the time being, was in good hands, he said.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

Balgownie, Vessel of 1,061 Tons, Latest Victim on the Seas.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The British steamship Balgownie, 1,061 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of the second officer, was saved.

The Balgownie was 235 feet long, 30 feet beam and 17 feet deep. She was built at Aberdeen in 1880, and was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of London.

BRIDGES GUARDED; POLICE IN SUBWAY

Brooklyn and Manhattan Spans Watched While U. S. Warship Passes Under.

A TASTE OF MARTIAL LAW

Citizens with Valises, Suitcases and Bundles Held Up Under Threat of Search.

'BURGLAR HUNT,' POLICE SAY

Department Heads Hold Unusual Conferences — Bomb Plot Rumors Denied.

For the second time in twelve hours spectacular and unexpected action was taken by the Police Department when, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, extra policemen were hurried to Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges to guard the United States cruiser Washington against disaster as she passed under these structures on her way up the East River from Quarantine to her anchorage in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was the first time in the history of the Police Department or the navy yard that such extra precautionary measures had been taken.

As was the case twelve hours earlier, when policemen were rushed from nearby precinct houses to the various stations of the subway, the Hudson-Manhattan tube and Hudson Terminal Building, and other traffic centres, no explanation of yesterday's move was forthcoming from high police officials. Among the men concerned in this precautionary measure it was understood that they were to keep a sharp watch against the tossing of an explosive onto the cruiser's decks by some one on one of the bridges. They understood that Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, had made the special request to Police Commissioner Woods that this be done, but Mr. Woods could not be located, and Admiral Usher said he did not wish to discuss the affair.

Conference of Police Heads.

In their absence no official of the Police Department would acknowledge that he knew where the order had originated. Instead, there was displayed what appeared to be a keen desire to impress questioners with the notion that no unusual move had been made by the department, and that the activities of the preceding twenty-four hours had been entirely a part of routine police work.

That these activities included in addition the sudden assignment of uniformed men to various vantage points in the city, the calling of a conference which engaged the attention of Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, Inspectors Faurot and Cray, and Captains Jones and Wines for several hours yesterday afternoon, did not prevent Commissioner Woods from declaring them perfectly orthodox movements, which nothing out of the ordinary had occasioned. At the time of his declaration, the Commissioner's questioners were not aware, as he must have been, that extra details had been sent to guard the Washington, and Mr. Woods refrained from speaking of it. An attempt was made later to consult him on this topic. It was then that he could not be found.

The policemen on guard over the various traffic lines were drawn from the regular posts. At all subway stations at least four men were on duty, while at others where the exits are numerous the force was much greater. At one uptown station not only were all the exits guarded, but six other men hovered near in doorways and around corners. In some precincts the force on street patrol was so severely depleted that nearly every man remaining for ordinary duty covered two posts, which gave some men as much as ten blocks of street to watch. Persons not in the Police Department questioned the wisdom yesterday of uncovering so much of the city to burglars and cracksmen if the scheme was meant merely to trap thieves and not to guard subway property. The police heads seemed to think, however, that their method was justified.

New York, for the first time in years, got a taste of martial law early in the morning, when citizens carrying valises, bundles, or suitcases in the subway or elevated trains were subjected to investigation and threats of seizure by uniformed policemen. The policemen, in answer to indignant protests, explained tersely that they were acting under orders from Headquarters, and refused to discuss the matter further.

The surveillance at the subway and elevated stations was discontinued after 6 o'clock in the morning, but it was not long till the policemen were called to the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges while the Washington steamed up the East River. It was said, and not directly denied, that the men had been sent in response to a request from Admiral Usher, Commandant of the navy yard, who feared that "some sort of damage might be done the warship by persons on the bridges."

Vie in Their Denials.

The whole subject of police "verboten" in New York was laughed at yesterday at headquarters. Each Commissioner vied with the others in disavowing any fear of bombs or plotters, characterizing such fear as preposterous. They declared that the police on the subway and elevated stations had been sent because of information received at the office that sneak thieves, burglars, and safe breakers especially, had got away with their booty by carrying it to a place of safety on the Rapid Transit lines.

The police watch had, therefore, been spread as a gigantic dragnet to apprehend all such criminals. It had been in-

Continued on Page 4.

Rumania Threatened by Central Powers; Grain Deal and Irredentism Resented

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 6, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Secolo has received a delayed dispatch from its Rumanian representative at Ungheni stating that the Vienna and Berlin Governments have formally notified the Rumanian Government that they regard the eventual election of two Transylvanian irredentist parliamentary candidates, to be balloted for at Galatz and Caracal, and furthermore the sale of over 80,000 wagon loads of grain to England as acts hostile to the Central Powers, which will take measures accordingly.

The Rumanian Government at once replied that the Constitution did not permit the Government to thwart the election of irredentist candidates to Parliament, the Government only having the faculty of nullifying such elections by declaring them illegal. Concerning the sales of grain, Bucharest answered that this was altogether an economic question and that the responsible authority must necessarily safeguard the economic interests of a country, which cannot be deprived of its sources of gain.

The latest messages report Bulgar and Turkish troops moving towards the Rumanian frontier.

Another message published in Rome from a German source alleges that the Rumanian Government offered to compromise by supplying the Austro-Germans with an extra consignment of 100,000 trucks of cereals.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—The tension between Rumania and the Central Powers appears to be approaching the breaking point, according to dispatches from Italy and Rumania appearing in this morning's newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle's Marmornitz correspondent says that Vienna and Berlin are adopting a threatening attitude toward Bucharest and that there has been a sudden concentration of men and guns on the Bulgarian side of the western frontier, within fifty yards of the Austro-Hungarian lines.

It is also stated, the correspondent says, that the Central Powers have demanded "a neutrality favorable to the Central Powers," as well as the demobilization of the Rumanian Army.

DR. EATON RESIGNS; PLANS LITERARY LIFE

Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to Aid in World's Reconstruction.

WANTS A LARGER AUDIENCE

Clergyman Sees as Great a Need for Spiritual as for Physical Preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who has been pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church for the last seven years, tendered his resignation, to take effect on Feb. 29, to his congregation at yesterday morning's services in the church. His action came as a surprise to nearly every one in the church. In a signed statement, which he read to those present Dr. Eaton said that he felt the time had come when he could leave his present work without serious detriment to the interests of the church.

In discussing his resignation last evening Dr. Eaton said that he intended to devote himself in the future largely to writing. He has written several books on religious topics in the past, and he said last night that he had been working on one book for fifteen years, which he hoped to have time to finish in the near future. This book, Dr. Eaton told a TIMES reporter, is to be in the form of a novel, but is intended to present serious subjects for consideration.

"If my life is spared," the letter says further, "it is my purpose after a brief rest to devote myself by voice and pen to the great work of spiritual and social reconstruction which is made necessary and must follow the present world war, and in which our beloved country must play a large part. In common with the rest of the world, America is entering upon a new age, and I feel it my duty, so far as I may be able, to help in the forming of public opinion and in the interpretation of the vast and complicate problems which confront us."

"I think the moral world faces the question of whether it has resources enough to recover after the present war," Dr. Eaton said last night, "and I feel that it is the duty of every man to find that field in which he feels that he can serve the most people best during this period of reconstruction that the world faces. I hope to be able to continue much of my present work and at the same time to reach a larger audience through writing and lecturing. I am strongly in favor of physical preparedness for this country, but I feel that no ships or armies can take the place of the spiritual preparedness that we lack, and that I can do greater service in the future by reaching a larger audience."

Dr. Eaton was born in Canada and was graduated from the Newton Theological Seminary in Massachusetts. He was the son of American parents and a member of an old New England family. After studying for the ministry he went abroad as a special correspondent for The Toronto Globe, and on his return worked for some time as an editor of that newspaper. Before coming to this city he was for eight years pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland. With his wife and six children, Dr. Eaton resides in Plainfield, N. J. He said last night that he would continue to make his home in Plainfield. Asked if he had made any definite connections for his literary activities in the future, Dr. Eaton said he could make no announcement on this score as yet, and that his first step would be to take a rest, during which he hoped to finish the novel he is engaged on.

CRUISERS WATCH NORFOLK.

Allies' Patrol, Some Pilots Say, Come Within Our Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 6.—According to reports received at the shipping offices today, not only are the Virginia Capes being patrolled by allied cruisers, but the three-mile limit is being ignored by their commanders. According to these reports there are two foreign cruisers, one recognized as an English vessel, and a second, guarding the southern channel, believed to be French. The British cruiser is guarding the northern or more frequented passage.

"In patrolling up and down the coast yesterday and last night, both ships were inshore to an extent that unquestionably placed them well within the limit," said a local pilot today. His statement was concurred in by others. The cruisers are confining their patrol boats to just enough territory to closely guard the two channels.

It is declared also that the cruisers are paying more attention to incoming than to outgoing craft. All steamers bound in are closely overlooked, the cruiser running up to within hailing distance. It is believed the commanders are more apprehensive of another German prize or warship slipping in than that Lieutenant Berg will attempt to escape with the Appam.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — President Wilson is understood to hold the opinion that the British steamship Appam, taken into Hampton Roads by a German crew, must be considered as a prize of Germany under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. It was stated tonight that this accorded with the view of the State Department. No final decision has been reached as to the time the Appam will be allowed to remain in an American port.

LIKELY TO MODIFY CITIZEN ARMY PLAN

Administration and Congress Leaders Preparing for Conference to Draft Compromise.

FIELD SERVICE IMPRACTICAL

Senators Favor Confining Continental Force to Cities, with Drills Like National Guard's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Administration and the Democratic leaders in Congress have reached the conclusion that the time has arrived when some positive effort must be made to reach an agreement on the scope and character of the national defense program if there is to be any adequate preparedness legislation at the present session of Congress. The situation in Congress with respect to the recommendations of the President and the Secretaries of War and the Navy has become so confused that practical chaos prevails, with many men of many minds arguing for or against this or that scheme of military and naval increase. Most of the criticism has been leveled at the Continental Army plan, which embodies the formation of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers who will receive intensive training for two months in each of two years and will remain on the reserve list for three additional years.

Preparations are now under way to have a conference of Democratic leaders in Congress with President Wilson and other high officers of the Administration for the purpose of arranging a compromise that will result in the enactment of the legislation needed to put the nation in a better state of defense. Recently there has been an increasing tendency in the House of Representatives to favor an increase in the State militia organizations and to abandon the Continental Army plan, which many members think is not feasible on account of the feature that will require those who enlist to be away from their regular employments for two months each year during the period of active service.

Discussion along this line has been coupled with the suggestion that the militias of the several States be Federalized, that is, put as far as possible under the direct control of the National Government. But the claim has been advanced that it is impossible to Federalize the militia without amending the Constitution of the United States, and the showing of legal authorities made in this connection has impressed many Congressmen.

Combination of the Plans.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been giving hearings to army officers and other experts with a view to drafting an army increase law that will meet the situation described by President Wilson in his annual address to Congress and in the speeches delivered on the Western tour from which he returned to Washington on Friday. Present indications are that the committee will not abandon the Continental Army plan, but will make important changes in it, the most important providing that Continental Army units shall be maintained in cities and towns, with drills once or twice each week and no intensive training period for any considerable time during the Summer months.

This plan is in the nature of an amalgamation of the Continental Army plan and the plan for federalizing the State militia organizations. Each unit would be composed of young men living in the city or town, and they would be able to remain in regular employment without being called upon to give up more of their spare time to military training than members of militia companies. Each unit would be commanded by an officer of the regular army at first, and each regiment or combination of units would be commanded by a field officer of the regular army, probably a Colonel.

There appears to be a strong sentiment among Senators in favor of this plan, and it is probable that it will be taken up soon by the Committee on Military Affairs for action.

President Not Committed.

In speeches on his Western tour President Wilson indicated that he was not committed to the details of the Continental Army scheme, and this statement has encouraged critics of that plan to believe that out of it can be evolved legislation that will provide for a trained citizen soldiery supported and under the direct jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The proposal to increase the National Guard by Federal encouragement has many supporters, but it has not been sanctioned by the Administration, which looks askance at the prospect of

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANY ADMITS FULL LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF AMERICANS ON LUSITANIA AND OUR RIGHT TO CLAIM INDEMNITY

Say Lusitania Sinking Caused Berlin Officials To Modify Orders to U-Boat Commanders Next Day

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—From high German quarters tonight came the statement that the tentative proposal for the settlement of the Lusitania case materially strengthened the assurances already given in the negotiations over the sinking of the steamship Arabic. It is also contended that the tentative proposal covers all the fundamental issues involved in the conduct of submarine warfare in the North Sea.

It is explained that a direct disavowal was given for the sinking of the Arabic, because that act was in violation of the instructions given to the commanders of submarines. In the case of the Lusitania, however, the commander acted in accordance with orders.

The general instructions not to sink liners without warning were given, it was disclosed tonight by high authority, on the day after the Lusitania went down. It was said that Germany withheld announcement of the fact for strategical naval reasons.

The position of Berlin officials is said to be that the act of the commander of a submarine can be disavowed, should he violate, disregard, or have failed to receive instructions, but that a Government cannot disavow an act which was committed in accordance with its instructions and for which it is responsible.

GUARDS DOUBLED TO BALK PLOTTERS

Warnings of Attacks Stir Canada—Explosive Planted at Wingham—German Held.

TROOPS ROUSED IN NIGHT

Buglers Throw Towns Into a Panic—Rumor of Attempt on Bridge Opposite Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Ontario, Feb. 6.—Following fires and arrests of alleged German agents at points in Western Ontario guards on munitions plants, public buildings, bridges, and railways are being doubled. Since the Parliament House fire at Ottawa and the supposed incendiary blaze at the Hespeler shell factory a box of cordite, with fuse, has been found in a car of freight in the railway yards at Wingham. An investigation was started, and today Adolph Schatte, who admits being a native German and a former army man, was arrested. In his possession were found numerous papers, all in German. These were confiscated and sent to the Dominion Police at Ottawa. Schatte is being held, and extra guards have been placed at the armories and other buildings at Wingham.

A general alarm has spread through the province, and precautionary steps are being taken everywhere. The Government, it is announced, will provide guards for the railway bridges and other important points.

Extra guards were placed on the grain elevators at Port Colborne tonight. The Welland Canal is guarded day and night.

Bridge Scare at Fort Erie.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT ERIE, Ontario, Feb. 6.—Because of reports that a plot had been discovered to blow up the international bridge here, as well as two similar structures at Niagara Falls, the Canadian military officials today doubled all guards about public buildings and bridges in this section. The excitement was intensified tonight when rumors gained currency that guards on the big Wabash Railroad bridge saw two men creeping along on the shore ice below. The guards called to the intruders to halt and, according to the story, the men ran and the guards fired. The officers refused to make any statement, saying that the shooting had not been reported. Many persons in Fort Erie say they saw the affair.

Every man in the Overseas and Home Guard forces is on duty tonight, and rigid precautions are to continue until the Dominion authorities are satisfied that the danger from plotters is over.

A cordon of troops is drawn up around the great hydro-electric power station at Niagara Falls. Most of the towns in the Province of Ontario get their electric current from this station.

The Home Guards were called out at Bridgeburg, near here, early today. It was reported there that two shots were fired at a rowboat near the abutments of the international bridge at 1:30 A. M. But the militia officers refused to confirm or deny the report.

Guards Called Out in Night.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 6.—Several towns in Western Ontario were thrown into a panic late last night by a hurried calling to arms of the Home Guard. Buglers hurried through the streets sounding the alarm. Unfounded rumors that one of the bridges here had been blown up added to the excitement.

Theatre audiences at St. Catharine's were dismissed when the men began to leave in response to the bugle calls. Guards were doubled at a munitions plant there. No official at St. Catharine's would say who ordered out the guard, but it was understood there to have been a general order throughout the province.

No orders were received to strengthen the guard on the bridges along the Niagara frontier. They have been under heavy guard since September, 1914. Telephone messages from points along the Welland Canal reported that nothing unusual had happened during the day, and that no precautionary orders had been received.

Guelph Authorities Warned.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 6.—Following the fire at the Jardine munitions plant at Hespeler yesterday, warnings were received by the Chief of Police that an

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS PRAISE NEW NOTE TO US

Navy, Army, and Public Said to Hail What They Consider Final Stand with America.

FACTION OF PRESS CAUTIOUS

Some Conservative Newspapers Fear a Clash with Us Would Aid the Allies.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The stand of the German Government in absolutely declining to comply with what seems to German minds America's impossible demand is the most popular move the Imperial Government has made since the original proclamation of submarine war was issued, exactly a year ago. It meets the approval of all classes, principally owing to the smoldering, intense bitterness over American ammunition, and to the increasing feeling of resentment at what Germans consider America's double standard of neutrality in failing to exert the same degree of pressure on England as on Germany.

With few exceptions, the press is standing squarely behind the Government. These few exceptions are confined to liberal papers, such as the Berliner Tageblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung, which merely sound a warning voice against playing into the hands of the English by any precipitate emotional action. These papers call on the Government to take all factors into consideration, including all the possible consequences, before taking a step which is felt to be so momentous.

Naval Circles Aroused.

In naval circles the Government's final stand is hailed with satisfaction. In addition to the natural professional satisfaction, and the prospect of perhaps being able to use the submarine weapon to the utmost limit of its effectiveness in the future, there are various emotional factors to be reckoned with.

It has been felt all along that it was almost suicidal for submarine commanders to be forced to stop enemy merchantmen that were permitted to be armed and might be sailing under false neutral flags. The fate of Weddingen, Germany's great naval hero, particularly brought this thought home in naval circles, but it was the Baralong affair that proved the last straw. The thought that Weddingen might be alive today and likewise the submarine crew alleged to have been killed by the Baralong, if America had not forced Germany to follow the practice of stopping enemy merchantmen, while at the same time permitting armed enemy merchantmen to enter and leave American ports, and sail under the American flag without protest, has in many minds made America seem an accessory to the killing of submarine crews by the British.

Vengeance for Weddingen's death, the Baralong affair, and other submarine crews believed to have been lost as the result of atttacks by armed merchantmen, is a burning desire in the German navy, and any step by the Government likely to make vengeance and retaliation possible is naturally popular. Over and above this the possibility of being freed from the dangerous requirement of first signaling and stopping armed merchantmen, arouses intense satisfaction in naval circles, where the feeling has deepened to conviction that enemy merchantmen are, or soon will be, all armed and instructed to atttack submarines every chance they get and give no quarter to submarine crews.

Army Men Pleased.

Satisfaction over the Government's stand in the Lusitania crisis is no less keen in military than naval circles. The military mind is placing its own special interest above considerations of international politics and sees in the effective and unhampered use of submarines the only means of preventing American ammunition and war supplies reaching the enemy. While for the rank and file of the army as well as for the people at home American ammunition is entirely an emotional question, for the military leaders it is a serious and most important factor. There is a strong undercurrent of feeling that American ammunition shipments must be stopped at any cost. Any course of the Imperial Government that is likely to bring this result within the realm of possibility will meet with the support of this powerful body of military opinion which already greets with satisfaction the stiffened attitude of the Government.

There is also another reason for the

Continued on Page 2.

BELIEVE SETTLEMENT NEAR

Berlin Said to Meet All Demands Except as to Word "Illegal."

TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY

Deference to Public Opinion at Home Regarded as Bar to a Disavowal.

AWAIT WILSON'S DECISION

Announcement of Washington's Course May Follow Tuesday's Cabinet Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. — The Lusitania situation has been distinctly improved as a result of the concessions by the German Government in the communication which Count von Bernstorff handed to Secretary Lansing on Friday. This fact came to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight from an unimpeachable source, and will be borne out soon by an official announcement. Whether the announcement is to come before the session of the Cabinet, to be held on Tuesday, could not be ascertained tonight, but the probability is that no final decision will be reached before the President and Secretary Lansing have had an opportunity to obtain the combined judgment of Cabinet members concerning the German response.

Neither from the White House nor the State Department was any statement obtainable today regarding the situation. At the German Embassy there was an air of optimism. It is understood to be the impression there that Germany has granted what the United States has asked—an admission of liability for the loss of American lives, payment of an indemnity through assumption of liability and not as a mere act of grace, and alteration of the original method of German submarine warfare against merchantmen to conform with the principles insisted upon by President Wilson. But the German Ambassador had not heard from Secretary Lansing and was still awaiting the decision of this Government.

President Wilson held no conferences today, and, so far as is known, has no appointment to confer perksonally with Secretary Lansing, although it is probable they may talk over the matter tomorrow. The President and Secretary Lansing are understood not to have conferred at the White House since the note was delivered on Friday, but they have exchanged impressions by messenger and telephone. They have both now given very careful consideration to the language employed by the German Government in the statement of the concessions it has agreed to make, and as two days have passed since the note was delivered, and at the end of that period the situation is known to be materially improved, the prospect for a settlement of the controversy is much brighter tonight.

President's Position Not Known.

Whether the German concessions will fully meet the wishes of President Wilson cannot be ascertained. But there is no doubt, in view of the positive evidence of improvement in a situation considered grave before the note came, that the German answer is satisfactory in part, and that, as has been previously stated in THE TIMES, if not wholly acceptable, the new German concessions will avert a break in relations, and pave the way for a settlement. In view of tonight's developments it would not be surprising if announcement were made tomorrow or more probably on Tuesday after the Cabinet meeting, of the settlement of the whole controversy.

The understanding here is that while not using the world "illegal" or "illegality," or even the word "disavowal," the note admits that there was no justification for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, in an act of reprisal, because reprisals cannot be aimed at neutrals not engaged in a war, and that for this reason Germany assumes liability for the loss of American lives.

This is regarded by Germany as a compliance with the idea expressed in the American note of July 21, 1915, on the Lusitania affair, in which Secretary Lansing said: "Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable when they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued."

It was learned tonight that if the German reply was not wholly acceptable to the United States it would be because President Wilson was not satisfied with a declaration by Germany of liability for neutral lives lost in the sinking of the Lusitania, but would insist that the attack itself must be regarded as illegal. There appears to be a growing belief here that the language in which Germany now admits liability for the loss of American lives—which she did not admit before—can be regarded as coming very close to a compliance with the President's demands and will either be accepted or lead to an early settlement.

For the first time, in the note now being considered, has Germany admitted liability for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania case. The failure to admit such liability, whether by use of the word "illegal" or in any other language, was what precipitated the crisis leading up to the formulation of the latest note. Until then Germany was willing to pay an indemnity, and pointed out that it had changed its rules of submarine warfare against merchantmen to conform to the principles of law and humanity urged by the United States as being essential and fundamental rights, but it was evident that Germany only wanted to pay an indemnity as an act of friendship, or what may be described as an act of grace, not of right. Consequently an admission now that Germany is liable for the loss of American lives is considered a most important concession, and it is this concession that has materially improved the situation and opened the way for a settlement.

Germany, it is understood, has endeavored to frame this concession in such a way as not to arouse popular opinion at home, and it is realized here that any settlement that would anger the German public might swing Admiral von Tirpitz back into the saddle for a resumption of submarine warfare along original lines.

SOME BRITISH COMMENT.

Daily Chronicle Doubts if We Will Clash with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the Lusitania crisis says:

"We have ourselves no information suggesting that a rupture of relations would develop into war, but of course it would mean the expulsion of Count von Bernstorff from Washington with all his train of crime-organizing satellites. No one could look forward without much misgiving to a Presidential election fought under present conditions with these gentry using the German Embassy as their base of operations, and the racial vote being openly manipulated against the Administration by a foreign government as a means of diplomatic pressure.

"It is roughly nine months since the Lusitania went down and over 100 innocent American citizens were drowned by the hand of the German Government. If America and the American Government thought at the time that the incident in itself did not justify war, they are unlikely to be of another opinion when the event is nine months old."

The Chronicle concludes by expressing the desire "that America should extend to us her understanding and sympathy, and do what she can to avoid raising obstacles to our operations and make friendly allowances for such interferences as are inevitable with the trade and comfort of neutrals. It would be impertinent in us to discuss whether the United States should be at peace or at war, but we have a right to hope that while we ourselves are warring for causes vital to America, her Government's sympathy may be shown toward us in practical forms. We cannot help feeling, too, that in case of such colossal crimes against humanity as the invasion of Belgium or the sinking of the Lusitania, it makes a great deal of difference to the future of humanity whether neutrals protest or are silent.

"President Wilson was silent about Belgium, but protested against the sinking of the Lusitania when American citizens were drowned. Would he have done so if the massacred noncombatants had all been British subjects? It looks as if he would not, just as he did not in Belgium's case, and it is that appearance, which the American Government could yet do much to remove, which is the root, as it seems to us, of the principal justifiable grievance felt in this country against the broader lines of the United States' policy. It would do a great good in the Anglo-American future if that policy could be erased from British memories."

The Daily Express says:

"An open quarrel between Germany and the United States would not be an unmixed blessing for us. We should lose the tireless and humane services of the American diplomats, Mr. Gerard in Berlin, Brand Whitlock in Brussels, Mr. Penfield in Vienna, and Mr. Morgenthau in Constantinople. These gentlemen have put this country under a deep obligation that will not soon be forgotten.

"On the other hand, the blockade difficulty would be solved and the moral effect of America's action on neutral opinion and policy would be tremendous. Germany, indeed, has so much to lose by antagonizing the great republic that we believe that if the Administration is firm she will eat her leek at the eleventh hour, but she will not forget and will never forgive."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—Commenting on The Associated Press interview with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which is published today in all the London morning newspapers, The Standard says:

"The extraordinary mentality of a German governing official is illustrated by Zimmermann. 'We had thought it all settled by an agreement to pay an indemnity,' he says. That is precisely what a German official would say. It does not occur to him that the unfortunates who were murdered by a submarine had the right to full protection and that an agreement to pay an indemnity does not by any means purge the offense. Zimmermann's whole attitude is an expression of the doctrine of force."

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—The Mail's Athens correspondent states that dispatches from an Austrian source report that the Austrians and Bulgarians have now joined forces in Albania and occupied Elbassan.

They attacked a mixed Italian-Serbian force and compelled it to retire on Fieri, twelve miles north of Avlona.

SAYS BERLIN BARS AID TO POLAND

Grey Tells Hoover the Conquerors Must Stop Exporting Her Foodstuffs.

MUST GIVE GUARANTEES

England Doubts if These Come, but if They Do, Relief Plans May Be Carried Out.

POLES HERE WON'T GIVE UP

Chicago Chairman Says He Has Pledges from Bernstorff of German Co-operation.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Intimations that the program for the relief of the starving population of Poland proposed by Herbert C. Hoover, who has successfully administered the charity extended to Belgium, will not be accepted by the British Government are contained in Sir Edward Grey's answer to a letter recently addressed to the Foreign Office by Mr. Hoover. Sir Edward says that the Allies might sanction the importation of certain food supplies for the Poles if the Governments of the Central Powers would prohibit exports of foodstuffs from the conquered territory and give guarantees that the relief be administered by Mr. Hoover; but that the failure of Germany and Austria to take such action "constitutes evidence that the German and Austrian Governments will never cooperate in any work undertaken in the interest of the population of Poland."

The British Foreign Office has given out the correspondence between Mr. Hoover and Sir Edward and the cablegrams exchanged between the Polish relief societies of Chicago and Premier Asquith.

Mr. Hoover's Appeal to England.

Mr. Hoover's letter to the Foreign Secretary, dated Dec. 22, follows:

Sir: Knowing your keen desire to mitigate in every possible way human suffering arising out of the war, I feel justified in bringing before you a suggestion in behalf of the civil population of Poland. I attach hereto a petition which the Commission [for Relief in Belgium] has received from the large and representative Relief Committee in Warsaw, and also a report made as a result of personal investigation at our instance by Dr. Vernon Kellogg, until lately director in Belgium of our work there.

No added words of mine can darken the picture of misery and despair which these statements depict, representing as they do what would have been the fate of Belgium but for the relief afforded under international auspices, with your earnest support. I have had some informal conversation with the German authorities, who have assured me that there are cereals and potatoes available in Poland and elsewhere, from which by mobilization and organized distribution some sort of minimum ration can be provided. Other items of a dietary do not exist in Poland, and they are critically necessary to preserve health to the strong and life to the weak and to forefend from the whole population already incipient famine and disease. The shortage of these particular commodities in Germany leaves no hope of help for Poland from that quarter.

I am assured by the German authorities that protection will be afforded to local and imported supplies for the exclusive use of the civil population, and also that every facility will be afforded this commission in its task of organization and distribution under proper guarantee.

Fats and Condensed Milk Needed.

It appears to us that deficient fats, beans, some breadstuffs, &c., together with condensed milk for children can only be obtained by imports from overseas, for which there would seem to be a route practicable from the Western Hemisphere to Sweden, with transshipment thence via Danzig or Libau. We would not undertake such a task without the approval and cooperation of the allied Governments.

In making provision for food supplies for these people we should need not only to rely on charity, but to assemble all the economic resources of Poland and its institutions in much the same manner as has been done in Belgium, and we should need the permission of his Majesty's Government to facilitate exchange and banking operations.

The painful gravity of the situation in Poland cannot be gainsaid, nor need I apologize for the interest this organization has taken in the Polish people, in addition to our other very grave responsibilities. We have no desire to add to our burdens, but, if fourteen months of service in Belgium have commended us to the various belligerent Governments, it is our duty to use the experience thus acquired in behalf of the Polish people, and I wish to add that if the allied Governments are prepared to assent to such relief measures, and if any other institution can be summoned to undertake their execution, this commission would be glad to give any advice arising out of its experience, or, alternatively, we should be glad to incorporate such other body in any organization we might set up.

Grey Says Exports Must Stop.

Sir Edward Grey's letter to Mr. Hoover, given out by the Foreign Office for publication, follows:

Dear Mr. Hoover: I have carefully considered your letter of Dec. 22 regarding the proposed scheme for the relief of Poland. In the face of accumulating evidence of German and Austrian requisitions in Poland, some mention of which you will find in the inclosed telegraphic correspondence with Polish organizations in the United States, I fear it would be impossible to enter into any arrangement with you in regard to any scheme of relief until the German and Austrian Governments have prohibited the export of all foodstuffs from Russian Poland and have guaranteed that native stocks of foodstuffs shall not be drawn upon to maintain the occupying armies.

If, and when, this were done it might be possible to come to an arrangement with you allowing of the importation of certain articles into Poland, in return for undertakings on the part of the German and Austrian Governments to supply an adequate ration and other necessary articles and to give you a free hand in the distribution of all stocks of foodstuffs thus made available.

But prohibition of export and the guarantees mentioned above must be regarded as conditions precedent to any further discussion, since these measures are demanded by the situation now existing, quite independently of the question of imports, and the fact that they have not yet been put into force constitutes evidence that the German and Austrian Governments will never co-operate in any work undertaken in the interests of the population of Poland.

Gerard's Mediation Solicited.

Discussing Sir Edward Grey's letter, Mr. Hoover said:

"Sir Edward Grey's letter has been referred to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with the hope that it will furnish a basis for negotiations. Americans interested in Polish relief work must, however, bear in mind that all allied shipping is so preoccupied in allied transport that, without the benevolent assistance of some neutral Government in providing a regular shipping service for this purpose, it would be impracticable to do anything of a systematic order, even if all the multitude of other difficulties were overcome."

Asquith Accuses Central Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The cablegram addressed to Premier Asquith by Polish societies was sent on Jan. 9, and was as follows:

The ways of diplomatic discourse are too slow in the presence of such a calamity. Death would win the race. We believe action must begin at once. In this honest belief we appeal most respectfully to the sense of justice and humanity of the great British nation.

It is our desire and earnest hope that the American Commission for Relief in Belgium take charge of the entire relief work, thus offering to his Majesty's Government complete and absolute guaranty that food and clothing will be distributed only and exclusively among Polish sufferers in districts devastated by war.

Ten societies, through their officers, signed the cablegram. They were the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish Women's Alliance, the Polish Falcons' Alliance, the Polish Alma Mater, the Polish Union of America, the Polish National Council, the Polish Uniformed Societies, the Polish Central Relief Committee, and St. Joseph's Polish Union.

Mr. Asquith's reply was as follows:

I have read with interest the telegram representing the views of the Polish organizations in the United States.

His Majesty's Government is earnestly considering the question of Polish relief in consultation with the French Government, but they are faced with accumulating evidence that not only is present shortage of the necessaries of life in Poland due to the systematic confiscation of and export of native stocks by the occupying armies, but also, notwithstanding the deplorable condition of the country today, this process of spoliation still continues.

The past history of this process was summarized in a report by a leading member of the Polish Independence Party published in our own press last November, and evidence of the continuance of these confiscations appears daily in the Austrian press.

Four thousand five hundred wagon loads of potatoes were to be sent from Lublin to Vienna last October, and a decree of Dec. 23 regulates the importation from Poland into Austria of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, eggs, meat, tallow, milk and many other articles. On Nov. 12 the Vienna press announced the arrival of large shipments of geese from Poland.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the stoppages of such exports and the replacement by Germany and Austria of the stocks seized in the past would remove the danger of starvation, and that little if any importation from overseas is necessary.

The first step to be taken in the interests of Poland is the establishment of an organization on the spot to control all remaining stocks and to obtain from the German and Austrian Governments the guarantee of a daily ration to the population equivalent to the foodstuffs seized in the past.

In view of what has happened to Belgium, where the Germans have used every effort to remove all resources of the country not governed by specific guarantees, it is certain that any permission to import from overseas before these steps have been taken would only stimulate the requisition of the enemy by giving him the assurance of supplies to replace what he takes. Please accept my assurance of the deep sympathy of his Majesty's Government.

POLES HERE WON'T GIVE UP.

Smulski Says He Has Bernstorff's Pledge of German Guarantees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—John F. Smulski, the Chicagoan who has represented the American Polish organizations in negotiations regarding relief for Poland, said tonight that the Poles in America would not give up their fight.

In an optimistic interview he declared his unbounded faith that international conditions yet would so shape themselves as to make possible the sending of foodstuffs into Poland.

"We are not surprised at Sir Edward Grey's statement," he said. "We did not go into this fight with the expectation of winning it at the first shot. We expected difficulties, and we have encountered them. But this may be stated as the message of the organizations I represent—the Poles of America have just begun to campaign for their brothers on the other side of the Atlantic."

He said that the German Ambassador in Washington had assured him personally that the guarantees required would be granted by the Central Powers.

"Sir Edward Grey's statement is in harmony with English official sentiment as I found it in London," said N. L. Piolrowski, who recently returned from Poland, where he went to investigate the condition of the Polish people. Representatives of the English Government told me there was no guarantee Germany would give for the delivery of food supplies to the Polish people to which England would attach any faith.

"I was told that the British Government had absolute proof that the Germans had seized supplies intended for the innocent victims of the war. Because of that fact the English said they would no longer trust any promises the Germans might make in reference to relieving starvation in Poland.

"I saw Henryk Sienkiewicz, Chairman of the Central Relief Committee, in Vevey, Switzerland, about the middle of November. He informed me at that time that every bit of the provisions sent by his committee into Poland had reached the people for whom they were intended.

"I repeated that to the English officials, and laid stress on the guarantee Mr. Sienkiewicz gave, but it made no impression. They seemed to believe that all foodstuffs, once inside the German lines, would be taken over for German use.

"While still in Europe I heard on good authority that when Field Marshal von Mackensen entered Lublin he found a large quantity of supplies there and seized them. He was waited on by a delegation that protested, saying the supplies were for the innocent victims of the war, and that without them the people would starve. He replied that was no concern of his—his first duty was to his army.

"Sir Edward Grey's statement makes Poland's future look dark, but it will cause us to work all the harder for the relief of the stricken people. I am sure some way will be found to get suppplies to the starving victims of the war."

"If this is the last word, the Polish nation is doomed," was the statement made for Ignace Jan Paderewski by his secretary, W. O. Gorski, when Sir Edward Grey's statement was read to him. "Nothing more can be done. If England and Germany cannot agree on some arrangement whereby food and clothing can be admitted into Poland, then the 25,000,000 people of Poland must starve.

"Money will not be enough. The Swiss committee has been and is distributing money, but if there is no food to buy, money is useless. What little food there is left in Poland has been requisitioned by armies—what armies we cannot say for certain. If there is any that has not been requisitioned, its price is prohibitive. We shall continue to try to do what we can through governmental channels, but I see no hope."

"Poland fell, and faces annihilation, because she was unprepared for war."

Thus Paderewski, speaking today in the Auditorium for the benefit of the Polish victims relief fund, summed up the tragedy of his native land.

The great pianist's reference to lack of preparedness as the cause of Poland's downfall as a nation was greeted with prolonged applause.

"Poland fell," he continued, "because her enemies were numerous, needy, and unscrupulous.

"Poland fell because she was generous, trustful and weak.

"Poland fell because she had no permanent army to defend her possessions.

"What is left now for Poland? Not even her children. All the little ones under 7 years are gone—starved, dead, their very food confiscated—as the operation diplomatically is called when performed by an overwhelming political force."

The audience which heard the address filled the theatre. It was enthusiastic in its applause and generous with its money. An estimate of the net receipts measured its earnestness at $30,000 cash. This amount included general admissions, premiums on boxes, receipts from the sale of Mme. Paderewski's dolls, pictures of the pianist, programs, Polish emblem buttons and gifts.

Denies Report About the Appam.

Matthew B. Claussen, who is connected with the publicity department of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, last night denied that he had gone to Newport News, Va., as was published in the newspapers yesterday. Mr. Claussen said: "I was called up by several newspaper men and one or two photographers, who were anxious to get aboard the Appam, and I wired to Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy, who was going down. That's as near as I got. It is absolutely untrue to say that the Hamburg-American Line has any interest in the Appam."

FORD IS PREPARING NEW PEACE PROJECT

Details Kept Secret by Pacifist, but Jane Addams May Have an Important Part.

CALLS VOYAGE A SUCCESS

Manufacturer in Chicago Insists "Plotters" Are Back of Our Defense Plans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Henry Ford has evolved a new plan for ending the war, he announced here today. Just what the plan comprehended the Detroit automobile manufacturer refused to disclose. However, he intimated that Miss Jane Addams of Chicago might figure in its consummation. He said he expected to announce the details of the plan within the next week.

Mr. Ford, who was one of the guests of honor at the annual banquet of the Michigan Society of Chicago Saturday night, left Chicago today for Detroit. Before he left he spoke feelingly of the "great moral effect" which he said, resulted from the voyage of the Oscar II.

"The peace ship is to find expression in another attempt to bring about the cessation of hostilities in Europe and put an end to the terrible slaughter of the innocents," said Mr. Ford. "If I don't succeed in my second attempt, I shall begin all over again and keep on trying to establish peace until the war ceases.

"I can't tell you at this time what I propose to do. I am going back home now to work up on my plan, and I shall take the public into my confidence within a short time.

Was Waiting to Watch Public.

"A good many persons have formed the opinion from what they have read in the newspapers that the results of our recent mission to Europe in the interest of peace were discouraging. Many believed I had quit trying to establish peace. I purposely allowed that impression to prevail just to see what these advocates of preparedness would do.

"If you only knew how well we were received you wouldn't believe any hostility existed toward us on the other side. It was charged that we took along a 'bunch of high brows,' but if we did, we at least awakened the people of the countries we visited to the follies of war. The war is not popular in Europe, and men are fighting simply because they are made to fight.

"It isn't true that Mme. Roszika Schwimmer inspired our peace trip. Neither did she dominate nor control our action while abroad, as reported. The ideas of the Woman's Peace Party were carried out in the main. Mme. Schwimmer did not dictate any of the plans either before or after I left the expedition. When I sailed for home I left one of my personal representatives with the expedition to manage and finance its affairs."

Sees Mexico Plotters at Work.

Mr. Ford, of course, still opposes preparedness.

"I am against being prepared, as preparedness means war," he said. "No man will arm himself unless he means to attack. Any one who votes for any one else who wants war is certainly doing wrong. The same fellows who are trying to embroil the nation in Mexico are shouting the loudest for preparedness. Don't let these politicians drag us into deadly conflict.

"In Mexico the problem easily can be solved by educating the people of that country to industry. It is the only solution that can be found. You can civilize the Mexicans without massacring them.

"I am fighting preparedness for my own safety, for the safety of the people and the country. I am fighting for the safety of our industries and commercial life, and in this connection let me call attention to the fact that every industry can pay living wages, and if the men that run them can't, then they don't understand their business."

Switzerland Seeks More Sugar.

BERNE, Feb. 6, (via Paris.)—After establishing a monopoly of the sugar trade, Switzerland again will attempt to import large quantities from the United States. The annual sugar imports amount to 40,000,000 francs.

BLAMES DUTCH GUARDS FOR FIRING ON THE L-19

Reventlow Says She Should Have Received Hospitality, Like a Disabled Warship.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, (via London.)—Count Ernest von Reventlow, in an article in the Tages Zeitung, comments on the destruction of the Zeppelin L-19 by Dutch guards. He differs from the Tagesblatt, which in an editorial said that "justification for firing on the airship was naturally at hand for the Dutch coast guards," and says:

"We, at least, are not convinced of this justification naturally at hand, for if the airship was damaged and endeavored to find a landing place on Ameland Island, it had the same rights of asylum as a damaged warship needing coal had on entering a neutral harbor and, after the lapse of a specified period, of leaving again unrestrained."

Count von Reventlow assumes from the fact that the L-19 was flying so low that it had suffered from accident, and he expresses the view that the rules applying to warships seeking asylum should be extended to aircraft.

The Vossische Zeitung heads its comment "Gentlemen at Sea," and bitterly attacks the King Stephen's crew and the skipper's statement that they feared to take the shipwrecked Zeppelin crew aboard. It asks if the statement does not bring shame on the much-boasted bravery of Albion's sons at sea. The Zeitung says that the defense of the King Stephen's crew is plain pretense. The Zeppelin had an officer, it declares, whose word of honor would be sufficient to protect the English from attack, and adds that nobody believes this word of honor would have been broken. As a matter of fact, it asserts, "there is no desire to rescue Germans or to recognize the laws of humanity in their favor."

The Kreuzzeitung points out that the crew of the King Stephen could have taken away from the Germans their weapons and even fettered them if it so desired.

"Who believes," it asks, "the existence of such a fear, which would only be an evidence of incredible cowardice? No, it's the same spirit of brutality and inhumanity revealing itself here as in the Baralong case."

LEOPOLD TO LEAD SUEZ RAID

Bavarian Prince Expects to Start His Invasion This Spring.

GENEVA, Feb. 6, (via Paris.)—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who has studied Egypt thoroughly, will be appointed to command a German-Turkish army in an attack on the Suez Canal, according to the Bayerische Kurier of Munich.

The newspaper says that the expedition is expected to get under way in the Spring, and that it will be commanded by German officers, who are making preparation at Constantinople.

Caucasus Pursuit Goes On.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6, (via London.)—The following official bulletin on the Caucasus fighting was issued tonight:

We continue to press the enemy throughout the whole region. In all their attempts at an offensive the Turks have been repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

GUARDS DOUBLED TO BALK PLOTTERS

Continued from Page 1.

attempt was to be made to destroy the Winter fair buildings in this city, which are now occupied by the military, and the armories, where two batteries are housed. Special guards were assigned to these points, as well as to several of the factories in the city.

It was impossible to determine who was responsible for the supposed warnings or whether they were well founded, but Chief of Police Randall and the military authorities decided to take no chances. The guards will remain on duty indefinitely.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 6.—The body of B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth, has been found in one of the long-distance telephone booths in the burned section of the House of Commons.

The Associated Press was notified last night that the following statement had been sent by the Canadian Press Association to all editors:

"The chief press censor requests that editors use discretion in publishing alarmist and unsupported reports of incendiarism by enemies."

No Light on Aeroplane Tale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the Department of Justice it was said this evening that no information had been received tending to trace recent suspected German plots in Canada to sources in the United States. This statement applied directly to a report that three aeroplanes, presumably from some place south of the Canadian border, had been seen in the air near the Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

In the last year the Department has devoted a great deal of attention to enforcing American neutrality along the Northern frontier. The only indictment, so far, is that of Paul Koenig, indicted for alleged complicity in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal. The only other arrest made was that of Werner Horn, said to be a German army officer, who tried to blow up a railroad bridge connecting Maine and Canada.

A flood of "information" has poured in on the Department of Justice relating to supposed plots against the tranquillity of Canada, but most of it has proved worthless. As an official of the Department expressed it last Summer, when these reports were most frequent, "most of the reports seem to have originated in the back room of some café, where a few men expressing German sympathy over a glass of beer were taken to be conspirators."

EXPLOSION CAUSED FIRE.

Austrian Held, Suspected of Starting Blaze in Hespeler Shell Factory.

HESPELER, Ontario, Feb. 6.—An explosion was responsible for the fire which destroyed the shell department of the A. V. Jardine foundry yesterday, according to statements made tonight by Chief of Police Thomas Wilson.

A man believed to be an Austrian, who gave the name of John Schmidt, is under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in starting the fire. The police say they have learned that he was employed recently in munition plants in Galt, Berlin, and Hamilton. At each of these places he is reported to have given a different name.

DEFENDS CANADIAN GERMANS.

Hughes, Answering Criticism, Says Thirty-eight Have Fallen at Front.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 6.—Replying to attacks for having as his Chief Intelligence Officer at the front Captain Hahn, born a German, General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, said tonight:

"That German officer is at the front in the trenches. He is one of hundreds of Germans loyally fighting with Canada under the British flag. It is remarkably strange that the newspapers attacking Captain Hahn do not state that thirty-eight Germans have fallen in the service, fighting the battles of the empire with the Canadian forces. It would be better if those who are endeavoring to make a race war out of it would follow their example. This is not a race war, but a war of liberty.

"In the South African war," he continued, "I had the honor of enlisting the first Boers in the British service. There never were truer men or better fighters once they realized the difference between Boer rule and British liberty."

Captain Hahn has two brothers in the German army. His father was a German officer and his mother a daughter of an Austrian General.

The Toronto Star quotes General Hughes as saying: "I believe the Germans of Canada are loyal, and I believe that we should raise battalions of Germans here."

GERMANS PRAISE NEW NOTE TO US

Continued from Page 1.

Government's refusal to accede to the American demand for an admission of the illegality of the Lusitania sinking which elicits satisfaction both in military and naval circles. This being tantamount to a confession that the submarine commander who sank the Lusitania had committed a crime would have compromised the honor of the whole German officers' corps and would have been resented to a degree which no German Government could dare incur. If for no other reasons the view here is that Germany cannot back down on or disapprove the proposition because of the question of honor which is at stake. As the situation is viewed here a friendly solution of the crisis can be reached if the demand is reformulated in such way as to permit Germany to save both her face and her honor.

Another serious factor in the present crisis is the fact that the peculiar political conditions which prompted Germany to make concessions at the time of the Arabic crisis no longer prevail. There are no longer any restraining political considerations to influence the Government in the present crisis. The present press polemic over America's demand and Germany's final answer indicate that the overwhelming bulk of German public opinion believes that Germany has gone to the limit along the road of conciliation toward America and cannot go an inch further. There is even a powerful current of opinion which feels that Germany has already gone too far; that no compromise on the submarine question at the very start would have been far wiser. This latter idea prevails principally in aristocratic, agrarian and ultra-conservative circles, and is voiced by such important organs as the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Kreuzzeitung, which comes out as openly as the censor will permit for a resumption of submarine warfare. These papers further voice a widely held opinion that America as an open enemy could inflict no more harm on Germany than she is already doing.

The moderate press, such as the Lokal Anzeiger, the Tägliche Rundschau, and the Vossische Zeitung take the view that Germany has gone as far as possible to show friendship and good-will toward America, and can go no further without sacrificing her honor, to which anything else would be preferable. They hold that in the event of a diplomatic break or an armed conflict no blame will rest on Germany for the regrettable outcome, but they express a sincere desire and hope for a solution of the difficulty. This eminently sane and important section of the German press refrains from all discussion of relative profit and loss of war or peace with America.

The Morgenpost says:

"Every one in Germany will hope with the Government that an understanding with America will be reached. Yet we will do well to view the situation as serious and prepare ourselves for the possibility that all our good-will may have been in vain. We fully agree with the ministerial 'new correspondence,' which points out the extraordinary gravity of the responsibility resting on the guiders of the German state, in view of the possibility of a conflict with America, which emphasizes the fact that the Government must handle the Lusitania case not only from a legal standpoint, but in its final decision must consider all of the political and military consequences.

"We may assume that in the last instructions to Count von Bernstorff the German Government has gone to the limit, but the limit would be reached if President Wilson seriously suggested that we should declare the sinking of the Lusitania a violation of international law. Thereby President Wilson would not only impose humiliation on us such as no nation will stand which values its national honor, but he would also wrest from our hands the only weapon at sea which we possess against England. He would leave us defenseless against our enemies who seek to destroy Germany with all means, even the most barbarous. The next few days will show if President Wilson is determined to press this standpoint against us. We still will not believe it, but if it does happen then no more talk of negotiations or agreements! Then may Mr. Wilson go the way he feels he must.

"We will also look our new opponent unflinchingly in the eye. We are armed to receive him.

"We do not threaten the American Union with which a hundred years of friendship binds us, but we must decline to sacrifice our honor. There is astounding solidarity among all Germans in approving their Government's attitude. Many special interests which had felt all along that the Imperial Government was making a disastrous mistake by pursuing a weakened policy of conciliation toward America, now see in Germany's determined stand against further American demands, a return to the right road and the one best calculated to serve their special interests. Under no circumstances will these influential quarters stand by meekly and watch the submarine weapon wrested out of Germany's hand by the demand for an admission that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal."

FRENCH EXPECT A BREAK.

Paris Papers Do Not Think We Will Yield to Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Newspaper comment on the interview of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, relative to the Lusitania case, is to the effect that the tension between the United States and Germany is now at the rupture point. The Matin thinks that either the United States or Germany must yield, and that it will not be the United States.

"If President Wilson should obtain Germany's capitulation," says the Petit Parisien, "it will be a great diplomatic victory, and if he breaks off relations with Germany it will be an eloquent lesson in morality to the world."

Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing in the Petit Journal, expresses the belief that the United States Government is evidently now conscious of the sterility of its diplomatic action.

REBUKES GERMAN JINGOES.

Munich Paper Counsels Caution in Talking of America.

ZURICH, Feb. 6.—The South German press has adopted a more moderate tone with reference to the American-German controversy. The Munich Neueste Nachrichten suggests that nothing can be gained at this critical moment by heated utterances, as "all such expressions of opinion have no influence on the actual decision, which now lies with America.

"Germany's answer," continues the paper, "is in the highest degree conciliatory."

LIKELY TO MODIFY CITIZEN ARMY PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

"forty-eight little armies," as the proposal has been described. Advocates of an increase in National Guard organizations are coupling their suggestion with views favorable to increasing the regular army considerably, but this phase of the matter is also not in favor with the Administration, which has asked for an increase in the regular establishment of about 40,000 men and regards that as sufficient with the organization of a citizen force of 400,000.

Efforts to speed up the work of Congress on the Army and Navy bills will be continued this week by President Wilson. He will see a large number of members of the Senate and House and will impress on them his belief that it is necessary to dispose of the Administration's preparedness program as quickly as possible. He wants the Army and Navy bills out of the way in order that work may be begun on the Shipping bill, the Tariff Commission bill, and revenue legislation.

Since his return from his Middle Western trip the President has been encouraged by the receipt of many letters and telegrams indorsing his position. He has been informed that he made a deep impression with his arguments for national defense.

On the result of his interviews with members of Congress as well as on the outcome of the Lusitania negotiations will depend whether the President will make another series of speeches. He has not learned yet whether his tour through the Middle West has had a definite effect upon members of Congress. His advisers believe, however, that the effect will be noticeable within the next few days.

DEFENSE TEST VOTE TODAY.

Bill Increasing Midshipmen Force Up for Action in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A test vote on preparedness is scheduled for tomorrow in the House when the Navy Department's bill for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy will be presented. Speaker Clark has agreed to recognize Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee to call up this measure, which has an indirect bearing on the national defense program. Four "small navy" members of the committee voted against a report on the bill and will lead the opposition on the floor.

The bill, which was urged by Secretary Daniels, would permit each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress to appoint each year three instead of two midshipmen to Annapolis. The Navy Department says the legislation is necessary to avoid an impending serious shortage in officers.

"The present sources of supply of officers," says the report, "will result in shortages as follows: By July 1, 1919, peace complement, 32; war complement, 1,022; July 1, 1921, peace complement, 461; war complement, 1,451.

"It appears," continues the report, "that in order to place in full comission ships already built and authorized there must be obtained before July 1, 1919, a total of 1,022 line officers, and, if the new building program is adopted, 1,451 more line officers than allowed by existing law will be needed by July, 1921. Under existing law the sources of supply for line officers are from the graduates of the Naval Academy and promotion from the enlisted force. Promotions from enlisted men to the number of twelve annually are allowed, but up to the present time the Navy Department has not been successful in obtaining that many annually from the enlisted men. The bill does not increase the number of midshipmen from Porto Rico or the District of Columbia, the at-large appointments by the President, or the number authorized annually from the enlisted force of the navy."

The opposition of the "small navy" faction is predicated on the understanding that additional officers are wanted to bring the navy up to its "war complement," and to man the additional ships proposed in the preparedness program. It is possible that some members of the House who are antagonistic to the major defense program may vote for the Midshipmen bill, but the line-up on this measure will afford a fair index of the strength of the opposition to the Administration's plan for preparedness. Debate on the bill will open up, to an extent, the fight over the big issue of appropriations for the army and navy.

Congress enters the third month of its session with uncertainty prevailing everywhere as to important details of preparedness. A start has barely been made toward whipping into shape the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, and the measure which is to furnish the revenue for larger appropriations for the military establishment has not even been considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill have dragged for five weeks. Secretary Daniels and a majority of the experts of the service are yet to be heard. The fact that Rear Admiral Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, remained on the witness stand for sixteen days before the House is indicative of the lack of progress. Heretofore the examination of this official has consumed only one or two days.

Slightly better progress has been made by the House Committee on Military Affairs, and hearings will be closed by that committee on Feb. 11 if present plans carry. It is probable the army budget will be brought into the House in advance of the Naval bill.

While these two committees proceed with a laborious consideration of the defense bills, the Ways and Means Committee is consistently inactive regarding the preparation of a revenue measure. Democratic members of that committee say: "We cannot tell how much revenue we need until we see the defense measures." Many members say they are unwilling to vote on the Army and Navy bills "until we know where the revenue is coming from."

It is now practically assured that the Administration will abandon its suggestion that the money for defense be raised by special taxes on bank checks, gasoline, automobiles, pig iron, and other articles. The anti-preparedness contingent in the House holds the balance of power on any vote touching the only revenue question, and this faction has clearly indicated that about the only revenue legislation it will support is a bill amending the income tax, or taxing the production of munitions of war.

Tentative plans of the House leaders call for a repeal of the stamp taxes of the War Revenue bill of 1914, an increase in income taxes that will fall heavily upon "the wealthier classes," and possibly an internal revenue tax on the munitions makers. As already published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, this taxation scheme took precedence over all other suggestions several weeks ago, and it has increased rather than diminished in favor.

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WAR WILL BE LONG, SAYS NORTHCLIFFE

He Draws from Our Civil War for Lessons on How to Raise a Great Army in Emergency

AND QUOTES FROM HOLMES

Great Britain Only Just Beginning to Enter Supreme Struggle, He Says.

LONDON, Jan. 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Lord Northcliffe, seen today by The Associated Press correspondent at his office on Printing House Square, declared that Great Britain was only just beginning the war, and expressed himself forcibly on the conscription issue.

"Your American civil war gave us some lessons on how an army had to be raised in a great emergency," he said. "What did Lincoln do when he needed men? He called for them; issued a proclamation calling them to the service of the Federal Government and putting it up to the Governors to furnish them—first, 100,000 men, then 250,000 men, then 500,000 men, and so on. And they had to be furnished; the men had to enlist or find substitutes; there were drafts and riots, as there always are when slackers are made to do their duty to their country. And you got your army; not a volunteer army except in a nominal sense, but an army calculated in numbers in advance, adequate to the country's need. And we will be doing just what Grant did—fighting it out on that line if it takes all Summer—piling on more men, hammering at a given objective, and massing overwhelming numbers until they yield by the sheer weight of numbers. That was Grant's tactics, and it will be ours now that we have an army and are ready to begin.

"We will have another experience much like that in America, and it will be the same here in France and Germany, all through Europe, where great armies are being organized. You remember after the American civil war that the soldiers came back to civil life proud of their service for the country in the field. These returned soldiers were scattered all over the country, in every city and town, forming a vast aggregate sentiment and influence, with just pride in the achievement of having shared in serving the country in its need. Out of this sentiment came the Grand Army of the Republic, which took a hand in civil and political affairs, all bound together in a common impulse ramifying all over the country. And as a result you had soldier Presidents for twenty-five years—General Grant, General Garfield, General Hayes, General Harrison, and soldier candidates for President, Hancock, McClellan and the rest.

"And that will be our experience, here and in France, when this vast body of soldiers comes back to civil life. They will be the great controlling factor of our civil and public life, all of them proud of their service and inspired with a common sentiment. It will be even a greater influence than that of the returned soldiers in civil life in the United States, for we are sending six men to the front for every one man you sent, yes, six. Already there have been 3,000,000 men sent forward, and with those in process of enlistment and to be brought forward it will be 6,000,000. And they are the young and middle-aged men, the men of the future, those who will come back into our civil life and be the controlling influence of public opinion. Those will be the men who will shape our policies for us for the future and will make and unmake our ministries and governments, just as they did in America after the civil war.

"You remember what Oliver Wendell Holmes said about the slacker, the man who failed to respond to his country's need for military service, in his poem on the 'Sweet Little Man':

Now, then, three cheers for the Stay-at-Home Ranger!
Blow the great fish-horn and beat the big pan!
First in the field that is furthest from danger,
Take your white-feather plume, sweet little man!'"

"And peace?" was the query put to Lord Northcliffe.

"Peace! Before we are really ready for war!" he exploded, with an emphasis of disgust. "Why, any one who would attempt to talk peace on the streets of London or in any public place would be mobbed. A Quaker tried to make a peace speech the other day, and was silenced by an angry crowd. No, Sir, the word peace has disappeared from the English vocabulary. And that is a deep, underlying conviction in the very hearts of the people, who do not want peace and will not listen to any talk of peace until this war is fought to a finish and won, honorably won, and the score with Germany settled for all time. It is the same in France, a deep-rooted feeling of the plain, French people—not the politicians and public men—that the very existence of their race depends on the winning of this war. This overwhelming feeling is well recognized over here, and it needs no official envoys from the United States to gather it, for it is perfectly apparent for any one to see."

"Then the war will be long?" was suggested.

"Yes, very long," was the reply. "In the end it may be narrowed down to a war between England and Germany—the supreme issue, which must be fought to a finish. Germany did not think England would come into this war. That was one instance where she was not efficient; she was not prepared for us. It is shown by the fact that she had few commerce destroyers at sea—less than a dozen, wasn't it?—and no means of preventing her own complete commercial paralysis by the British fleet. She had counted on a continental war, a land war, without England, and England's entry was her greatest surprise, completely destroying her projects and calling for this colossal expenditure of men and supplies.

"But being in, England and Germany know there is something more than a continental land war at issue, great as that is, and that there is a racial mastery at stake—the Saxon or the Teuton, which civilization will go forward in the future, and which backward. Both of them cannot go forward together as in the past. The issue is too great for that and must be finally determined."

HARDEN WARNS ALLIES TO HEED FOE'S PROWESS

War Will Only Begin for Germany If Annihilation Is Their Purpose.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, whose utterances, says the Overseas News Agency, frequently have been mistaken in countries at war with Germany for anti-German propaganda, today delivered before a large audience a speech about the war.

The news agency quotes Herr Harden as saying that the continuation of the war was caused by three delusions held by Germany's enemies. The first delusion, the speaker said, was that Germany for years had prepared for war and that the Entente Powers, therefore, had only to wait until this handicap was overcome. As a matter of fact, he said, the Germans won victories because they were able to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances.

The second delusion of the Entente Powers, Herr Harden said, was that Germany approached exhaustion, and in this connection he declared: "It is the most reckless crime of our enemies to dare to say that Germany, who holds them by the throat, is nearing her own annihilation."

The third delusion, Herr Harden said, was contained in the stories alleging German barbarism, which the speaker asserted were refuted by all that had happened on the German fronts. Continuing, the speaker said:

"The statesmen of the Entente countries want to postpone the day of reckoning. It would be much better if truth could pierce the walls erected by these Governments and reach the souls of the nations.

"The last hope that our enemies possibly can have is to destroy Europe in order to annihilate Germany. If our enemies try to do that, if Germans understand that their enemies are bent on Germany's destruction, no matter at what cost, then the war will only begin for the Germans.

"In spite of personal bravery, in spite of wealth of instruction, and in spite of the glory of worn-out garments of former achievements, our enemies lack the courage to look into the face of truth and fate."

BIG DRIVE IN WEST EXPECTED BY ALLIES

Increasing German Activity Along the Line Held to Foreshadow a Great Offensive.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—There appears to be a growing belief both in Paris and London that the Germans are preparing to launch some important military movements on the western front. For nearly a fortnight increasing German activity has been reported along this line.

The Times says today that the pressure of events may force the German Staff to stake much to preserve confidence at home and to stiffen the troops by giving them an illusion of victory by a movement and the possible occupation of a few advance line trenches.

"There have been several recent indications after the enemy's artillery firing at various points," says The Times, "that it was intended to use German infantry to complete some scheme or other, but for reasons unknown they deferred their visit to our lines."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Every argument from the enemy standpoint favors a great western offensive. The sweep through Serbia has released several hundred thousand men for service under German direction. For a month past near Loos, Givenchy, and Armentières and at other points attacks have been made with the evident object of finding a weak spot. Furthermore, the whole theory of a successful war, according to the General Staff, is that the best form of defense is an attack. On the political side there is necessity to convince German and Austrian public opinion that something decisive is near."

GERMANS SUFFOCATED BY THEIR OWN GAS

French Shells Wreck Champagne Reservoirs and the Wind Spreads Deadly Fumes.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Vigorous artillery offensives by the French and British in Flanders today and by the French in Champagne last night are the most important actions noted in today's reports from the western front. Besides seriously wrecking the German trenches near Maisons de Champagne, the French shells demolished gas reservoirs, the suffocating contents of which were carried by the wind over the German lines.

Tonight's Paris communiqué is as follows:

> In Belgium our artillery in concert with the British artillery carried out destructive attacks on the German trenches in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two enemy batteries were silenced by our heavy artillery.
>
> To the east of Soissons we cannonaded the hostile works on the Plateau of Chassémy.
>
> It is learned from new reports that the bombardment carried out yesterday in Champagne on the enemy organizations on the Plateau of Navarin has given excellent results. The trenches shelled were seriously wrecked, and several munitions dépôts were blown up. In addition, our projectiles having demolished reservoirs of suffocating gas, gas waves spread out which the wind drove back on the enemy lines.
>
> There was feeble artillery activity in the course of the night.
>
> In Champagne toward the end of yesterday we carried out some destructive fire on the enemy's trenches in the region of Maisons de Champagne.
>
> To the south of Peronne one of our battleplanes yesterday attacked an enemy machine, which fell in flames.

The text of the Berlin statement follows:

> Small English detachments which attempted to advance southwest of Neuville and south of La Bassée Canal were repulsed.
>
> French explosions near Berry-au-Bac, on Combres Height, and in the Forest of Le Prêtre were not particularly successful.
>
> Near Bapaume an English biplane was compelled to descend. Its occupants were taken prisoners.

EUROPE TO NEED MONEY FROM US AFTER WAR

Financial Expert Sees Flood of Gold Returning There For Investment.

ROME, Jan. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—While Europe will have to pay tribute to the United States as the centre of the world's wealth after the war, the United States also will be compelled to make huge investments in Europe, according to George B. Page, banker and financier.

Mr. Page, who has been established in Italy for a quarter of a century, although a Virginian born, said during an interview on the present and future relations of the United States with Europe, and particularly Italy:

"The whole world is now considering tariff problems, the Europeans to get money to pay interest on their war loans, and the United States to shut out products of foreign industry that it expects will come into sharp competition with its own manufacturers so soon as the war is over.

"I think it will be a mistake on both sides of the water to raise tariffs indiscriminately. The situation is coming to this: The United States is prospering as the only big nation not at war. She is piling up gold and credits against Europe, her customer. As a result she will have too much money soon, so much she won't know what to do with it. On the other hand, Europe's energies and money are going into the war. When she gets rid of the war, which I believe will be within a year, these energies will have to be turned back into business.

"I do not look for any wholesale commercial disaster in Europe, such as the South met after the civil war. I do not look even for a devastated country like Belgium to be permanently ruined. It is an industrial country, and its losses will be made up within a remarkably brief period.

"If all these countries put up tariff walls, they won't be able to do business together. It would be the case of a man biting off his nose to spite his face. Italy, for instance, now welcomes, and will continue to welcome, trade with the United States. Capital from the United States would find good employment, but Italy needs her raw cotton, her coal, and, in particular, her electrical machinery, her agricultural machinery, her utensils for starting factories going.

"If the United States desires to do business here, the right kind of business men must be sent over, those speaking French or Italian, and men who are willing to stay in the country long enough to learn its ways. The only Americans who have ever come here previously were those merely bent on pleasure, or during the war to sell munitions or coal or something of that sort. Frequently these men, because of their lack of proper training, have fallen into the hands of intermediaries of questionable character, and their ventures have not turned out well.

"Italy will be a virgin field for American business. Before the war her foreign business was largely in the hands of the Germans, because the English and French had neglected the markets. The Germans offered long credits, say of six months to a year, asking only a part payment down. While the Germans have not, as has been stated, any large investments of capital here, they did succeed in doing a prosperous business."

URGES U. S. TO FIGHT TO GET WORLD PEACE

Alfred Noyes Says the Country's Duty Is Plain in Case of Deadlock.

ALL NATIONS AS TRIAL JURY

In This Way They Can Decide What Government Is Best for the People.

In the event that the European war ends in a deadlock and the Allies offer terms of peace which Americans deem absolutely just and fair, it will be the duty of the United States toward civilization to enter the war on the side of the Allies. This conviction was expressed yesterday by Alfred Noyes, the celebrated English poet. Mr. Noyes is stopping at the Algonquin, and in a few days will leave for Princeton, where he will remain until June as a visiting professor at the university.

In an interview accorded to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Noyes said he did not think that this country, even viewing the situation solely from the viewpoint of its own interests, could afford to remain out of the war in the event that Germany, declaring herself able to support herself indefinitely, even if she could not defeat her enemies, refused to accept fair terms on which peace could be re-established. But, he thought, it also would be as much America's duty to the rest of civilization to insist on fair terms being met as early as possible as it was England's duty to stand up for the rights of Belgium earlier in the war.

Mr. Noyes told also of a step that he believed should be taken after the war, regardless of how it turns out, in which America should take a vigorous part. He said that a conference of representatives of all the civilized nations of the earth should be held after the war, that this conference should resolve itself into a sort of trial jury, and that the various forms of Government in vogue throughout the world should be placed on trial.

"Everybody has learned a bitter lesson from the present war," Mr. Noyes said, "and at last the world agrees that it simply ought not to be possible for less than a hundred men to press the button and fling millions of men into war. Talk about siting on a pile of dynamite! That would be a mild and safe pastime compared with the existence on earth of forms of government which make this possible. It is ridiculous to say weakly that humanity is unable to safeguard itself against this condition of affairs, but to do so will require genuine preparation and a willingness to surrender all other considerations to the good of future humanity for a while, until a practicable plan has been worked out. Unless we are all willing to participate in this effort we simply will drop back into the old habit after this war of sitting back and hoping that there won't be another and waiting for the next one to come.

"I believe most heartily in preparedness for America at the present time. Every Englishman I have spoken to thinks that it is necessary for America to prepare to defend herself and to give herself more than a mere voice in the council of the nations. The various forms of government should be studied by the nations with a view to revising them so that a handful of men would not be able to cause great wars, and in this great work America should be able to make her influence felt by being strong enough to back up her views, I believe.

"A study of the situation will show that this would not mean the permanent maintenance of expensive armaments, but would mean preparedness on a large scale only for the time being—preparedness to enforce peace instead of preparedness for war. It would be the duty of the nations that scrutinized the forms of the world's governments to be ready to back up their decisions with force if necessary. Being able to do this would make it unnecessary actually to exert the force, but if the participating nations were not physically strong enough to carry out their demands their work would be fruitless.

"Another reason for immediate preparedness in this country lies in the fact that America may find it her duty to enter the present war before it is over, and it takes a year and a half to make a soldier, as England's experience too plainly has proved. If by entering America could end the war, that indeed would be a real service to humanity. I think even the Germans will concede that.

"As modern civilization is constructed, no nation's interests are independent of the interests of other civilized nations, and, taking a hypothetical case in which there was a deadlock, it would be the duty of America to join the side offering terms which America considered eminently fair.

"Unless some such deliberate effort is made by the nations acting jointly to pull things out of their present chaos and to try to establish peace, I feel that we are nearer anarchy in Europe, and here, too, for all that, than we ever have been in the history of the world. With 20,000,000 casualties already as a result of the war, and the prospect of another 20,000,000 after two years more of it, the 'Hun is at the gate' in more senses than one, and unless nations come to realize that they must stand together instead of trying to follow their own whims in the future I think that this war can be referred to almost as the epitaph of civilization. If we only could stop the business of the world for a year—perhaps six months—and forget private interests to put an end to the possibility of a recurrence of this awful sacrifice of life, it could be ended practically for all time.

"If the people can't be worked up to the stage where they will be willing to ignore private interests for a while, we may as well devote our lives to the philosophy of the expression: 'Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die.'"

Mr. Noyes said his visits to this country had explained an enigma. He said Americans probably were the most misunderstood people on earth, but that whenever Frenchmen or Englishmen, for instance, paid protracted visits to this country they went home ardent champions of America. Mr. Noyes said he was now as ardent a champion of America as any who had visited this country, and that the misunderstanding abroad was caused by the fact that real American viewpoints were not known over there.

"When they read Mr. Bryan's statements that 'all nations have sinned equally' in the present war, for instance," Mr. Noyes said, "they form opinions of America at large that do injustice to the country."

A few years ago, while on his first visit to this country, Mr. Noyes advocated disarmament and was considered one of the most outspoken of the British pacifists. He said yesterday that he often had been asked recently how he reconciled his present with his former views.

"My answer is that the Allies certainly did everything the most rabid pacifist could ask before the present war," Mr. Noyes said. "Each country asked that a conference be arranged at which the difficulties that had arisen could be discussed, while England went so far as to ask that Germany suggest a form of conference that would be satisfactory to her. Germany's reply was her rush through Belgium. But in this country, as elsewhere, it seems impossible for the people to take a complete view of the situation; it seems always to be viewed from only one side. Civilization desires peace as much as ever, but we are learning that we must be prepared to insist on justice with peace, and on justice to all nations as well as to the citizens of our own countries."

BOMB SCARE ON SHIP SENT FROM NEW YORK

Small Metal Tube, Amid Flour Sacks On the Hannington, Found At Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 6.—A small metal tube supposed to be a bomb has been found on the British steamship Hannington, which arrived here last Friday flour-laden from New York.

The tube was concealed among sacks of flour, where it is supposed to have been placed after the steamer left New York. An investigation is being made.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Board of Trade has issued an official warning to ship owners and merchants of the possibility "of foul play on British and neutral ships through the machinations of enemy agents," who in many instances are declared to have caused fires and explosions.

The warning says that great ingenuity has been displayed in endeavoring to work damage to vessels. In one case it was found that the wood used for packing purposes had been so treated that it would burst into flame under slight friction.

Ship owners are requested in the warning to satisfy themselves that no firm having enemy interests shall have anything to do with handling of ships or cargoes in which they are interested.

SHOT GIRL AND RIVAL AND KILLED HIMSELF

Discarded Suitor Followed and Then Fired from Ambush at the Pair.

BOTH ARE LIKELY TO DIE

West Side Flat Dwellers Awakened by Shooting in Hall—Mother Has Presentiment of Tragedy.

Tenants in the five-story flat house at 546 West Fortieth Street were aroused shortly before midnight last night by the reports of three pistol shots and the shriek of a girl. Many ran into the halls, but none ventured to the top floor, whence the reports and the cry had come.

In the flat of George Quattlander on the top floor, his wife, Mrs. Kate McNeil Quattlander, sprang from her bed crying: "It's my daughter. It's Margaret. I know it is." Quattlander held the woman to keep her from running into the hall, but Madeline McNeil, his sixteen-year-old step-daughter, peered through a window opening into the dimly lighted hall and screamed that she saw the body of her sister, Margaret, and the bodies of two men lying near the foot of the stairs leading to the roof.

The shrieks of the family brought Policeman Mulcahey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and in the presence of the policeman the frightened family emerged into the hall. They found that Margaret, the eighteen-year-old daughter, was breathing, though there was a bullet wound in her temple. The men were recognized by the family as Oscar Johnson of 520 West 123d Street, Margaret's sweetheart, and Herbert Schadler, who is believed to have lived at 1,259 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, who had formerly been a suitor of the girl. Johnson was shot through the back of the neck and was alive. Schadler was shot through the throat, and he died as the policeman bent over him. Mulcahey got an ambulance and hurried Johnson and the girl to Bellevue Hospital, but the doctors said both probably would die.

It is believed that Schadler shot the man and girl and then killed himself, for a revolver was gripped in his hand. The family told the police that Schadler had been attentive to Margaret for about two years, but some time ago they had heard that he was already married and meantime the girl had become fond of Johnson, whom she met at a New Year's party at the home of his sister, with whom he lived.

So she wrote Schadler that he need not call again. He persisted, and when the girl would not receive him wrote to her that he meant to commit suicide. He called again, and this time Mrs. Quattlander saw him and told him not to do anything foolish. He went away apparently reconciled to his fate.

Johnson called last night and took Margaret out. They returned about 11:15 o'clock and sat in the hall, where the Quattlanders heard them in conversation while the rest of the family prepared for bed. The Quattlanders believe that Schadler had followed the couple, and, when they started for home, had hurried ahead of them and concealed himself on the stairs leading to the roof. Thus he had been enabled to shoot Johnson from behind.

Schadler was about 30 years old, and was employed in the drug and paint factory of Longman & Martinez, in Brooklyn. Johnson, who is only 24, was foreman of a printing shop in West Twenty-third Street.

TELLS OF GREAT PLAIN BLACK WITH REFUGEES

Agonies of Armenians Described by Dr. Richard Hill In Letter From Caucasus.

A letter written by Dr. Richard Hill, a member of the American commission that went into the Caucasus to investigate conditions among the Armenian refugees who fled into Russia to escape the Turks, has been received by Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of the American Committee, under whose auspices the commission is working. Dr. Hill writes:

"I dined with a gentleman who had come up out of Persia about the time the last great exodus took place. He relates that he saw the great Erivan Plain black with a slow moving mass of humanity that seemed to fill and overflow the horizon. They must have numbered close to 250,000 and they were aimlessly, listlessly wandering in the torrid heat.

"Children were dying by the hundreds, sometimes the frenzied mothers would, in their helpless mad grief, fling their children from them over the roadside into the fields, so as not to see the dying agonies of their emaciated and starved babies. Old women and men were dropping out by the roadside, too far gone to go another step. Epidemics had already appeared and were claiming their victims by the hundreds. From that throng, he said, there went up such an unutterable wail of woe and misery that he was compelled to close the window in his railway compartment to try to shut out the sound of that concentration of agony and pain.

"They had been on the march constantly for weeks. Children had lost their parents, parents their children. Out of hundreds of stories that are daily coming to hand it is hard to make a choice, for all alike are most touching. We hear, for instance, of Cossack transports picking up scores of little children left by the roadside to die and of their bringing these in on their wagons, sharing their frugal meals with them; of women found dead by the roadside and a baby trying to waken the mother by pulling at her face and demanding food. Of new-born babies left just as they were born, carelessly flung aside, the mother often dying shortly afterwards, or of a Russian officer out at the front sitting crouched over a little fire that he had made out of a few sticks, and of a little girl, stiff with the cold and hungry, slipping into the circle of heat of the fire, and without apology snuggling up to him and going fast asleep in a moment in the kindly warmth of the fire, and of that officer sitting cramped for hours in order to let the little waif sleep in the folds of his big army coat.

"I have looked into the faces of hunted, haunted children prematurely old through the months of horrors that they have gone through; into the eyes of young women and girls, alas, too apparent the condition they are in. Hateful outrage and nightmare behind them, more and worse facing them, after a month or two."

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URGE REFERENDUM ON HOME RULE

Continued from Page 1.

the basis for each of the items of its legislative program and dwells for pages upon the subject of mandatory legislation, informing the Legislature that the New York City administration is all wrong when it says that mandatory legislation is a curse to New York City.

"The city owes its existence to mandatory legislation," the report says. "Every local officer must be elected by the city or appointed by local authority, and not by the State. No city bill can become a law until submitted to the Mayor, and no such bill has become a law over the Mayor's veto since 1907. It cannot be of such mandatory legislation that complaint is made.

"It has been the custom in this and other States and nations to give to municipalities liberal charters for the management of their local affairs. It is the all but universal rule to permit cities, subject to State-wide labor regulations, to control the employment and fix the salaries of its servants, other than elective and judicial officers. This rule has been violated to some extent in the case of the City of New York, and the city now seeks mandatory legislation to correct this condition. It is therefore apparent that mandatory legislation is not only tolerable but indispensable."

The report then recites that the charges upon the city fixed by law amounted to $49,500,000 in 1915. Of this, 66 per cent. was for the Department of Education. Then follows the recommendation for a salary referendum.

The report sets forth that the city's budget for 1916 is $212,956,177.54, of which $13,975,021.73 is for the city's share of the $19,000,000 direct State tax, and says that it was the city's objection to paying its part of the direct tax, because it constituted a hardship, that led to the investigation by the Brown Committee.

City's Growing Budgets.

After discussing the various city administrations of the past decade, the report says that the budget in 1900 was $92,397,446.46. The 1916 budget therefore, the report says, shows an increase of more than 130 per cent., while the population in the same time has increased from 3,337,000 to 5,047,000, or 50 per cent. The report then continues:

"The assessed valuation of real estate in 1900 amounted to $3,168,557,700; in 1915, $8,108,000,000. The evidence shows that the rate of assessment in 1900 was 66 2-3 per cent. of the real value and in 1915 100 per cent. of the real value. If the assessment of 1900 had been upon the basis of 1915 it would have amounted to $4,752,000,000, showing an increase in real estate value between 1900 and 1915 of 70 per cent. The tax rate for Manhattan in 1900 was approximately 2.25; in 1915, 1.87. If the assessment of 1900 had been upon the basis of 1915 the tax rate in 1900 would have been 1.50. While there has been an apparent decrease in the tax rate of .38, there has been an actual increase of .37."

In regard to the debt limit the report says:

"On Dec. 31, 1915, the city was within $8,000,000 of the Constitutional limit on a full assessment. For several years the city has been in debt substantially to the debt limit, and is now only constructively within that limit. The city is always in debt from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 for revenue bonds and bills issued in anticipation of the semi-annual tax levy. The tax collections never overtake and discharge the debt, and the securities are always in the hands of the public. There is an annual deficiency from uncollectible taxes of approximately $4,000,000. There is now outstanding $8,700,000 of uncollectible taxes and assessments.

"It is apparent that the city has availed itself of its debt incurring capacity to the utmost limit and that the debt has been increased through various devices, partly statutory and partly judicial, in actual excess of the prescribed limit. This policy has served the purpose of getting more money to spend while keeping down the tax rate for the current year. The inevitable has happened, and the tax rate is mounting so fast as to lead the city officials and taxpayers' associations to protest that the last budget creates a tax crisis. In this view the committee coincides.

"On the basis of the city's present municipal activities, there is no prospect for a reduction in taxes. This critical condition may be partially and temporarily relieved by an improved real estate market, by new sources of revenue, or by the absence of a direct State tax, but there is no promise of permanent or reliable relief unless methods are changed."

The report praises the "pay-as-you-go" policy, which it asserts, was forced upon the Board of Estimate by bankers, who loaned $100,000,000 in 1914 to take up city paper held in Europe. It says that the city always pays current expenses from borrowed money, and that, while it is probable that bankers would again rescue the city from financial difficulty, says "it is intolerable that the city habitually transact its business in a way that exposes it to such humiliation and loss." It concludes that the present administration will keep its word to follow out the "pay-as-you-go" policy, but recommends that future administrations be forced by law to follow it. The committee says that if the city needed a large sum of money in an emergency or for a special purpose, that could be arranged by a special bill.

"The city cannot afford permanently to do business with an exhausted credit. To meet the ordinary expenses of its daily life is not enough. Prudence requires a reasonable preparation for emergencies, to which it is exposed equally with individuals," the report says. The committee recommends $50,000,000 as a reasonable margin of borrowing capacity.

The committee criticises the city's sinking funds because they contain little more than city securities and says "they amount to nothing more than a retirement pro tanto of such bonds and securities." The report then recommends serial bonds instead of the sinking fund variety.

"The maintenance of the sinking funds involves many transactions which cannot be carried out without considerable expense," the report continues. "They are misleading because they involve the idea of security. If all of them could be abolished it would be without the loss of any security to the bondholders, and simplify the statement of the city's finances. So far as practicable, future issues of bonds should be made upon the serial bond plan."

The report then takes up the matter of county expenses in the city of New York. It points out that they have increased from $2,848,000 in 1898, to $7,101,000 in 1916, about $5,000,000 being mandatory.

"While the committee," the report says, "has not as yet inquired into the expenses of the several county officers with a view to making specific recommendations, it has no hesitation in declaring that the system is wrong and should be corrected by placing the administration under an elective board. If a reasonable concurrence of Legislators from the city cannot be obtained upon such a measure, a bill should be passed putting the Board of Estimate in full control of all county expenses, other than the salaries of elective and judicial officers, subject to a referendum. The Constitution should be amended so that bills relating to a county wholly within a city shall be city bills."

Speaking of the Water Supply Board and the Court House Board, the report says: "The city administration should be in complete control of the city's expenditures, whether they are met by current revenues or by issues of corporate stock. It is intolerable that the city should be struggling with a problem of constructing a Court House at an expense so great that it cannot make a single contract for its construction within the debt limit, on a divided responsibility between a Board of Estimate and a Court House Board. If special legislation of this character cannot be avoided, the committee recommends legislation conferring full power upon the administration in relation to the Water Supply Board and the Court House Board."

Service Board Expenses

Considering the Public Service Commission the report says:

"An injustice is done the city in levying upon its taxpayers the cost of the regulative charges of the Public Service Commission of the First District, amounting to about $500,000 annually. The Public Service Commission of the Second District is maintained by the State and has jurisdiction within the city. The Public Service Commission of the First District, having jurisdiction within the city, should be equally maintained by the State. In this respect each performs State and not local functions, and this relief should not be postponed by reason of any proposed reorganization of the Public Service Commissions of the State. The constructive bills of the Public Service Commission of the First District should at once be placed under the control of the Board of Estimate."

On the old question of roads the report has this to say:

"Without prejudice to the consideration by the committee or the Legislature of the claim presented by the committee in relation to the construction of roads, the committee recommends the immediate enactment of laws prohibiting the further construction by the State of roads in cities unless upon a just apportionment between all the cities in the State, and prohibition of the expenditure of State moneys for the maintenance of county roads, including the repeal of existing statutes providing for the care of particular county roads."

For years up-State legislators have been getting appropriations for local roads, while New York City has been shut out, although it pays 70 per cent. of moneys thus expended.

In reply to another oft-repeated complaint of New York City, the report says:

"Objection has also been made to the committee that normal schools in the State without the city are maintained at State expense, while such instruction is given in the city at city expense. If the city desires the State to take over its normal college or other educational institutions doing work within the city which the State supports without the city the request should be granted. The committee will give a special hearing at Albany, at which all interested in this legislation may be heard."

With reference to new sources of revenue, the report says:

"The committee is prepared now to recommend that the additional excise tax levied in 1915, if made permanent, be divided between the State and its municipalities. It also recommends that the automobile tax be equally divided between the State and the counties, but to remain available for road construction or maintenance only."

The report recommends that the fees of the Sheriff's office of the County of New York, about $460,000 annually, be paid into the City Treasury, and that the Civil Jail be abolished, at a saving of $40,000.

"Large powers," the report continues, "should be conferred upon the Board of Estimate to abolish and consolidate departments. One hundred and twenty-four departments now exist. The financial situation requires some drastic action in seeking better government by having less government. The committee is satisfied that the administrative expenses of the city can be materially reduced without injury to the public service, and that the measures of relief are by no means limited to the recommendations of the committee. It is a hard saying, but New York City will remain for many years in cramped financial circumstances unless an economy obtains which not only checks increase of administrative expenses, but actually reduces them."

The report recommends a revision of the city's pension system.

"It is evident that the people of the city do not realize or will not acknowledge the city's true financial condition," the report concludes. "The demand for new and greater expenditures is almost universal. The city must choose between public inconvenience for want of new utilities, and public and private inconvenience from hopeless financial burdens. It must reject all plans for expenditures except the absolutely essential."

The majority report was signed by Senators Elon R. Brown of Jefferson, Charles W. Wicks of Oneida, George W. Cromwell of Richmond, Charles C. Lockwood of Kings, and Assemblymen William B. Maier of Seneca, Nathan D. Perlman of New York, Nathan D. Shapiro of Kings, W. W. Law of Westchester, and Harry E. H. Brereton of Warren.

CALLS PLAN INADEQUATE.

Minority Says Recommendations Do Not Meet the Situation.

Senator R. F. Wagner made public last night the report of the minority of the Brown Committee. An authorized summary says:

"1. The suggestions in the majority report are good, so far as they go, but are wholly inadequate for New York City's needs.

"2. If relief for New York City is limited to these suggestions, the city will believe that the Legislature is seeking merely to pacify it, and not to do it real justice.

"3. The majority report entirely omits reference to the city's protests against yearly appropriations by the State of $3,000,000 for local up-State benefits.

"4. It omits reference to the city's protest against the yearly appropriation of $1,880,000 for maintenance of local dirt roads in up-State townships.

"5. It omits the city's protest against the State paying taxes on State land for the support of up-State counties.

"6. It omits the city's appeal that the $4,000,000 stock transfer tax collected in the city be turned over to the city, to reduce taxes on real estate.

"7. It omits the city's demand for its constitutional share of State highways, for which New York City is paying $182,000,000 and receives nothing in return.

"8. The majority report concedes to New York City $1,000,000 of what it asks from the State and denies the city $18,000,000.

"9. New York City will regard the majority report as an attempt to play with the city by giving it whatever costs the up-State nothing and denying it whatever means the lopping off of an up-State privilege or advantage, no matter how unjust.

"10. Measures to work the substantial justice for New York City outlined in the minority report will be introduced in the Legislature."

Discussing in detail the bills which will embody its plans, the minority says:

"To meet the causes for unrest and dissatisfaction in New York City outlined in this minority report, there will be submitted to the Legislature the following measures:

"1. A constitutional amendment providing for a two-thirds vote upon all appropriations where the benefits sought are chiefly local, and another constitutional amendment providing for a legislative apportionment which will give New York City a representative in the Senate and Assembly sufficient to protect a majority of the population of the State from the financial domination of a minority.

"2. A bill repealing the State aid law.

"3. A bill providing that State property shall be exempt from taxation wherever located.

"4. A bill apportioning to New York City its proper share of State highways.

"5. A bill apportioning the proceeds of the stock transfer tax to the localities where this tax is collected.

"These measures can be enacted by the Legislature, in deference to the wishes of the people of the City of New York, without working any hardship upon the citizens of the counties outside of New York City. If passed, they will substantially relieve the city's present financial situation.

"Even more important than this result, however, will be the creation of a better feeling on the part of the people of New York City toward the State Legislature and the stimulation of the city's desire to do its full share in the development and the progress of the State as a whole."

The minority members who signed the report were Senators Wagner and Cullen and A. E. Smith, former Assembly leader, now Sheriff of New York County.

Prendergast Withholds Comment.

Controller Prendergast declined last night to comment on any feature of the Brown committee's report for publication. When several paragraphs of the report were called to his attention he said he would prefer not to discuss them until he had sufficient time to give the subjects careful attention and study.

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Short sport coats—full box shapes, in honeycomb tweeds, tricoserges and the rougher English diagonals—exclusive to De Pinna in model and material.

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Plain-tailored, regulation reefers of navy serge, and many new models in full-length and three-quarter coats.

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BROOKLYN JEWS GET $125,000 FOR RELIEF

Women Give Their Jewels at Academy of Music Meeting to Help War Fund.

MOVED BY RABBI'S APPEAL

Reading of the Letter Called "Move" Stirs Audience to Give Liberally.

More than $125,000 was subscribed for the Jewish war sufferers in an hour following the appeal of Rabbis J. L. Magnes and Nathan Krass to 5,000 Jews in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last night. Following the speeches of the rabbis hundreds of persons raised their hands to offer money to aid the American Jewish Relief Committee in relieving suffering in foreign countries, and women walked to the edges of the platforms in both halls where the meeting and its overflow was held, and put their jewels in a pile, just as they did in the meeting held at Carnegie Hall a few weeks ago, when nearly $1,000,000 was contributed in a single night.

When the Brooklyn Jewish Relief Committee, a branch of the American Committee, decided to co-operate with the Brooklyn Volunteer Relief Committee in this meeting, the opera house in the Academy, with a seating capacity of about 2,500, was engaged. Long before the time for the meeting last night the hall was crowded, the halls and corridors leading to it were jammed with persons standing up, and the committees decided to start an overflow meeting in the music hall.

Within a few minutes every seat in that place and every inch of standing room was taken. There were no other places to allow people to stand up or sit down, and hundreds were turned away. They remained standing in the street, waiting for a chance to contribute.

Moved by a Letter.

Moved by the appeal of Rabbi Magnes and the magnetism of his personality, hundreds of persons in the audience wept at his tales of suffering among the Jews in Europe. A letter from one of the sufferers called "Move" caused many women in the audience to sob and cry aloud. It told about the privations of a family, thrust from their homes by the soldiery, and forced to move, continually move, from place to place at the point of a bayonet.

The latter said no matter where they went, no matter how cold the weather, no matter how small the food supply in the little carts they dragged, no matter how many died of hunger and cold or how many lived hungry and cold, the bayonet was eternally in the small of every Jew's back, and the command to "move" was on the lip of every soldier.

Speakers who had come to address one audience in the Opera House offered to speak to the overflow gathering in the Music Hall, and they were shunted back and forth with their appeals. Those who spoke at both meetings were Mayor Mitchel, Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; Louis Marshall, J. Parkes Cadman, Jacob H. Schiff, and Felix M. Warburg.

Put Jewels in Baskets.

Long before Rabbig Magnes had finished his appeal the rustle and clink of money were blended with the sounds of sobbing of the women, and when the white-gowned girls with baskets began to move through the aisles the thousands of Jews were ready with thousands of dollars to aid their suffering brethren in Europe. So rapidly was the money piled in the baskets, with diamond rings, brooches, bracelets and other jewelry, that the girls were forced to make frequent trips to the platform, where many clerks were not able to count the money as quickly as it poured in.

Jacob H. Schiff, who had made one of the speeches exhorting the Jews to make their sympathy speak with the eloquence of money, announced that he would give $5,000 to the fund if five others would give $1,000 each. Simon F. Rothschilds, who had already contributed $2,000, raised his pledge to $3,000, and an anonymous contributor and Elias Reis gave $1,000 each. Then four others quickly got together and gave $500 each to make up the remaining $2,000.

Group Raises $20,000.

Soon a club of persons was organized to raise $20,000 among them, and the money quickly poured into this subfund. E. C. Blum gave $2,000; A. I. Namm and his son gave $1,600; J. H. Post gave $1,000, Lawrence Abraham gave $1,000, Louis J. Jaffee jumped his previous sums to $1,000, and the remainder was quickly raised in amounts less than $1,000.

The Brooklyn Volunteer Relief Committee, co-operating with the Brooklyn committee of the American Relief, turned in $6,000 last night, and said that it would have another $25,000 before June 1.

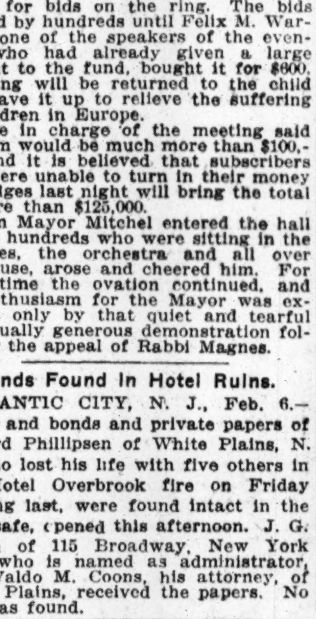
From one of the baskets Rabbi Magnes took a boy's ring, with a tiny diamond setting. He spoke of the sacrifice of the child in giving up its precious possession, and said that such was the characteristic of the Jewish people in time of stress. Holding up the ring, he called for bids on the ring. The bids jumped by hundreds until Felix M. Warburg, one of the speakers of the evening, who had already given a large amount to the fund, bought it for $600. The ring will be returned to the child who gave it up to relieve the suffering of children in Europe.

Those in charge of the meeting said the sum would be much more than $100,000, and it would be swelled by those who were unable to turn in their money or pledges last night will bring the total to more than $125,000.

When Mayor Mitchel entered the hall all the hundreds who were sitting in the galleries, the orchestra and all over the house, arose and cheered him. For some time the ovation continued, and the enthusiasm for the Mayor was exceeded only by that quiet and tearful but equally generous demonstration following the appeal of Rabbi Magnes.

Bonds Found in Hotel Ruins.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Stocks and bonds and private papers of Edward Phillipsen of White Plains, N. Y., who lost his life with five others in the Hotel Overbrook fire on Friday morning last, were found intact in the hotel safe, opened this afternoon. J. G. Aitken of 115 Broadway, New York City, who is named as administrator, and Waldo M. Coons, his attorney, of White Plains, received the papers. No will was found.



CHINESE CHIPPENDALE ARM CHAIR, a splendid model, covered in Denim, 51.50

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ORIENTAL AND
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Near Fifth Ave.

WANTS WILSON TO ASK WHY THE WAR GOES ON

Bourke Cochran Favors Direct Question as to Minimum Terms of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 6.—During his address before the New Rochelle Forum this afternoon on "Preparedness" W. Bourke Colkran made the suggestion that President Wilson should insist on the belligerent powers telling what they are fighting for, how long they propose to keep on destroying the human race, and what they will accept as terms of peace to lay down their arms.

"If the powers are close together on terms," said Mr. Cockran, "then public opinion could force them to lay down their arms in thirty days, and the President should press his question for an answer. If the question is delayed the conqueror will snap his fingers at public opinion and the terms of peace will be dictated by fury and after months of contentions which never will bring a permanent peace. Now is the golden moment for the President of the United States to act. No foreign power would dare make demands which would shock the conscience of its own people. The United States can play the greatest rôle that ever fell to the lot of any nation since the dawn of civilization."

Mr. Cockran approved President Wilson's stand that the United States should have the largest navy in the world.

"If armament is to come," continued the speaker, "then it should be the army of our entire people. There is only one place for the United States and that is to be first. I hope that when the program is unfolded, and if the world is to disarm, we should be the first to disarm.

"The time is coming when the nations will be compelled to tell what they are fighting for. We should say to them: 'First we must be for peace; first in armament if you make us, first in disarmament if you disarm. We intend to be first anyway, as you can't prevent us.'"

Mr. Cockran declared if the war continues for two years longer it would mean the loss of 30,000,000 men and the waste of capital so enormous that in the end there will be nothing left for industry. He said that the next panic will be the paralysis of all industry unless peace comes quickly.

"Conscience of Christendom and public opinion can establish peace hereafter, providing that conscience can be enlightened," Mr. Cockran added.

Girl Hurt in Coasting Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 6.—Miss Charlotte Thomas, daughter of William C. Thomas, 22 West 136th Street, New York, a junior boarding student at the Hillside School for Girls, was seriously injured in a coasting accident last night when her sled crashed into a tree at the foot of a hill near the school. Her right jaw and nose were fractured. Her father is at her bedside accompanied by a New York physician.

SEES NO NEED TODAY OF A NEW RELIGION

Rabbi Schulman Says War Will Cease When Justice Is Established.

IS THE HIGHEST VIRTUE

World Would Have Been Much Worse but for Generations Affected by Religious Teaching.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Temple Beth-El, in an address last night on the subject of "A Religion Fit for All Men and Women," before the People's Institute in Cooper Union, said the world needs no new religion today to meet conditions created by the warring nations but rather the application of the old toward the objects of justice and humanity. He said, in part:

"In the present breakdown of much that is called civilization, in the bankruptcy of our churches that have seemingly proved impotent, and, at all events, have not been able to exert sufficient influence to prevent the worldwide disaster, thousands of voices have arisen, either to question the value of religion altogether, or to demand a universal religion. The truth is the best that religion has to offer is so exalted and makes such high demands upon human nature, that the marvel is not that it has not, as yet, completely mastered the spirits of men so as to thoroughly convert them, as that it has made the progress and done the work it has actually accomplished.

"I am profoundly convinced that, despite the deeds of men which mock all our creeds and which lend an easy handle to him who would seek to destroy the edifice of human faith because he can cynically point to the contradiction between profession and practice—despite the seeming failure, the world would have been a much worse place to live in were it not for the generations that have been affected by religious teaching."

Referring to the criticism of those who would hold religion has failed to enforce its ideals in the face of the present world strife, Dr. Schulman continued:

"They are dismayed at what seems to them so many unnecessary divisions among human beings. And it seems an easy matter to wipe off the slate, to manufacture a universal religion in the broad daylight of the twentieth century. Why, it seems to many a man and woman, is it necessary to hark back to the dim origins of present creeds? What use is there in historical reverence? Why travel the path of reaching God that our ancestors did? Why use their forms and their symbols, when we can easily, in a few resolutions, get at the kernel of things and start out anew?

"But this solution which they would make for the religious problem just because it is so simple is, after all, foolish. Nothing spiritual is manufactured. Everything that is vital has grown. There are inferior and superior religions. All have some good in them, and humanity would be the poorer without them. And the superior religions must constantly influence the inferior religions, eventually drive out the unworthy things from them and raise them to higher things. The variety of religions will not be destroyed by the manufacture of a new one. If humanity is ever to reach one religion, uniting all men and women, officially proclaimed in the world, it will be because men have naturally grown into it.

"But what I wish to emphasize is that we need the manufacture of no new religion. Religion at its best is something that has to do with universal humanity. It is not a matter of race or of nationality, though naturally these influence, as I have already said, its expression. What is religion for any human being? It is in the first place, right action. And the highest virtue to inspire right action, because the most difficult virtue of all, is justice. If a man or woman determines to do justice in this world, to do what is right in relation to one's fellow men, it will be a business for a lifetime.

"What we want above all, is justice—just relations between men and women. And if we could imagine justice established in the world between individuals and nations, why it would follow, as naturally as the night follows the day, that war would come to an end, and the ills of men, in so far as made by men, would be no more."

BRIDGES GUARDED; POLICE IN SUBWAY

Continued from Page 1.

tended at first to continue the practice every night for a few days, but, according to one Commissioner, publicity had ruined the scheme.

The whole action of the Police Department as regards the careful watch on the bridges while the Washington was passing under remains a mystery which no official either at the Navy Yard or Police Headquarters will unravel.

The naval officers declined to discuss the situation. Admiral Usher refused to talk. His aid, Commander Frank B. Upham, said he knew of no reason for the extra bridge guards and did not believe that any request had been made to the police to have them put there. At Headquarters it was said that the officers had been sent in response to a request from the navy yard, but it was added that the department could not give out any of the reasons which had accompanied the request.

Captain B. C. Decker, commander of the Washington, denied that he knew anything of any plot against his ship, and scoffed at the whole idea of danger to an American vessel returning home after a tour in foreign waters. Police Captain Toole, in command of the bridge squad, asserted that his extra men were merely a precaution against ambitious photographers.

No idea could be gained from any of the Police Commissioners as to whether the subway and elevated watch would be set tonight.

A special conference called yesterday was held at Headquarters from 2 till 4:30 o'clock P. M. At this meeting there was Second Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord, Fifth Deputy Commissioner Guy Scull, Inspectors of Detectives Cray and Faurot, Acting Captain Wines of the Detective Bureau in the Bronx and Acting Captain Jones.

Commissioner Lord was asked whether the meeting had anything to do with the guard over the subway and elevated stations and bridges. He replied that he could not answer that question yet.

"But I can tell you this," he said. "The sending of policemen to watch the Interborough last night was solely for the purpose of catching crooks who might be riding on those trains. It had nothing whatever to do with any discovery of any plot to blow up any of that railway property.

"The publicity that was given the whole thing by the papers, I am frank to say, hurt our scheme, and I am not at liberty to say whether it will be put into operation again."

Next Action May Be Startling.

All the men who had attended the conference seemed in a serious mood, and one of the Detective Captains said: "It may prove quite startling when our action takes place, but I can say that nothing is contemplated for today."

One suggestion made yesterday was that the police were being tried out and that other policemen unknown to the subway watchers were going about with bomb-like bundles to see if they would be molested. At Headquarters yesterday this idea was declared to be ridiculous.

"Why should the Commissioner uncover so much of the city for such a test, which could be made much more effectively by other means?" it was asked. "Besides, the watchers would not have been put on their guard had such a test been planned."

Officials of the Interborough were as eager as the police to break down the theory of bombs and plotters in regard to the elevated and subway. A. L. Merritt, Superintendent of the subway, said yesterday that he had been assured at the first that the police on duty had nothing to do with any plot against the railway. He admitted sending out special guards, but said they were meant merely to aid the police.

"The whole trouble started," declared Mr. Merritt, "when the night trainmaster telephoned me that policemen were being stationed along our lines. He said that the trainmen had seen a number riding to their special posts in and about the stations, and that in answer to questions the police had said they were ordered to special duty and knew no more than that.

"Of course, I at once called Headquarters to know what the matter was, because the trainmaster had intimated to me that he thought bombs might be the trouble. At Headquarters I was assured that the action of the Police Department had nothing whatever to do with the subway, but further than that nothing could be said. They told me that I had no cause to be alarmed, and so I thought no more of the matter until I saw the papers next day."

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, said that he knew nothing of the matter, and did not care to discuss it.

Passenger traffic was hardly disturbed by the stories of bomb threats, and the trains carried the usual Sunday crowds. Several persons were stopped who carried bundles and made to tell what they were carrying and where they had come from. According to these people, the police were very courteous, but were firm in insisting that all question be answered.

Short Circuit Causes Scare.

Last night a minor accident in the East Ninety-sixth Street power station of the subway caused a short circuit which stalled the trains and extinguished the lights. The passengers were frightened in view of the rumors they had heard, but remained quiet in their seats and avoided a panic. The trouble lasted altogether about eighteen minutes.

The unwonted activity of the Police Department in New York yesterday was summed up by an old detective who has been on the force for twenty years.

"I don't know whether this publicity was a bad thing or not," he said, "but I can tell you one thing: I have been informed by a friend of mine that six of the best little safe crackers in this city went to Philadelphia tonight after advising their friends that they would not be back here until this police vigilance is over. They said they believed there would be no profit in their profession in New York for several months."

REFUSE TO HEAR KAISERIN?

Story of Angry Mob at Berlin Palace as Told by Chinese.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Two Chinese students who have just arrived from Berlin, where they have been studying at the university, inform me that during the Kaiser's recent illness a great mob assembled in front of the Kaiser's palace, crying: "Give us peace to enable us to live!"

Their attitude was extremely threatening, but before matters reached a crisis the Empress appeared on the balcony and strove to address the crowd. The demonstrators, however, refused to give her Majesty a hearing. They shouted angrily: "We want to hear the Kaiser and nobody else."

Orders were then given to the police to disperse the mob.

YIELDS VON PAPEN RECORDS

Riggs National Bank Sends Evidence for Grand Jury Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—United States District Attorney Marshall in New York is conducting a Grand Jury inquiry into the alleged bomb conspiracies alleged to have been known to Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy. This was admitted tonight by Government officials when it became known that the Riggs National Bank had furnished the District Attorney with copies of the accounts of the recalled attaché and all letters written by him to the bank.

On a writ issued by Judge Hough, of New York, the bank yesterday sent all information requested to that city. The information shows the amount of money deposited by Captain von Papen, the makers of the deposit checks, and to whom all money was paid, and includes copies of letters bearing upon different financial transactions the Attaché had with the bank.

The writ set forth that the information was desired in a case now pending in court. The belief exists here that it will be employed by Department of Justice agents in their investigations of alleged bomb plots by foreign agents.

The Government was led to make this demand for Captain von Papen's accounts by the British Government's discovery of stubs in his check books showing that he had given a check for $700 to Werner Horn, now under indictment for attempting to dynamite the international railway bridge at St. Croix, Me. Other checks showed that he had made payments to other men suspected of being engaged in propaganda for the German Government.

With the stubs and information furnished by the bank it will be possible to summon those to whom the von Papen checks were drawn, and compel them under oath to explain for what purpose the money was received and how it was expended.

ITALY'S LOAN A SUCCESS.

3,000,000,000 Lire Already Subscribed—Offers from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The contribution to the third war loan has exceeded all expectation, having already reached 3,000,000,000 lire, which together with former loans exceeds 6,000,000,000 lire.

Several offers have been received from America to float the Italian loan there, but so far no decision has been taken.

RUSSIANS USE FOE'S MINES.

Connect Them with Wires in Their Own Trenches and Explode Forty.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The following official communication was issued today:

Aeroplane flights by the Germans in the district of Riga and south of Ikskul continue. Our aviators threw bombs on the city of Mitau station and the railway bridge over the Aa river.

On one sector of General Ivanoff's front our scouts, having discovered a system of enemy mines, connected it by wire with their own trenches and exploded forty mines.

On the Brzezany (Galicia) road we suppressed by our artillery fire enemy attempts to approach our positions.

In the region of Bojana (Bukowina) the enemy made vain attempts with trench mortars and hand grenades to win back craters which we took from him Thursday night.

4½% OR 5%?

The successful investor is the one that gets the extra half per cent income. Buy our Guaranteed Mortgages *now* while the rate is still 5%. Next month it may be lower.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

British Fuel Inquiry Is Begun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed a committee to investigate all questions connected with the distribution of coal and coke.

GLAD TO FIGHT FOR PEACE

But Belgian Socialist Minister Says His Party Is Still Pacifist.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A memorial service today for Jean Baptiste Semanez, Socialist leader and former Mayor of St. Gervais, who was a peace advocate, but was wounded on the battlefield and died in a German hospital, took the form of a great popular Socialist demonstration. Among the speakers were Marcel Sembat, the French Minister of Public Works, and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State.

M. Vandervelde called attention to the fact that the speakers at today's manifestation were the same men who had before the war demanded that peace be maintained. They united today, he said, to demand war. Their sentiments had not changed, continued the Minister.

"The present war," he said, "inspires them with the same horror and has made them more pacifist than ever. It is at the price of new sacrifices that peace and liberty will be assured. Socialism is opposed to war of conquests and aggression, but is in favor of legitimate defensive wars."

TO HONOR AIRSHIP VICTIMS.

Public Military Funeral Will Be Held in Paris Today.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A public funeral with full military honors will be given tomorrow to the victims of the Zeppelin raid of Jan. 31. The Minister of the Interior, the President of the City Council, Senators and Deputies are to attend. After the bodies of the victims, covered with wreaths and flowers, are carried on artillery carriages through some of the principal streets, they will be buried in a special municipal allotment in Père Lachaise.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Worcestershire County Council held here yesterday it was stated that forty-five bombs were dropped in that county by the Zeppelin airships on their two visits in the recent raid.

The only damage done by the missiles in Worcestershire, according to reports to the council, amounted to $25. Eight unexploded bombs and a piece of a propeller were found after the raid.

FRENCH FIRE ON BULGARS.

First Clash on Frontier—Greece May Demand Damages for Air Raids

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"There was a skirmish Sunday between French and Bulgarian mounted patrols on the Doiran front at Salient 227, about a kilometer south of the front line. It resulted in two of the French troops being wounded. The Bulgarian casualties are not known.

"This was the first clash since the Entente Allies' retirement to their new lines."

ATHENS, Feb. 6.—A Greek special commission has submitted a long report relative to the damages caused to Saloniki by the recent attack of Zeppelin airships. A recommendation is made to the Greek Premier that a demand be made on Germany for indemnity.

LAURIER SEES A LONG WAR.

Allies Must Expect to Keep Up Fight, He Tells Ottawa Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 6.—In an address at a Red Cross meeting at the Regent Theatre this afternoon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, declared that the war was only in its beginning, that victory was sure to come some time, but that the Allies must expect to fight for it for a long time to come.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

BEGINNING TODAY—ANNUAL SPRING DISPLAY

Showing What Can Be Done in

Pure Silk Neckwear for Men, at 49c

EACH YEAR, in planning for this event, we set out with a determination to break all previous records for beauty of design, style, and quality of material embodied in pure silk scarfs at 49c.

This year we have outdone all previous efforts.

Such exquisite colorings, originality of design, and quality of silk at this price will mark an epoch in the sale of neckwear.

The Weaves:

Crepe meteor, crepe failles, pussy willow crepe, mogadores, repps, poplins, grenadines, armors, brocaded crepes and weaves, faille silks and very effective Oriental weaves.

BLUES:

Oxford and navy, admiral, Glen Ridge, cadet, marine, national, corn flower, phlox, rivera, Pacific, cherabim and indigo.

The Designs:

Neat figures, geometrical and flower designs, brocaded figures, spots in all sizes on all grounds, stripes, Persians, and printed warps taken from Oriental fabrics.

COLORS:

Bishop purple, helio, prunelle, plum, grape, drop pansy, mauve, amethyst, cataube, violet, emerald, reseda, cinnamon, garnet, wine, ruby, cardinal, steel, pearl, also in white, smoke and black.

W. & J. SLOANE

FRENCH FURNITURE
AUBUSSON AND
SAVONNERIE RUGS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

Patriotism Versus Politics

Irrespective of the policies and politics of any party, the opportunity is present for the enactment of a real protective tariff based upon intelligent knowledge of the country's needs and with its best interests at heart. The signs of the times point to a tariff commission, composed of such a body of men as administer the affairs of our great railways, insurance companies, manufacturing industries, banks, department stores—in brief, organized efficiency.—HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK, Saturday, January 22, 1916.

Since the publication of this expression of its attitude, and the Harriman National Bank believes it spoke for the more substantial and conservative business men of this country, President Wilson has set in motion machinery for the creation of an independent Tariff Commission.

Here is further promise that at no distant date the United States shall be governed by patriotism instead of by politics.

Perhaps the first great step toward this consummation was the creation of the Federal Reserve Banking System; a Tariff Board will be the second, and in these two strides we shall have moved far forward toward becoming a great nation, not merely in area of territory and number of population, but in character.

This is the preparedness advocated by the Harriman National Bank.

In this day men are no longer willing to follow like sheep. It is the day of independence of thought and action based upon reason and judgment.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale of Women's Afternoon Gowns

commencing to-day (Monday), will comprise several smart models featuring charmeuse and taffeta silks in the newest colors. These Gowns will offer exceptional value at

$32.50

(Sizes 34 to 44)

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

for a limited period will accept orders for

Tailored Suits
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
(In their Dressmaking Dept.)

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models, prepared according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50

Women's Evening Gowns, in plain and elaborate models of taffeta and net, - at $90.00

Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, $95.00

What! A *sensible* cigarette? Yes—you can prove it!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co

20 for 15¢

FATIMA TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTES

Cameron & Cameron Co. RICHMOND, VA.

CHARITIES.

THE DAILY TRAGEDY OF Ten Million Americans

Will You Help?

Suppose you were suddenly deprived of your hearing. What would you do? Have you ever considered the depression and disaster visited upon those to whom such affliction comes? This tremendous human problem complicates the lives of ten millions of our people. We are trying to help them in a situation which involves the *complete readjustment* of their lives—their work, their habits, and their social relations. We need funds to continue our work. This is an emergency. We need funds *immediately*. Will you help *now—today?* Checks may be sent to or complete information obtained from

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Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday!

Second Edition

VIVE LA FRANCE!

By E. Alexander Powell

The extraordinary opportunities for seeing the war *at close range* which were accorded to Mr. Powell make this a unique record:

It is the first book to contain an authentic account of the great French drive in October.

Illustrated. $1.00 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LOVERS OF MUSIC.

A special appeal is made by the Franco-American Committee of Music and Declamation to all lovers and patrons of music in behalf of composers who have been graduated from composition classes of the conservatoire or are still members of those classes. The families of men who are fighting for France and of those who will be called to the colors are absolutely destitute, as no provision has been made for them by the general relief work. We urge most earnestly the need for immediate and generous assistance.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, GABRIEL FAURE, THEODORE DUBOIS, EMILE PALADILHE, GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER, CH.-M. WIDOR, PAUL VIDAL, WHITNEY WARREN.

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Checks should be made payable and sent to Mary Bishop Harriman, 10 East Fifty-eighth Street.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

NO LOANS HERE FOR GEN. CARRANZA

Bankers Have Little Confidence in His Success in Mexico.

CONDITIONS THERE CHAOTIC

Immense Obligations in Default—Could Be Met Only by Outside Aid, Which Seems Remote.

Well-informed financiers who have gone into Mexico with capital for development work profess to see no hope for the Carranza Government so long as the United States maintains its present attitude of well-wishing aloofness. According to some prominent bankers, who profess to know more about the situation across the border than officials of the State Department, because, as they put it, the latter do not have to pay cash for their mistakes as the bankers do, it is only a question of weeks or months before Carranza goes the way of Madero and Huerta and Villa. After that, it is expected, there will be another revolution, the destruction of more property, and the temporary elevation of a new President.

Expression of this view followed the report emanating from Washington to the effect that a representative of the Carranza Government had sounded New York bankers on the matter of lending funds to his party and had been refused.

He was not refused, but only because he did not ask, it was said by the men with whom he would have had to deal in Mexican matters. It was understood that an agent from Carranza's staff came to New York with a view to sounding out possibilities of obtaining funds here, but that he absorbed so much in the atmosphere that he did not subject himself to the inevitable refusal which any overtures he might have made would have brought upon him.

Bankers and their customers have lost so much money on their Mexican ventures that no inducement unsupported by an official pledge of the United States Government has any attraction for them.

The present state of Mexico's finances is appalling. No obligation of any kind has been met since the end of 1914. The various Governments that have enjoyed brief periods of power have ruined the country's credit almost beyond repair. The Mexican paper dollar, normally worth nearly 50 cents in American money, is now selling at 5 cents. Fiat money and various issues put out without a proper basis have made people skeptical of any currency but gold. The natural sources of revenue, through the customs and other forms of taxation, have been drained, and the people generally have lost their means of livelihood because of the absence of protection necessary to the conduct of business.

Obligations in Default.

Mexican Government obligations now in default are the following:

Consolidated internal 3 per cent. debt, $42,915,000, on which the interest was due June 30, 1914, and has accumulated subsequently; 5 per cent. consolidated silver loan, put out through Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., in London, $90,933,000 with the interest due on and since April 1, 1914; 5 per cent. external consolidated gold loan of 1899, issued through Morgan, Grenfell & Co., in London, $48,000,000, with interest due since the middle of 1914; 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1904, sold through Speyer Bros., in London, $37,037,000, with the coupons since June 1, 1914; 4 per cent. external loan of 1910 to convert or redeem the loan of 1899, $55,500,000, with interest since July 1, 1914; 6 per cent. ten-year treasury bonds of 1913, $30,000,000, interest unpaid.

Unpaid interest on these loans amounts approximately to $25,000,000 to date, and there is little prospect of any settlement. Then there is the unpaid interest on securities issued by the National Railways of Mexico and guaranteed by the Government. These include $84,820,000 4½ per cent. prior liens, $50,748,000 general mortgage 4s, $23,000,000 prior lien 4½s, $24,740,000 first consolidates 4s and $26,730,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes, which became due June 1, 1915. Interest and principal on the railways' account amount to about $39,000,000, making $64,000,000 that the Government is in arrears.

Destruction of Property.

The operations of the various revolutionary bodies have been accompanied by the wanton destruction of thousands of heads of capital cattle, and by burning and theft until there are few of the once great haciendas that have anything left but the ground. These acts have drained Mexico's life blood, so that, without help from outside, there is no hope of building up the country's credit again. Bankers who have been active in Mexican affairs say that, even if the present Government were strongly intrenched, it could obtain no funds abroad, owing to its inability to obtain revenues to meet current expenses.

A solution of the deplorable situation, in the opinion of some American bankers, could be reached if the Mexican people were to invite this Government to send a commission to take charge of the collection and disbursement of Government revenues until the defaulted obligations are redeemed.

Bankers are not hopeful, however, that the Mexican people will invite this country to take charge of their finances, and the Wilson Administration is not expected, from its attitude in the matter of letting the country work out its own salvation, to attempt to impose a suzerainty on Mexico.

VILLA NEAR CHIHUAHUA CITY

Said to Have Visited the Rio Tinto Mines on Saturday.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 6.—General Francisco Villa was at the Rio Tinto Mining Company property at Tenezas, twenty-five miles north of Chihuahua City, on Saturday, according to advices received here today by mining men. Previous reports had stated that Villa, with a small band of followers, was in the vicinity of Bosque Bonito.

A party of mining men arrived here today by automobile from the capital and reported that the district from Chihuahua City to Juarez was infested with small bands of robbers.

Praises Canadian Park.

Miss Eustace Pearson, who is descended from one of the founders of the Northwest Fur Company and believes she has inherited from her ancestors a love of the great Northwest of British Columbia, is trying to interest American women in the new park there, and last night gave a talk upon it at the Sunday Evening Salon of the American Woman's Club at the Hotel Astor. Miss Pearson has camped in and traveled through the region, going by boat and pack horse before the new transcontinental railroad was opened. Her talk last night was in the form of an illustrated travelogue, entitled "From Mount Robson Park Into Athabasca Valley."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Guaranteed to Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve any stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Remember the money-back guarantee. Man-a-cea Water is most helpful, too, in gouty or rheumatic conditions, and in many kidney disorders.

TO TRAIN FEEBLE-MINDED.

N. Y. U. Will Furnish Teachers for Nation-Wide Movement.

At a meeting of the National Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded, held at New York University last night, it was decided to establish co-operative relations with the university to supply teachers to take charge of instructing mental defectives in public and private institutions throughout the country. The committee, which appropriates $20,000 annually for the purpose of educating feeble-minded persons and preparing them for suitable vocational employment, has decided to extend the scope of its work in many States, and has found the necessity of obtaining teachers competent to carry out its plans. Classes for the instruction of defectives have been organized by Boards of Education in various cities and in connection with many charitable institutions, both publicly and privately endowed.

Those who attended the meeting were Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York, Samuel S. Fels of Philadelphia, Joseph P. Byers, Executive Secretary; R. Bayard of the Vinland Training School, Dr. Charles Frazier, President of the Pennsylvania Public Charities Association; Dr. Milton Grennman, Director of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy; Judge Harry Osborne of the Court of Common Pleas, Newark; E. R. Johnstone, Superintendent of the Vinland Training School; Bleeker Van Wagenen of New York, and Mrs. Caroline Wittpenn, member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Reformatory.

Joseph B. Byers, Executive Secretary of the organization, explained its work to the university authorities. Provision has been made at the university so that the need of teachers for mental defectives will be supplied.

TO SELL FINE OLD LACE.

Beneficiaries of Woman's Exchange Seek Money for Heirlooms.

A few Spring brides of this coming season who have no real lace veils nor heirlooms in their families for that purpose can be supplied by the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue, which opens a sale of fine old laces today. The laces belong to the older beneficiaries of the exchange, who need the money and have no further use for the lace. They are elderly, and the shawls and veils have been in their families for years.

A rose-point wedding veil has been in the family of the present owner for four generations, and was used last when she as a young woman was a bride. There are two lovely old point lace shawls which can be used for wedding veils, a beautiful white llama shawl, and a very unusual llama cape. There are many charming small pieces of lace in jabots, collars, and cuffs which have figured in weddings and other festivities long ago, and a lace flounce, point de Venice, which adorned a wedding gown.

Other articles which will be included in the sale and are in keeping with the lace are a beautiful muff and tippet of ermine, the muff a large one, lined with white satin, which with time has taken on an ivory tint. The sale will continue to the 11th, inclusive.

G. M. Reynolds Out of Danger.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who has been ill here from complications resulting from a severe attack of grip, was pronounced out of danger today by attending physicians.

BLAMES CHOATE FOR WAR

But Dr. von Mach Admits Germany Struck a "Foul Blow" on Lusitania.

Dr. Edmund von Mach, a German, charged his country with performing an act forbidden by the laws of civilized warfare in the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of American lives, in an address on "The War from the German Viewpoint," at the Free Synagogue, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, last evening. He declared, however, that the fault of this was partly Great Britain's in that she did not convoy the liner.

He likened the position of Germany to that of a boxer in a prizefight who has been "fouled" by his opponent.

"This," he said, "would surely give him the right to strike foul blows in reprisal, even though those foul blows are not in accordance with the rules of the game. In sinking the Lusitania Germany dealt what was, inherently, a forbidden blow, but what, owing to the circumstances and by the analogy with private life, did not render her an outlaw.

He placed the blame for the war, in a great measure, on ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, whom he classed as "a tory and a traitor, and a Benedict Arnold." He said if Mr. Choate, the American delegate to The Hague conference, had not withdrawn the American motion for freedom of the seas in time of war and peace after it had been passed by a vote of 21 nations to 11 at The Hague in 1907, at the behest of England, the war might never have happened. Great Britain, he said, probably would not have entered into the conflict if the freedom of the seas in time of war had been engrossed in the laws of all nations.

GIFT TO TRINITY DEDICATED.

Louis V. Bell Donor of Stalls, Sanctuary Rail, and Paving.

The famous Astor altar and reredos of Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, was the background yesterday of a chancel sanctuary more beautiful than ever before. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, dedicated the enrichments and followed it with a sermon on church worship, its most significant parts, and the activities of Trinity parish in holding on to the old ways and yet entering upon most of the new.

The enrichments consist of choir and clergy stalls, sanctuary rail, and marble paving, and were the gifts of Louis V. Bell in memory of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell. Improvements had been made in the chancel organ, greatly improving its tones and adding to its power. The stalls and altar rail are of elaborately carved oak, finished in rich brown, but without varnish. Stalls for clergy are especially elaborate. Thomas Nash was the architect.

Ex-Convicts to Hold a Meeting.

Sixty former inmates of Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons have leased Carnegie Hall for Monday night, Feb. 14, for the purpose of holding an "experience meeting," at which prison conditions will be discussed by eight men who have served sentences and who now have jobs and are "making good." The hall will be decorated with green and white, the Mutual Welfare League colors, and all the ushers, former convicts, will wear Mutual Welfare League buttons and green and white ribbons. The speakers will include C. T. Allen, Secretary of the Outside Branch Mutual Welfare League; Dave Howard, Elmer MacDonald, John Clark, Philip Abbey, Martin Leenan, Harry Bolasky, and ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing.

DEFENDS BRANDEIS.

Zionist Organ Lauds Supreme Court Nominee and Assails Critics.

The weekly publication of the Federation of American Zionists. The Jewish People, in its current number discusses the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a Justice of the Supreme Court. In its editorial column it says:

"The opposition that has manifested itself to Mr. Brandeis's nomination is based upon reactionary ideas. Nothing that these reactionary or selfish influences may advance against his nomination but gives added weight to the good judgment exercised by the President in naming him for this high position.

"Mr. Brandeis is a man of unquestioned ability and uprighteousness of character, who has served the American people with singular disregard of personal interest.

"In spite of the fact that he has appeared everywhere as the protagonist of issues that involved bitter factional struggles, his mind is essentially that of a judge; he has always been a seeker after truth and is a scrupulous believer in justice and fair play. The large ability he possesses he has given freely to the best interests of the American people."

PRIEST PRAISES BRANDEIS.

The Rev. John A. Ryan Says He Should Be in Supreme Court.

The Rev. John A. Ryan of the American Catholic University spoke at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School last night of the importance of the establishment of a minimum wage law. Louis D. Brandeis and Miss Florence Kelley also were scheduled to speak, but instead sent messages of regret at their inability to attend. John Foote, Chairman of the committee on minimum wage of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, presided at the meeting.

Father Ryan urged the appointment of Mr. Brandeis to the United States Supreme Court, saying he was especially well qualified by his knowledge and experience to pass upon constitutional questions regarding minimum wage laws, which undoubtedly would be brought to the Supreme Court. He declared that of the 31,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States, from 65 to 70 per cent. of the men were earning less than $750 a year, and 50 per cent. of the women less than $8 a week. He reminded his audience that the Board of Estimate fixed $840 as the lowest annual income upon which a family could live decently.

TAFT MAY NOT GO.

Selection as Delegate to Chicago Reported Unlikely.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—Reports from trustworthy New Haven sources say that ex-President Taft, now a Yale professor, has relinquished any ambition he may have had to represent Connecticut in the Republican National Convention at Chicago next June.

Professor Taft, who has been mentioned as a delegate at large, from Connecticut, said over the telephone tonight that he did not care to comment on this or any other political topic.

"It is so difficult to give an interview without all the necessary qualifications that I shrink from seeing my views in print," he explained.

CLERGY TO GET PENSIONS.

Episcopal Church Fund to be Conducted by Corporation.

Bishops of the Episcopal Church throughout the country were requested to make announcements at the services yesterday concerning the principal features of the pension system for the care of the clergymen and their families, which has been adopted by forty-five of sixty-eight of the dioceses. A statement prepared by the Pension Commission of the Church, of which Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts is the Chairman, was sent to the Bishops.

Bishop David H. Greer of New York officiated yesterday at ordination services in the Church of the Holy Apostles and did not present the statement there, but later authorized the publication of a signed statement sent from the episcopal residence, in which he said, in part:

"The Episcopal Church has determined to undertake the largest single enterprise in its history, namely, to institute a system of pensions for its retired clergy. The scheme is to be put in operation in the present year. Under the plan a pension of at least $600 a year is to be available to ministers of the Church who are disabled or who retire at the age of 68.

"In order that the plan shall be conducted in a businesslike way a corporation has been created by the New York Legislature, to be known as the Church Pension Fund. Trustees are elected by the highest body in the Episcopal Church. This corporation is conducted by experienced actuaries and in accordance with modern principles. This is an enterprise unique among ecclesiastical undertakings."

Referring to the approval of the pension plan by all but twenty-three dioceses, none of which has rejected it, the Bishop predicted that by the end of this year all the clergy and dioceses will be embraced in the pension movement. Upon the payment by the parish each year of an additional 7 per cent. approximately of the minister's salary he will receive on retiring at 68 a pension equal to one-half his average salary during his active service. At death his widow and minor children will receive annual pensions; if disabled in active service his pension follows.

BURY VICTIMS OF TAG FIRE.

Funerals of Three Others to Take Place in Brooklyn Today.

The funerals of Caroline and Helen Tag, and Mrs. Hannah Snavely, who perished in the fire which destroyed the home of Mrs. Casimir Tag at 243 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, early Friday morning, were held yesterday from the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street. The Rev. F. W. Norris, pastor of the church, officiated.

The sisters were buried in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery. The body of Mrs. Snavely was sent to her former home in Pennsylvania. The funeral of Miss Isabelle Stedman has been arranged by her parents to take place today. The funerals of Lizzie and Annie Cain will take place today from the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory, at McDonough Street and Throop Avenue. They will be buried in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Cut Off Widow and Daughters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—By his will just filed in New City, Jacob Lewis, a merchant of Nyack, cut his wife and three daughters off with $1 each "for reasons better known to them than to any other person." To his stepbrothers, Abraham Wyman, Jacob Wyman, and his stepsister, Fanny Wyman, he left $250 each.

Dreary days made cheery!

When the long and depressing rains and rawness set in, the confinement to the home may easily become unbearable—even *dangerous*—if the rooms, halls and bays are not constantly flooded with the soft, genial warmth of radiator heating. Dampness, drafts, cold floors and fitful room temperatures are a menace—particularly in sloppy weather when children and old folks cannot throw off the hurtful effects of indoor inactivity. You can, on sodden or zero days, make an invigorating June-day climate in your home—*day and night*—absolutely *guaranteed* with an outfit of

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS BOILERS

In many cities and states the law now compels that all newly-built schools shall be outfitted with our ideal way of heating (all greenhouses, sanitariums and hospitals have long ago adopted and proved it to be the only perfect way). If your child is thus wisely, sanitarily protected in school, why not adopt this right way of heating your home, since iron prices now rule so reasonable and IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators can be so quickly and simply put into cottages, stores, churches and other structures already built, in town or country. No need to discard old heating devices until ready to start fire in the IDEAL Boiler—quickly put in, in the "dead of winter." IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are a substantial *investment*, as they will outlast the building. Their purchase will increase the sales and rental value of the building and they will soon repay their cost in savings in fuel, labor, repairs, and in the lessened house-cleaning and wear on carpets and furnishings. Write today for valuable book of heating facts, "Ideal Heating Investments." Six months cold weather still ahead!

A No. 2-22-S IDEAL Boiler and 350 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $210, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Learn about this unfailing, *stationary* Vacuum Cleaner at $150

Our ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner has been in steady use for over three years, and no failures. It works through an iron suction pipe running to each floor of home—or other building. Keeps all rooms thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, cobwebs, moths, insect eggs which are drawn to sealed dust-bucket in basement or side-room. Lasts, without repairs, as long as the building it cleans. Sold in sizes at $150 up. Ask for *new catalog* (free).

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(Small Charge for alterations)

All good things come to an end, and this is the end of this one. But there is a redeeming feature about it, at that. We refer to the selections. Big to begin with, the assortments still offer a golden opportunity for your belated choice. Thinned out but still representative in models and fabrics, reduced in numbers but still intact in sizes. And every suit in the outfit the work of the Saks organization, with a Saks label in the collar, and no let-up in style from label to heel.

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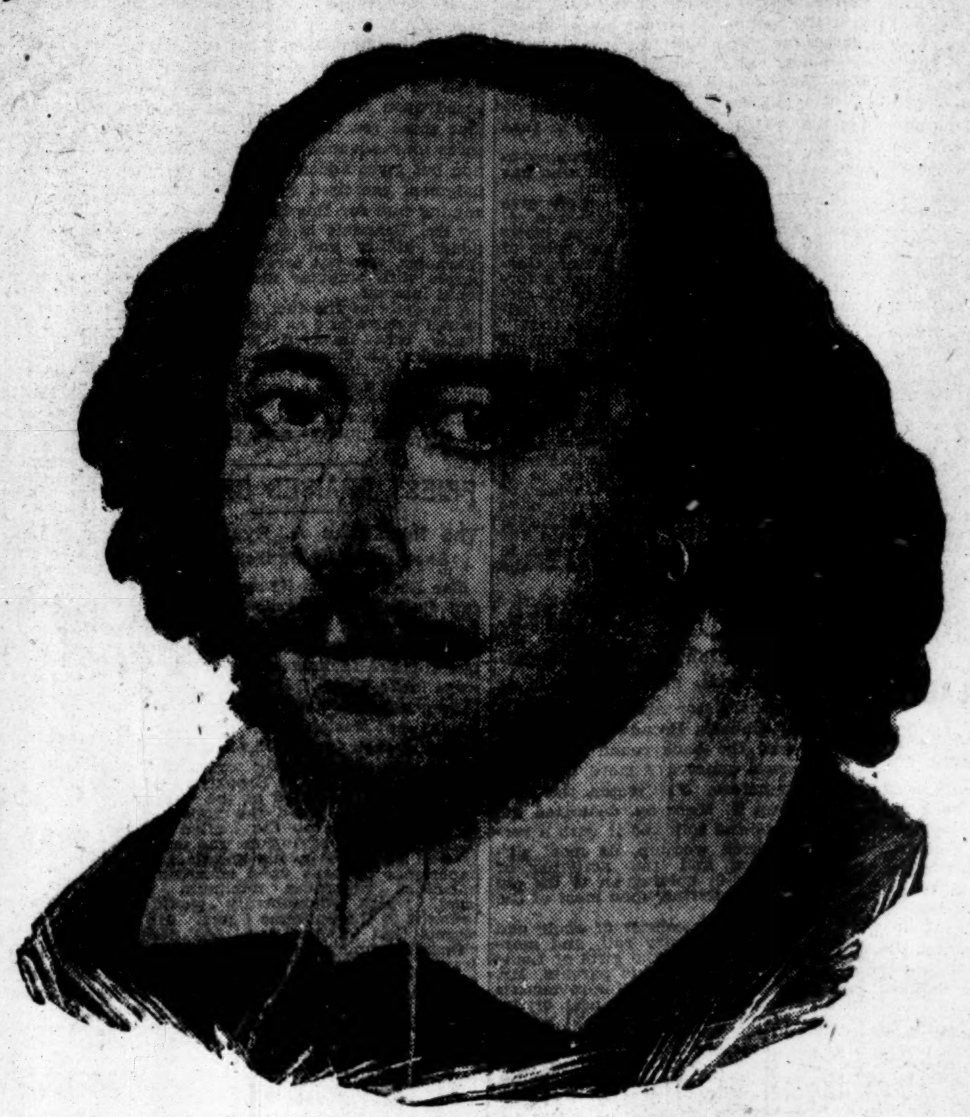
Ten Special Supplements of The New York Times

Shakespeare Tercentenary Announcement



Beginning Sunday, February 20

Commemorating the 300th Anniversary of Shakespeare's Death

TO stimulate public interest in the Shakespeare revival that is being led by lovers of the best in English literature, and in the numerous Shakespeare tercentenary celebrations that are being organized throughout the United States, The New York Times will issue a series of special Shakespeare supplements with its Sunday editions, to begin on Feb. 20 and appear for ten successive Sundays.

The series is to be of broad scope and will contain much valuable comment and opinion that is new, and much that is essential to a thorough appreciation of the greatest of poets.

In practically every large city of the country there are to be during this year community plays, masques, festivals, pageants, tableaux, and other forms of celebration in honor of the great poet whose fame has grown constantly during the three centuries since his death. Into the smaller cities and towns the celebration is also to be carried, in the form of special study courses, club programs calling for essays on Shakespeare, and in many other ways. The New York Times Shakespeare Series is planned to be not only of interest to the average cultured individual, but of great help to the groups participating in these celebrations, and particularly to university, college, and high school classes studying Shakespeare and his works and influence.

As a large-scale compendium alone, containing the best obtainable information on subjects usually treated individually and without reference to one another, the series will present a harmonious whole peculiarly adapted to class and group study. But this general feature of its comprehensiveness will be equaled if not exceeded in value to the serious-minded student by each of the features that go to make up the series, and each feature alone will make careful study a real pleasure and well worth while.

Some of the Subjects.

The general topics upon which well-known writers are preparing articles for the Tercentenary Series include:

An analysis of the beginning and permanence of Shakespeare's fame as the first name in English literature, the recognition of him at the beginning with the curious blindness to his greatness shown in some stages of it, and the reasons for his early and constant ascendency.

A discussion of Shakespeare in the twentieth century, the irrepressible conflict with the conditions under which the audience of the time is trained.

An article on Shakespeare's tragedy.

An expounding of Shakespeare's personality as shown from the clues and hints gathered since his death.

An analysis of the way in which Shakespeare is taught.

The sources from which Shakespeare drew his plots.

Different ways of presenting Shakespearean characters.

Shakespeare and the masque.

The theatre of Shakespeare's day.

Vicissitudes of Shakespeare on the stage; the atrocities committed on him through many years; only in the nineteenth century was he properly understood.

The humanness of Shakespeare's women.

Shakespeare's heroines in literature and on the stage.

Shakespeare on the stage from his own times to ours.

Present-Day Opinion.

Contemporaneous opinions, comments, and discussions of Shakespeare, his modern influence, his place in literature from the days of Queen Elizabeth to the present—of every aspect of the greatest poet and his work as viewed through modern eyes—will be presented.

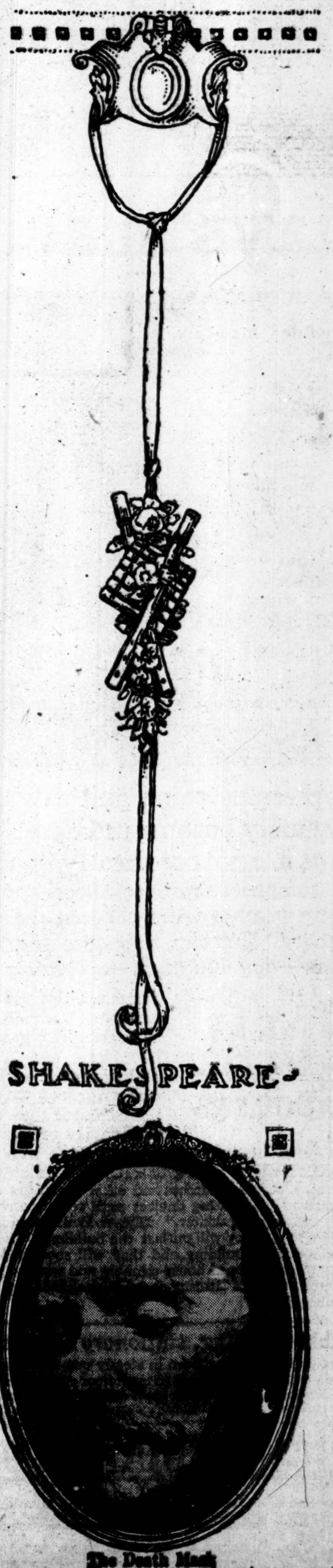
These articles are by the foremost scholars, by renowned authorities on Shakespeare, critics, and the most noted interpreters of Shakespearean roles.

Famous Commentaries.

Under the heading of "Famous Commentaries" will be an anthology of Shakespearean criticism entirely unique — all the most famous writers on Shakespeare grouped together in these ten supplements; most of the noteworthy things that have been said about Shakespeare for centuries, in many languages, gathered together and published during the ten weeks in which the series will run.

They will make a comprehensive library of Shakespearean criticism; will deal with different phases—Shakespeare the man, his genius, and particular plays. They will range from Samuel Johnson's famous preface to Swinburne's essays, and will include French, German, and Russian conceptions of the plays as a whole, and of individual plays.

So much has been said and written about Shakespeare and his works—more than has been written about most nations—that it can safely be said that no one has read all of it. Outstanding for their greatly superior merit in all of this, however, are found a number of critical works which are to the Shakespearean scholar what the English common law is to the lawyer. In all of the maze of material on the varied subjects pertaining to Shakespeare and his works, these have created for their authors a little Shakespearean Hall of Fame of their own. Coleridge, De Quincey, Lamb, Hazlitt, Carlyle, Swinburne, Taine, Campbell—these are a few of the names that may be selected at random. There are dozens of others. With these pre-eminent commentators separated, and each to be found only between his own book covers, the reading public, and even many college and university students, are unfamiliar with a number of them.



The Death Mask

In other languages than English, too, there are equally noteworthy and illuminating comments and criticisms of Shakespeare's works, in which may be found especial interest because of their foreign viewpoint. A random few are the comments of Tolstoy, Voltaire, Goethe, Stendhal, Coquelin, von Herder, Sarrazin.

Shakespeare and the Stage.

Shakespeare and the stage—from his own time to the close of the eighteenth century—is to be a general topic of the series. An authority on the drama has been requested to consider the possibility of a genuine histrionic revival of Shakespeare's works in the future. Another writer will treat the question of whether or not Shakespeare's plays are continuously interesting in the twentieth century, whether they seem vital to present-day playgoers, or only precious antiques, and will devote himself in general to the modern aspect of Shakespearean drama.

Shakespeare and his comedies will be treated in another of the articles. The question of what new charm he lent to comedy is to be considered, together with the sources and plots of his comedies and the personages in them.

Interpreters of Roles.

Some of the most brilliant and pointed criticisms of Shakespeare's works have come from the pens of persons who, before writing, had won fame in their interpretations of Shakespearean roles on the stage. The views and first-hand stories of experiences of the best-known living interpreters of these roles will be preserved by the articles written for the series.

One of the genuinely delightful features of the series will be discussion of Shakespearean roles from the feminine point of view by distinguished women interpreters of these roles.

The personal views of the players of Shakespeare's heroines will enrich the articles and give them added charm. Up to the present time feminine commentators on Shakespeare's works have been relatively few.

Other writers of authority will consider Shakespeare's works and influence from their own particular point of view, making in all a rounded series of the contemporaneous articles in which the subjects will be treated from every important angle.

Important Translations.

A feature of the series comprises translations of comment on Shakespeare in other tongues. The works of Shakespeare themselves have been translated more frequently than any other known literary composition. Striking opinions and estimates of Shakespeare's works in other languages will be translated and presented in a form which gives a comprehensive idea of the world judgment of the greatest poet.

Distinctive Illustrations.

The study of the pictures and prints that have gathered about the subject of Shakespeare in three centuries is in itself a large and a most entertaining study. Real pleasure and educational profit may be found in the pictures alone.

There have been collected more than 250 pictures of the most famous actors as interpreters of Shakespearean parts, as well as illustrations of historic significance, and selections will be made from all of the great paintings, etchings, and photographs that 300 years have produced.

A New Method of Printing.

The printing of the Tercentenary Series will be as distinctive as its other features. Both the pictures reproduced and the body of the articles presented will be printed by the new off-set process.

The great outstanding points of difference between the printing by this process and the best newspaper printing that has been produced up to this time are the vastly superior softness of tone and the minuteness of detail with which pictures are brought out by the new process.

In the newspaper field The New York Times is pioneering in this use of the off-set process. The Tercentenary Series here outlined will be the first to be printed on the first rotary off-set presses ever built to print and fold a section of a newspaper. Later the presses, which are now installed in The Times Annex Building, will be used for printing the Magazine Section of The New York Sunday Times.

How to Get The Times.

As The New York Times is not sold to newsdealers on speculation, (unsold copies not being returnable,) it is the custom of dealers to order only as many copies as they are sure of selling, and The Times is always sold out early. Therefore those who care to have the copies containing the Shakespeare articles will find it necessary to order them in advance.

Those who have need of more than one copy of each issue, for class or other use, are requested to order as sparingly as they can, as they will doubtless appreciate that the sale at the regular price of The New York Sunday Times is not of itself a profitable transaction.

It is preferred that all orders be placed through newsdealers, but when this is not convenient persons not regular subscribers to The New York Times may procure all of the installments to the series by subscribing for the ten Sunday issues containing this series at the regular price of the complete Sunday Times, at 5 cents the issue, or 50 cents for the ten issues, post paid.

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CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

200 Reported Killed in Szechuan—Missionaries Safe.

PEKING, Feb. 6.—Revolutionary forces have been defeated at a point near Tzuliutsing, a town north of Suifu, in Szechuan Province, according to announcement made by the Government today. Two hundred rebels from Yunnan were killed and many machine guns were captured.

Missionary Friedstorom, in a telegram received by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister to China, reports that the American missionaries near the Mongolian border, who were missing, are all safe.

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TOOMEY CASE FOR MOVIES

Curator Ditmars Has Attack Similar to One Made on Keeper Duplicated in Part.

The rule of safety first is to be rigidly enforced in the Reptile House in the Zoological Park, the Bronx, where ever since John Toomey nearly lost his life through the bite of a Texas rattlesnake Raymond L. Ditmars, the Curator of Reptiles, has been at work on the best kind of preparedness against just such occurrences. He announced yesterday that he had a plan which will practically insure the safety of every keeper engaged in the perilous task of caring for the splendid collection of poisonous reptiles in the park.

The plan is being carried out under the direction of Dr. Ritol Brazil, the Brazilian scientist whose snake serum saved Toomey's life. The doctor sailed on Saturday on the Lamport & Holt liner Verban for his home. He took with him a collection of two banded rattlers ten feet long, four Florida moccasins, two Florida diamond-backs, a large Gila monster, and a few small but very deadly American snakes. Dr. Brazil is head of the Institute of Serum-Therapy in Sao Paulo, Brazil. It is his intention to study the snakes in his American collection, and experiment with their venom in order to find for each a serum that will counteract the deadly poison of each species. As success attends each of his series of experiments he will forward to Curator Ditmars a tube of the new serum with instructions for its use.

"There is no reason why the men who work in the Reptile House should be in danger of death every time a poisonous snake 'goes bad,'" said Mr. Ditmars. "We have been using a serum that has brought good results, but, as was shown in the case of Keeper Toomey, the work of our serum was quickened by the serum which was furnished by Dr. Brazil. We proved its efficacy and the case attracted attention throughout the country. It is the intention of Dr. Brazil to study the poisons of American snakes. He will either discover one for universal use or separate serums to counteract each poison. Tubes containing each of these serums will be kept in the Reptile House. When a keeper gets between a snake and its fangs again we will have at hand just the proper serum, and it can be administered without delay."

Serums will not keep without deterioration, and arrangements have been made with Dr. Brazil by which each tube of serum shipped to the park will be followed by another at intervals of six months. In this way a fresh supply will be kept always on hand.

Dr. Brazil came to this country with a party of Brazilian scientists. Interested in reptiles, one of the first places he visited upon his arrival here was the Reptile House in the Bronx Zoological Garden. He met Mr. Ditmars four days before Toomey was bitten and as soon as that happened the Curator got in touch with the scientist and the latter provided the serum. It is obtained from a snake common in Brazil which is more nearly related to the rattler of this country than any other northern snake from which serums have been taken. It is known only as an anti-rattlesnake serum.

The method by which Dr. Brazil obtains his toxin is the result of more than ten years' unremitting experimentation, in the course of which he used many thousands of the most deadly South American snakes. After many failures he finally succeeded in obtaining his serum by inoculating each snake with its own poison and making a culture thereof. It was found that these cultures were efficacious in the case of bites of this particular species.

The task to which he will set himself upon his arrival in Sao Paulo is to find a toxin that can be used as a cure for the bites of the various species found in the United States. It means that he will have to conduct a separate investigation in the case of each species. Before sailing the doctor told Curator Ditmars that he believed he would be able to find the cure for each poisonous snake bite.

Because of the interest aroused in the case of Keeper Toomey, Mr. Ditmars has had moving pictures taken of the great Texan rattler, whose fangs nearly caused the death of his keeper. Through several thousand feet of film the great snake is made to react the "striking" of the keeper. The pictures all show what happened after the accident. There is the rush of keepers and the snake is caught up and examined for mouth sores and other symptoms upon which the nature of the treatment is determined.

"It is difficult to realize the amount of attention the attack upon Toomey made," said Mr. Ditmars. "I received inquiries from all parts of the country and many and varied were the suggestions that reached us as to the best way of caring for a person poisoned by a snake bite or for charming away the bad effect of the poison. Some of these came from Texas, where the rattler that struck Toomey is found."

Mr. Toomey is recovered from the bite and he is expected soon to be back caring for his dangerous charges.

LA PAZ SLIDING INTO RIVER.

Section of Bolivian Capital 1,600 Yards Long Is in Motion.

PANAMA, Feb. 6.—According to advices received here from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, part of the city about 1,600 yards long is sliding into the Choqueyapu River.

The section comprises mostly residences of the poor, although there are in it the market, barracks, and the museum of the archaeologist Posnansky. Thus far there have been no casualties. The loss is estimated at $800,000.

The slide is said to be due to an infiltration which undermined the river banks.

SAYS 2 MEN KIDNAPPED HER.

Girl Tells Father, a Circus Clown, She Was Kept Drugged 3 Days.

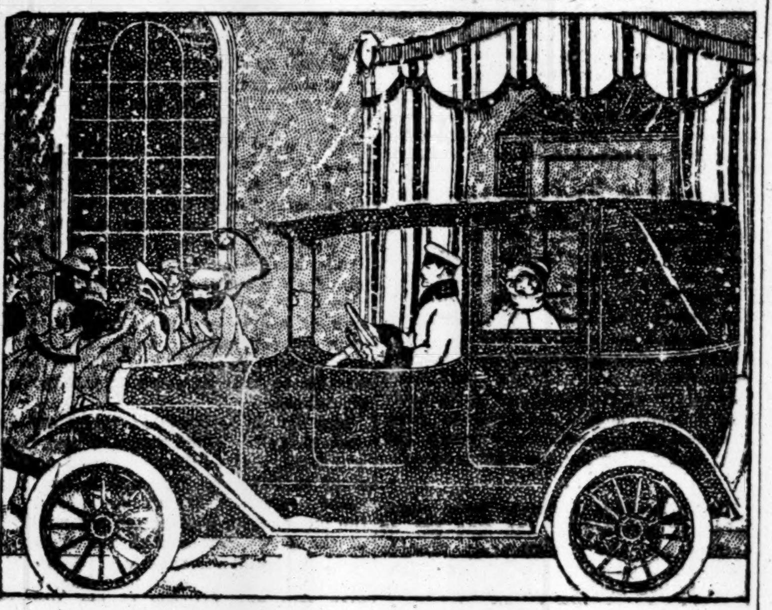
Joseph Artress, a circus clown, who lieves in Teaneck, N. J., received a telephone call yesterday afternoon which started him, post haste, for the Manhattan Street station of the subway. The call was from his eighteen-year-old daughter Marion, who should have returned to her home from a visit to an aunt in Jersey City on last Thursday and who had been missing. The girl asked her father to meet her on the station, and when he arrived she began a story of having been kidnapped by two men, but collapsed from nervous exhaustion before she could finish.

Policeman Mullaly took the father and daughter to the West 125th Street Station, where Dr. Mills of Knickerbocker Hospital treated the girl, who recovered her composure. She said she had accompanied her aunt from Jersey City to this city, instead of going straight home on Thursday, so as to attend a matinée. After the matinée, she said, her aunt put her in the subway at Fourteenth Street and gave her directions for reaching the Fort Lee Ferry, from which point she knew her way home, although she was not familiar with New York.

She alighted at Manhattan Street, but on the sidewalk turned the wrong way and presently was lost. She accosted two men, who offered to accompany her to the ferry, saying they were also going there. One offered to carry her bag. They had proceeded together only a few steps when a taxicab whirled up to the curb, the girl said, and she was thrust in. One of the men clapped his hand over her mouth when she would have screamed, and then a handkerchief was thrust over her nose and mouth. She lost consciousness and awoke to find herself and the men in a room.

They threatened to kill her if she made an outcry, and presently one of them gave her something to drink, forcing her to swallow it. The stuff put her to sleep and she did not awake until Friday morning. As often as she awoke she was forced to take another drink, with the result that she knew nothing until yesterday morning, when she awoke, she said, to find the men gone.

She slipped out of the house and ran fifteen blocks, she said, without seeing a policeman, so at last she telephoned to her father to come and get her. Mr. Artress took his daughter home when she had recovered sufficiently, and last night he and Mrs. Artress declined to let any one talk with the girl. They said they had an idea who was responsible for the kidnapping and expected this man would be arrested today.



Comfort—Agility

Think of it—a perfectly appointed luxurious Town Car for $915.

Only a year or so ago a landaulet body alone would have cost more than this.

Yet here, in the Maxwell Town Car, is a smart, convenient, comfortable, agile car that turns with ease in *any* side street.

Its motor is so flexible and willing that it runs smoothly and easily in and out of heavy traffic—through snow-covered streets—with no cumbersome movements.

The Maxwell starts and stops so quickly and so easily that it is infinitely more satisfactory for use in our present traffic-crowded city streets than the heavy car of long wheel base,—which after all is really built for wide, clear roads.

Price of the Maxwell Town Car, $915 f. o. b. Detroit.

NEW YORK BRANCH
Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street
Brooklyn Branch, 1392 Bedford Avenue, at St. Marks Avenue
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NEXT SATURDAY

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC MEDAL WINNERS' EXPOSITION
Opens at the
Grand Central Palace

A Wholly New Kind of Show
Displaying, in "Live" and Facinating Exhibits, Goods, Machines, Products and Processes which won
THE HIGHEST AWARDS
at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

A Cross Section of American Achievement. The "Last Word" in Every Line of Invention and Manufacture, Shown by the Leader in Each Line. If you did not get out to the San Francisco Exposition, come and see it in Miniature. If you did, come and renew your acquaintance with some of the attractions from the Exhibit Palaces and "Zone."

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR KING AND COUNTRY

Europe's Best in the Theatre of Warfare

It is interesting to note the care with which European countries pick their men for duty at the front.

Particularly noticeable is the skill shown in the selection of officers.

Clean cut, clear eyed, well set up men who radiate perfect health and mentality.

The men of the rank and file are more or less physically fit, but it is the "Quality man" who gives the orders.

These men consider their health of paramount importance in the performance of their duties, and take utmost precaution to ward off physical breakdown.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has for fifty years been recognized the world over as an invaluable ally in this direction.

As a food tonic it has no equal. Builds up the entire system, makes rich red blood, and helps to develop that superior mentality that leaders of men possess.

Take Johann Hoff's Malt with your meals. The results will be agreeably surprising. Equally beneficial to women and children.

Endorsed by medical authorities throughout the civilized world.

FIFTH ARMED LINER HERE.

Stampalia, from Mediterranean, Has Rapid-Fire Guns Mounted.

The Italian steamer Stampalia arrived yesterday from Genoa with two 3-inch rapid fire guns mounted on her after deck house. She is the fifth Italian steamer to come into this port armed in seven weks. The others were the Giuseppe Verdi, Verona, America, and Caserta, the latter being still in port.

The Collector has reported the arrival of these steamers to the Treasury Department at Washington, and has received instructions to give them clearance papers.

The Stampalia had 3 first, 160 second cabin, and 620 steerage passengers and mails. The Captain said he did not see any submarines or mines in the Mediterranean.

A Sale Extraordinary of Hampton Furniture

WITHIN a few weeks the Hampton Shops will be occupying the graceful gothic home they have built for themselves in East Fiftieth Street directly facing St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Here they eagerly look forward to carrying out in their integrity many long cherished and quite novel ideas regarding the harmonious arrangement and effective setting forth of their famous Hampton Reproductions.

Prior to this, eliminations must be made of some altogether admirable examples now gracing their present galleries.

The pieces it has been decided to withdraw, each a characteristic example of Hampton Furniture, are offered at strikingly reduced prices.

The opportunity is exceptional.

HAMPTON SHOPS
34 AND 36 WEST 32d STREET
NEW YORK

EUROPE CONSERVES HER BEER SUPPLY

THE following is an excerpt from an editorial published in the New York Evening Journal on Dec. 22, 1915:—

"The German Government takes the tax off beer supplied to men in hospitals and in the trenches, and compels each brewer to supply a certain amount of beer to the army.

"And France at the same time forbids the exportation of light red wines from France, in order to make sure that the soldiers shall have enough."

THE NATIONS AT WAR REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR THEIR SOLDIERS, AND THEIR FOOD EXPERTS FULLY APPRECIATE THE FOOD VALUE OF BEER.

Good, pure beer, used intelligently, is a constructive agency; it gives vigor, strength and endurance to the body.

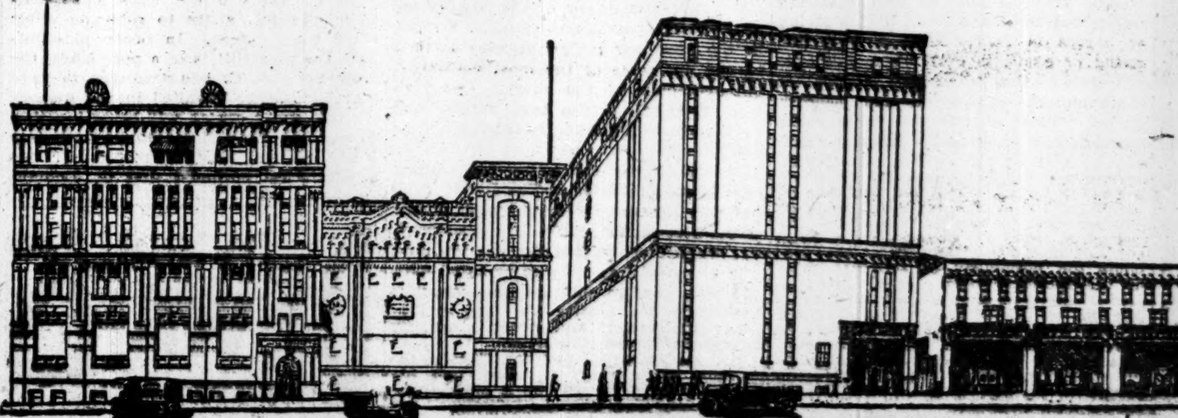
Because of the positive knowledge that the moderate use of good, pure beer is beneficial to the human race, we recommend

RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

It is designed to meet a legitimate demand for a food beverage of absolute purity. It is made from the most carefully selected materials and subjected to special processes of Brewing, Filtering, Aging, Bottling and Pasteurization, and as a consequence stands unsurpassed as a safe, nourishing and healthful beverage. Every bottle is absolutely pure when it leaves the brewery and must be absolutely pure when it reaches you.

In Bottles and on Draught. *Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively.*

The Jacob Ruppert Brewery
Third Avenue, 90th to 92d Street, New York



JACOB RUPPERT
Knickerbocker
BEER

JANOWSKI WINS BRILLIANTLY—KOSTIC DRAWS WITH CAPABLANCA

JANOWSKI SCORES MASTERLY VICTORY

French Champion Shows Brilliant Chess Tactics in Game Against Chajes.

CAPABLANCA IN A DRAW

Kostic Holds Cuban Level in Contest Which Sweeps the Board Almost Clear of Pieces.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	12½	1½	Kupchik	8½	4½
Janowski	9½	4½	Chajes	8	6
Kostic	9	5			

While José R. Capablanca was drawing his game with Boris Kostic in the first round of the final stage of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament at the Café Boulevard, yesterday, David Janowski of Paris scored the most brilliantly played game of the tournament thus far at the expense of Oscar Chajes—a game which, in the opinion of the Cuban, will carry off the first brilliancy prize, unless the feat of the French champion is surpassed in one of the remaining rounds of the contest this week.

Janowski had the white pieces in a queen's pawn opening, which was turned into a regular queen's gambit declined. On the seventeenth move the Parisian expert saw his opportunity at a time when Chajes had left his king's wing somewhat unprotected, and sacrificed his bishop for two pawns. The real brilliancy of the operation developed in the course of the next few moves, during which Janowski twice offered the exchange and finally cornered the black king, sacrificing his queen on the twenty-sixth move in order to effect checkmate.

From beginning to end Kostic, who played the French defense in answer to Capablanca's opening move, p-k 4, gave the Cuban no opportunity to establish a superior position. Whereas Capablanca castled on the queen's side of the board, the Serbian master boldly stowed away his king on the other side. Each in turn tried his hardest to break through, but to no avail. The minor pieces were in due course traded off, the rooks followed, and finally only queens were left on the board, with which to operate. These, too, were exchanged on the forty-first move, and then the jockeying for position in a pawn ending ensued. A draw was agreed upon after fifty-six moves.

At the close of play Capablanca had a score of 12½ to 1½, Janowski following with a total of 9½ to 4½.

Kupchik, the State champion, had a bye yesterday, but will take part in the second round at the Café Boulevard today, playing black against Kostic. The other pairing will be Chajes vs. Capablanca.

GUNNERS IN GREAT FORM.

Three Tie with Straight Scores for One Trophy on N. Y. A. C. Range.

Brilliant shooting was witnessed at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Practically every shoot was won by a straight score of 25 targets—in fact, in two of the events more than one gunner registered a leg by breaking 25 blue rocks from scratch.

The Haslin Cup saw the first straight strings, when both R. L. Spotts and A. L. Burns returned perfect cards.

There was even better shooting in the race for the Tournament Cup. Three gunners tied with straight scores, making a record for the year. The clever nimrods were Dr. G. H. Martin, Dr. Griffith, and J. I. Brandenberg. The Travers Island Cup also was won by a straight string, the marksman being B. M. Higginson. Although there were no straight scores, there were six gunners in a tie for the Accumulation Cup. They were R. L. Spotts, A. E. Ranney, Conrad Stein, J. I. Brandenberg, H. B. Knight, and L. W. Thompson. All had full scores of 25 targets.

A. L. Burns was the high scratch gunner, with a total of 94 out of a possible 100 targets. The race for the high handicap prize ended in a tie between L. W. Thompson and C. J. Stein. Each had a full score of 100 targets. The shoot-off went to the former gunner. The closest shooting of the afternoon was seen in a special that had three shoot-offs before it finally was won by A. E. Ranney.

Augustus P. Bennett, who was elected Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Saturday night, proved his prowess as a trapshooter yesterday by winning the high handicap prize at the regular weekly shoot of the club. Competing against eighteen others he "killed" 86 "birds," which, aided by his handicap of 14, gave him the top score of 100. The high scratch score was 91, made by Nat Webb, Commodore Bennett and D. Giriat tying for second place with 86 each.

It was the biggest weekly shoot of the season so far for this club. The conditions were ideal for the sport, with the result that full scores were returned in all the matches but one. Nine men tied with full scores of 25 in the 25-"bird" special. They were Commodore Bennett, H. C. Gibson, G. B. Currier, J. N. McLoughlin, G. P. Granbery, C. C. Moore, D. Giriat, A. Rehbein, and B. R. Stoddard. In the shoot-off the Commodore was the winner. George H. Pelham, shooting for the first time this season at these traps, won the ten-"bird" scratch prize with a straight score in the shoot-off against eight others. He also captured the 15-"bird" scratch prize with perfect score. Nat Webb, J. P. Donovan, A. P. Bennett, A. Rehbein, F. R. Smith, and V. P. Krauss won legs for the monthly cup, each with full scores. Legs for the Accumulation Cup were won by J. P. Donovan, Nat Webb, A. P. Bennett, B. R. S. Stoddard, and V. P. Krauss with full scores in each case.

Honors were pretty evenly divided yesterday at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club traps between Tracy H. Lewis, W. S. Silkworth, and Dr. L. A. Newman. With scores of 25 each J. W. Alker, T. H. Lewis, B. G. Loomis, and Dr. Newman tied in the shoot for the monthly cup, Lewis winning the leg with a straight 25 from scratch. Loomis and Newman in the match for the high gun handicap prize tied with 25 each, and in the shoot-off Newman won with 100 as his score. W. S. Silkworth, shooting from scratch, won the high gun prize with 91 as his total. He also won the leg for the yearly cup with a straight score of 25.

HARD WEEK FOR LEVINSKY.

Dillon, Too, Is Billed for Two Bouts on This Week's Cards.

The busiest boxer pugilistic circles hereabouts has even been acquainted with, Battling Levinsky, plays a prominent part in this week's boxing card. Levinsky will meet the hard-hitting Hoosier, Jack Dillon, who also has plenty of action this week, at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn on Tuesday night in the same ring where Dillon's crashing blows put Tom Cowler to sleep last week.

Levinsky boxes more often than any man in the game, and his stamina and activity have never lessened. The boxers met last in Indianapolis and the result was a fast fight from start to finish. There was little to choose between the two at that time. Dillon will meet a boxer something near his own size in Levinsky, and the bout is sure to furnish a lot of real action.

On Friday night Levinsky will box ten rounds with Jim Savage at the Long Acre A. C., on the Bowery. Jack Dillon is to meet Jack Geyer in the same show.

On Monday night the Pioneer Club, in Forty-fourth Street, will again open its doors with a bout between Joe Azevedo, the rugged fighter from the Pacific Coast, and Billy Bennett, the Irish lightweight. At the Olympic Club on the same night Marty Cross will meet Johnny Kid Allen.

Friday night will be a busy occasion at the boxing clubs. On that evening at the Harlem Sporting Club Andre Anderson, the big Western heavyweight, managed by Jimmy Johnston, will appear in the main bout of ten rounds against Bob Devere, another Western boxer. Anderson possesses a hard punch, and in the two bouts in which he has appeared in this city he has won with knockouts. Another big bout at the Harlem Club will bring together Sam McVey and Battling Jim Johnson, the two negro heavyweights. In a third ten-round bout two bantamweights, Battling Henry and Mickey Dunn, will be the attraction.

On Wednesday night at the Clermont A. C. Johnny Ertle, the claimant of the bantamweight championship, will meet Terry Martin, the fast Brooklyn boxer.

Tommy Maloney, the Greenwich Village boxer, who is the claimant of the welterweight title, will reappear in the local ring at the Fairmont A. C. on Saturday night, when he will box ten rounds with Augie Ratner. Ratner was formerly amateur welterweight champion. The schedule of bouts arranged thus far for this week is as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (afternoon.)—Patsy Haley vs. Bill Jones.

Olympic A. C.—Marty Cross vs. Kid Allen, Willie Jackson vs. Young Wagner.

Pioneer A. C.—Joe Azevedo vs. Billy Bennett, Bobby Moore vs. Jack McKeon.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Darkey Griffin vs. The Masked Marvel.

Military A. C.—Kid Taylor vs. Jimmy Murray.

TUESDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club.—Jack Dillon vs. Battling Levinsky, Patsy McMahon vs. Eddie Kelly.

Palace A. C., (Yonkers.)—Billy Fitzsimmons vs. Benny McCoy.

WEDNESDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Johnny Ertle vs. Terry Martin.

FRIDAY.

Long Acre A. C.—Battling Levinsky vs. Wild Burt Kenny, Jack Dillon vs. Jack Geyer.

Harlem Sporting Club.—Andre Anderson vs. Bob Devere, Sam McVey vs. Battling Jim Johnson.

SATURDAY.

Fairmont A. C.—Tommy Maloney vs. Augie Ratner.

LEWIS TO BOX BRITTON.

Bout Will Be Staged at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 17.

Ted Lewis, the English welterweight, was matched yesterday by Manager Jimmy Johnston to box another ten-round bout with Jack Britton at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 17. According to the articles of agreement, the boxers will weigh 145 pounds. Lewis and Britton have met before and are evenly matched.

Johnston, who manages the Garden, had a conference yesterday with Tex Rickard, who is promoting the Willard-Moran bout. Rickard made Johnston an offer, but it was not accepted, and the men will meet again today. It is believed that some agreement will be reached whereby the bout will be held in the Garden on March 17.

GOOD SOCCER IN THE MUD.

Strollers Play Well on Slippery Field in Beating Hungarians.

Despite the handicap of muddy fields, the I. R. T. Strollers played excellent soccer in their game against the Hungarians in the championship series of the N. Y. State Football League at Lenox Oval, yesterday afternoon, winning by the score of 9 goals to 0, after leading at half time by 6 to 0.

The Strollers' half back division and Longbottom, Boyle, Dahill, and Porter were particularly effective in behalf of the winners.

Bay Ridge proved altogether too much for the West Side Rangers in the Metropolitan League championship fixture at Bayside Oval in Brooklyn yesterday. As it was about the only league match played over there, a large crowd gathered to cheer on the soccers. Bay Ridge had no trouble by winning by 7 goals to 0. At half time the home team led by 5 to 0.

Nack May Meet Phelan Again Soon.

Although Allie Nack has received the majority of newspaper decisions in his bout with Carey Phelan, he stands ready at any time to give Phelan a return match. Several matchmakers would like to stage the battle. Nack conceded Phelan 5½ pounds at the Harlem S. C. in their first encounter, and is willing to meet him again under the same conditions. Phelan was Nack's eleventh consecutive victim since turning professional four months ago. Nack is booked to meet some good boy at the Broadway Sporting Club on Feb. 22.

Would Sell Noted Horses Here.

J. B. Joel of London, who gleaned his wealth from South Africa's diamond fields, but to whose heart a fine string of horses is dearer than a superfine string of gems, is evidently pessimistic concerning the immediate future of thoroughbred racing on the English tracks. This is indicated by a cable message just received by Edward Johnson of this city in which the British horse owner makes what he calls a sporting offer to sell six of his best mares, including the noted Jest and Princess Dorrie, each a double winner of the Oaks and the 1,000 guineas, for a lump sum of $100,000. This does not preclude the possibility of separate sales of the thoroughbreds. Ever since the loss of his well-known trainer, Charley Morton, by death last year the interest of Mr. Joel in his stables appears to have been decreasing. Still, it is probable that he would not wish to disperse his string by sales in America if racing prospects on the English and French tracks were brighter.

WINSTON AND BULL VICTORS ON COURT

Each Comes Through Handily in National Squash Tourney at Harvard Club.

Winston and Bull, two of the strongest contenders for the national squash championship, came through the second round played at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon, without difficulty. Winston, the title holder, who plays from the Harvard Club, had as his opponent H. Tobey of the Princeton Club, and won in straight games at 15—3, 15—5. He was never forced to show his greatest speed on the court, Tobey not having the ability to draw him out.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., also had an easy match, although the score does not indicate it. Playing against F. Kidde of Montclair, he won in straight games, 15—6, 15—11. Bull played with some brilliancy in the first game, and continued his work in the second, at one time leading by 14—1. Then, with victory in sight by the winning of another ace, he played indifferently, toying with his opponent, who scored ten more aces before Bull gained the necessary point to win.

One of the best matches was that between A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club and F. H. Davis of Harvard. Three games were necessary before a decision was reached and every minute of the match was filled with brilliant play. The victory of Riley was not a complete surprise, as it was this same player who put Davis out of the competition for the national championship last year. Still it was believed that Davis has improved greatly, and might nose out the victory.

The first game went to Davis at 18—15, the men fighting hard for every point. Each made many difficult gets and there were many sustained rallies. Both played their shots hard in the opening game, and there appeared to be little to choose between the contestants.

The next game furnished another fine exhibition to the gallery. The men played fast and made some clever strokes, though neither was ever strong in the placing game. Davis, however, was outmanoeuvred just enough so that Riley came through to victory by 15—12. In the concluding game Davis weakened. He could not match the fast play by Riley and the strain of the match was beginning to tell. Though he struggled hard against his opponent he was beaten by 15—8.

Another match which held a high degree of interest was that between J. W. Appell of the Harvard Club and R. Goepel of Heights Casino. This also went to three games, Appell eventually winning at 15—10, 15—17, 15—2.

Goepel is one of the best of the Heights Casino players, and he played a pretty game against his Harvard Club opponent. Appell did not play so much a placing game as a hard, smashing one, and though Goepel was clever in returning he was beaten in the first game by 15—10. In the second game, however, the order was reversed. Goepel made some brilliant shots and succeeded in defeating his opponent. The Heights Casino player, however, had done his best work, and when the third game started he was an easy victim for Appell.

Another of the Columbia players dropped out of the competition yesterday when A. Dana of the Harvard Club defeated M. L. Cornell. The latter had played a brilliant match against H. D. Bulkley in the first round, but he was not up to form in yesterday's endeavor, and Dana scored an easy victory in straight games, 15—3, 15—10.

A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club was another of the favorites to win his match. He scored over Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club in straight games, both of which were, however, well contested. The scores:

Second Round.—Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—5; C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated F. Kiddie, Montclair, 15—6, 15—11; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated R. A. Gibney, Bridgeport University Club, 15—2, 15—6; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, 15—18, 15—12, 15—8; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—3; P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15—10, 15—4; A. Dana, Harvard Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15—3, 15—10; J. W. Appell, Harvard Club, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—17, 15—2; S. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, 15—0, 15—12; R. E. Fink, Englewood, defeated H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club, 15—9, 18—15.

Third Round.—J. H. Williams, Harvard Club, defeated S. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15—8, 7—15, 15—8.

WORLD'S SKATING RECORD.

John Karlsen Makes Twenty-five Mile Distance in 1:30:15.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—John Karlsen, 41 years old, of Minneapolis, established a world's record for twenty-five miles at the Northwestern amateur ice-skating carnival today, covering the distance in 1:30:15.

The previous record of 1:31:29 was made by J. F. Donohue of Stamford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1893. The tournament, which closed today, was sanctioned by the Western Skating Association and was held out of doors.

BUTLER IN JOCKEY CLUB?

Report Says He Will Be Elected to Succeed the Late H. B. Duryea.

James Butler, President of the Empire City Racing Association and owner of one of the leading thoroughbred stables and breeding farms in the United States, is in line to be elected to membership in the exclusive Jockey Club, according to a report now circulated in racing circles. It is said that he will succeed to the membership held by Herman B. Duryea, the famous sportsman, who died recently.

There are now five vacancies to be filled by The Jockey Club, which limits its membership to fifty. Mr. Butler, because of his prominence in the thoroughbred world, has been considered for some time for one of these openings, and it is now said that he will be nominated by Chairman August Belmont at the next meeting, which will be held shortly.

Mr. Butler is owner of the East View Stock Farm, near Tarrytown, N. Y., and in the past few racing seasons he has turned out some of the most consistent two-year-olds in the sport. Imported Out of Reach is the best known and most successful stallion in the East View stud.

The New York sportsman has become eligible for admission to The Jockey Club not only because he is the owner of one of the best racing stables in the country, but because of the fact that his breeding establishment has come to be rated with the best. Before entering the thoroughbred field, Mr. Butler was long associated with trotters and owned a number of successful harness horses.

Mr. Butler will leave for Florida tomorrow for a short vacation, and his friends expect he will be a member of The Jockey Club when he returns.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The National League will hold its greatest birthday celebration at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday, when the elder baseball generation will mingle with the new at the fortieth anniversary of the organization. A professional body which survives so many years and still stands as the exponent of our greatest national pastime is deserving of congratulation. Its firm grip on the American public stamps the game of baseball as a clean, wholesome sport. A game of skill and brain, one which arouses unexpected excitement in a short space of time, baseball gives more enjoyment to more people than any other sport.

To those gray-haired veterans who will be seated about the dinner table exchanging reminiscences of the early days, it must be a source of satisfaction to realize that the game has developed into such a country-wide institution. And to these pioneers, the men who stood by the pastime when it was threatened with disruption, must be given much of the credit for the enjoyment now obtained by such a vast baseball public.

That the game has withstood the trials of twoscore years and is now such a source of pleasure to sport-loving America, is a high compliment to the ideals and the sportsmanship of the men who guided its welfare. The destructive influence of gambling has often threatened to wreck the game, but this danger, and many another danger, too, has been avoided through the effort of sportsmen who had the love of the game at heart.

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In this city at the present moment there are more than a score of golf schools supported by devotees of the game at a cost which runs up to nearly $50,000. The players who regularly attend these schools and undergo instruction at the hands of the professionals in charge expect to improve their play materially during the Winter months, but it is a matter of debate among the authorities in golf as to whether the game is worth the candle, or the result worthy of the labor involved.

It is undoubtedly true that an absolute beginner at the game can be taught the rudiments of correct swinging and footwork, so that his first appearance on the links is not the catastrophe with which the novice on the fair green is generally welcomed. A grip can be taught and a stance can be perfected, but the fine co-ordination of swing, grip, stance, muscles, and mental attitude which championship play demands can never be developed by hitting a ball off a rug at a canvas target in an indoor court.

After a certain point has been passed in the quality of a golfer's play it is impossible to tell whether he has made a perfect or a poor shot until the ball has traveled at least a hundred yards. A ball that would hit the bull's-eye on the canvas target might develop a slice or a pull on the links that would carry it out of bounds on either side. As a matter of fact, when a ball has been hit full and hard by a good player it is only as the momentum is lost that the ball begins to show whether it has been hit perfectly or not, and the direction of the last fifty yards of the carry and roll is the most important part of the shot.

Some of the most important golfers in the metropolitan district are visitors at the indoor schools, but for the most part they are either endeavoring to correct some radical fault, with which champions as well as duffers may be affected, or they are merely intent upon keeping their eyes on the ball and their swings up to the accustomed standard through the Winter months.

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Judging by the display at the Motor Boat Show the public is readjusting its views as to this type of power-driven craft. It was not so long ago that the demand for high speed became almost a mania. In design everything was sacrificed to this end, with the result that the boats became freakish and had nothing to commend them to the purchaser except speed. But in the show just closed at Grand Central Palace there was the marked indication that the enthusiasts have, in a measure at lease, forsaken the hydroplane type in favor of that which combines reasonable speed with seaworthiness.

Now it is the express cruiser which has been developed, and the enthusiasts have taken up this style of boat as meeting all of the requirements of comfort, speed, and ability. The motor boat has developed from small craft with a single lung motor to boats with the proportions and lines of fine steam-driven yachts.

In demonstratiung the fact that the comparatively big boat is in demand, this year's show was illuminating. Heretofore, when the exhibition was held in the Garden, there were a few big boats and many small ones. And of the big craft, the cruisers were slow and seemed cumbersome. Hydroplanes were then in demand and express runabouts popular. Now, while there is still a call for the express runabout, the boats are larger and have greater facilities for comfort.

And apace with the improvement in the motor boat seems to be the increase of interest on the part of the public. The Palace was thronged with visitors, not all of whom were there merely to see an exhibition. In the main it was a motor boat crowd, one that was looking with interest for the latest designs and improvements. The Palace during the show was convincing evidence that motor boating is making strides with the public and that a liking for cruising is taking the place of the inordinate desire for speed.

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When Tad Jones, the new football coach at Yale, takes command of his squad he will possess the advantage of having several players under him who are familiar with his methods. Captain Black and several members of the Yale squad played under Jones at Exeter or at Pawling School. They know his gridiron teachings and should fit easily into his scheme of team development.

As a player Jones was the highest type of athlete. As a preparatory school coach he has not only developed winning teams, but he has also exerted the best of influence and discipline over his charges. His selection is regarded as a happy one, and Yale men look forward to a revival of Yale's football greatness, not next season, perhaps, but as soon as the new coach has had time enough to develop his teams in his own way.

He was chosen from many candidates. His selection was made only after a great number of old Yale players and coaches had been consulted. He is a type of coach who will inspire confidence in his players under him. He is a young man, but in his handling of the football situation he will have the aid of the capable committee which has been chosen from Yale's graduates. The return of Walter Camp to the football councils should do much to bring a return of the confidence which has been lacking for the last few seasons.

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That gun dogs maintain their popularity is attested by the fine list of entries for the Westminster Kennel Club show in the pointer and setter classes, two breeds which have always been closely identified with these exhibitions. In the early years of the Garden shows English setters were always numerically strong, and with the pointers made one of the leading features of the exhibitions.

This year the officials have gone to no little trouble in getting together as fine a collection of hunting dogs as has ever been benched in this country. The majority of the entries come from individual sportsmen, who have made a specialty of raising and breeding not particularly for show purposes, but for usefulness in the field, where the perfectly broken hunting dog shines rather than on the bench.

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It has for some time been realized by the colleges that they must take a more active part in the regulation of athletic competition, but just what form of control is to be exercised to bring about a betterment of conditions is not easy to determine. Faculty control has been widely advocated, and this seems to be a solution which will establish a higher plane of athletics in the small as well as the large universities. Hostility to sport has been banished from the minds of most of the men who make up the college Faculties, some of them, indeed, having been athletes in their own undergraduate days. In large measure there is a sympathetic outlook, which apparently gives assurance that there is to be no revival of the old narrow-mindedness with regard to athletics.

There is little doubt that conditions of five years or so ago endangered the existence of intercollegiate competition. It threatened to become a fad to abolish one sport or another because of the evils that had accrued. Football was abolished at Columbia in part because the sport had become permeated with ills. Harvard and other colleges were on the point of following suit, but just when the athletic structure was threatened seriously, improvement came. The National Collegiate Association was formed in 1905, and it has done much good. But it has not accomplished all that was to be desired. Its field is limited and evils still persist, though lessened.

Now the colleges are themselves taking up the question, determined to rid athletics of any black marks still standing. There has been almost universal acquiescence in the belief that Faculty control is desirable, but it was not until recently that the colleges began seriously to apply the idea which had won their approval. And in appplication the graduate will be practically eliminated. That is a necessary feature, and one which may arouse opposition. Much that has been condemned in college sport can be attributed to the misguided interest of graduates.

The colleges of this State have now appointed a committee to inquire into the situation and the advisability of establishing the so-called Faculty control. Such a committee is unlikely to report other than favorably, and with Faculty control established firmly in this State the whole country will probably follow. The time is ripe for the innovation, which has in essence been approved by more than half the colleges of the United States.

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To Jess Willard the title of heavyweight champion of the world does not possess the glory it brought to many of the older fighters who held it. The cowboy has made his title a commercial asset, a means of gathering a fortune. The fighters in the ring today do not regard boxing merely as a manly sport. It is used as a means to extract dollars from that great mass of men who regard fisticuffs as the greatest of sporting spectacles. In the old days a fighter usually liked to fight. He was in the game to a considerable extent for the game's sake, and was not giving as much attention to the purse as he was to the honor of the championship.

Willard will box ten rounds here with Frank Moran on March 17. The champion for his services will be paid at the rate of $1,583.33 a minute. Few callings of brains or knowledge can give such compensation as this. The fighter's earning capacity has become comparable to that of some of the barons of finance.

The art of self-defense is as old as man himself. While men are men they will fight, and to the victor will go the glory of triumph. Triumph in the ring today, however, means the ability of the manager in getting the big "split" of the purse rather than the satisfaction of the boxer in knocking out his opponent. It is expected that 13,000 men will pay $110,000 to see Willard and Moran do battle.

Willard's headquarters should be in Wall Street.

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In the fourth quarterly issue of The Bloodstock Breeder's Review for 1915, dated Jan. 1 of the current year, which has just arrived from England, there is an article, accompanied with statistics, of particular interest to American horsemen and trainers of thoroughbreds. It is on sprinters and stayers. The tables are based on the results of racing for the last six years, and show the sires of horses which can go over a long distance, of intermediates, and of mere sprinters. The stallions included in the tables are those whose offspring won five or more races during 1915, omitting altogether the performances of 2-year-olds. An average based on the performance of the stock of any particular stallion over a period of six years should show in convincing fashion whether the general run of his sons and daughters have proved themselves to be stayers, milers, or only sprinters.

The tables are three in number. In the first are included those sires whose winners last season scored in races averaging in distance from five to eight furlongs. Those sires, of course, are termed "sires of sprinters." In similar fashion the "sires of intermediates" are those the average distance of whose winning stock was from eight to nine furlongs. The "sires of stayers" are those whose winners won races of a mile and a quarter and over.

STARS IN N. Y. A. C. GAMES.

Entry for Mercury Foot Sports on Tuesday Rivals Millrose Program.

With an entry list that includes many of the best track and field athletes in the United States and Canada, the annual indoor games of the New York Athletic Club will be contested tomorrow night in the big armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers in 168th Street, west of Broadway.

There are four big features on the N. Y. A. C. program, topped by the Buermeyer special at 500 yards, which will bring together Ted Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross College; Tom Halpin, Boston A. A.; William B. Moore, Princeton University, and Jack Tressider of the Toronto Y. M. C. A. Every man in this quintet probably will be at the top of his form when he steps to the starting mark, and a great race is assured. Meredith, a favorite, has been beaten twice this year by Caldwell, but in neither race was he at his best. Coach George Orton of Pennsylvania has worked Meredith into shape by putting him through still paces for the past ten days, and the world's record holder for 880 yards has often proved that there is no middle distance runner who can beat him up to 880 yards when he is at his best.

The vanquished athletes in the 100-yard special will not have a slippery floor and flat shoes to offer as alibis after their defeat. In order to eliminate the possibilities of a poor start, the New York A. C. has arranged to have starting blocks installed in the armory for this event, which will bring together Howard P. Drew, joint holder with Dan Kelly of the world's record for 100 yards, 9 3-5 seconds; Joe G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., national 100-yard champion; Roy Morse, unattached, 220-yard national title holder; Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, best of the military sprinters, and Arthur Engels, the New York A. C. boy, who has been running well recently.

Loomis may have the advantage of being familiar with the Twenty-second Engineers' armory floor, because he has been training there for the past ten days, and in a tight race this advantage, slight as it may appear, might mean victory for the elongated Chicagoan.

The classic Baxter mile field will consist of Willie Gordon, New York A. C.; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C.; Mahoney of the Boston A. A., Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A., winner of the Baxter mile last year, and Jack O'Neill, another New York A. C. representative. Jole Ray is also entered, but probably will not start, as he has not recovered from an injury to a leg.

George Goulding, world's champion walker, who is an attraction wherever he competes, will make another trial at his mile record of 6:28, and he will have the best walkers in the Metropolitan district, including the former seven-mile champion, Eddie Renz, to extend his pace.

Browns Dispose of Six Players.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The transfer of six players of the St. Louis Americans was announced today by Fielder A. Jones. Outfielder William Lee, Pitcher Ernest Herbert, and Infielders Al Bridewell and Art Kores will go to the Nashville team of the Southern League. Infielder D. Walsh goes to the Louisville American Association team, and Pitcher Charles Watson to the Sioux City Western League team.

Jones retained the right to recall Lee. The others were sold outright.

FORDHAM NINE'S SCHEDULE.

Bronx Collegians Will Have a Busy Season on the Diamond.

The best schedule prepared for a Fordham University baseball team in years has just been announced by Ray O'Connell, the Maroon manager. The list calls for twenty-six games, all but nine of which will be played at home.

April will keep the Bronx players busy with thirteen games to be played, including tussles with Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Holy Cross, Georgetown, the Navy, and Columbia. The season will be opened by the team of the Second Field Artillery on March 29. Among the new teams which appear on the schedule are Penn State, Rutgers, and Hamilton.

The schedule is as follows:

March 29, Second Field Artillery at Fordham; April 1, Lafayette at Fordham; 5, Dartmouth at Fordham; 6, Princeton at Princeton; 8, open, at Fordham; 12, Yale at New Haven; 15, Holy Cross at Fordham; 17, Boston College at Fordham; 19, City College at Fordham; 22, Hamilton at Fordham; 25, Georgetown at Washington; 26, Mount St. Joseph at Baltimore; 27, Navy at Annapolis; 29, Columbia at Fordham; May 2, open; 3, Penn State at Fordham; 6, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 10, open; 15, Columbia at South Field; 17, open; 20, Army at West Point; 24, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 27, Villanova at Fordham; 30, Georgetown at Fordham; 31, Mount St. Joseph at Fordham; June 3, Holy Cross at Worcester.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

Always say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

In Homes, Clubs, Restaurants & Hotels
C AND C
IMPORTED
Ginger Ale
one of the few things properly qualified by the word BEST—
Cantrell & Cochrane
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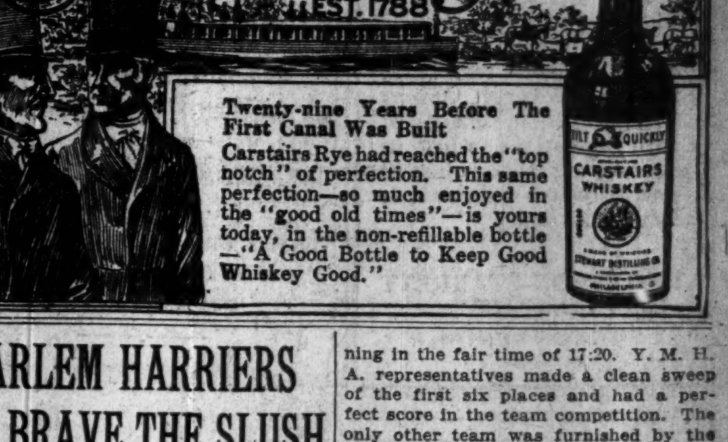


Carstairs Rye
EST. 1788
Twenty-nine Years Before The First Canal Was Built
Carstairs Rye had reached the "top notch" of perfection. This same perfection—so much enjoyed in the "good old times"—is yours today, in the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

HARLEM HARRIERS BRAVE THE SLUSH

Reiger Leads Field of 70 Runners Home and Helps Glencoe A. C. Win New Trophy.

Conditions that were about as far removed from ideal as possible held no terror for the hardy distance runners of Harlem yesterday, and they turned out to the number of seventy for the weekly handicap road run of the Harlem Athletic League, held from the St. Joseph's Y. M. A. It was the biggest field that ever participated in this series, contestants in which increase in number with every race, and as they splashed through the uncleaned Harlem streets they were watched by many thousand persons.

The Esling challenge trophy, placed in competition for the first time, became the temporary property of the Glencoe Athletic Club, whose quintet of representatives gained the premier team honors with the low score of 18 points. In addition to annexing the point trophy, Glencoe A. C. harriers also took the gold, silver, and bronze medals, which went to the first three across the finish line.

E. Reiger, with a handicap of 4 minutes 15 seconds, led the field over the five and one-half-mile course in 30:19, and he was closely pursued by his teammates, H. Hageney and A. Hoffman, whose actual times for the route were respectively 31:04 and 31:45. Hageney had an allowance of 4 minutes, and Hoffman started 15 seconds before Hageney.

The time honors went to J. Trottman of the St. Christopher A. C., who started from scratch and finished sixteenth in 27:52. The leaders and best times recorded were as follows:

Name and Club.	Han'p.	Actual Time.
E. Reiger, Glencoe A. C.	4:15	30:19
H. Hageney, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	31:04
A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C.	4:15	31:45
R. Lillis, unattached	4:00	31:17
J. Bowes, Macombs A. C.	4:45	32:06
W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C.	3:30	28:35
H. C. Johnson, Salem Cres. A. C.	2:30	30:13
C. Mitchell, St. Mark's C. C.	2:30	30:04
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	3:15	29:29
H. Nickols, Morningside A. C.	4:00	31:47
J. Daly, Macombs A. C.	3:30	31:30
J. Percy, Macombs A. C.	4:45	32:58
L. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	0:30	28:40
E. Jolly, St. Mark's C. C.	5:00	33:13
T. O. Reilly, Morningside A. C.	3:15	31:09

J. Trottman, St. Christopher A. C., (scratch,) 27:52; F. Dazey, Macombs A. C., (3:45,) 32:03; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 32:14; C. Wood, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 33:21; C. Kallivas, Morningside A. C., (5:00,) 33:32; E. Lillis, Macombs A. C., (3:45,) 32:08; J. Dent, St. Mark's C. C., (3:15,) 32:19; A. Dalton, Glencoe A. C., (5:00,) 33:25; J. Whitte, Macombs A. C., (4:30,) 32:54; C. Burt, Alpha P. C. C., (4:15,) 32:45; C. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (5:00,) 33:34; W. Rowland, Macombs A. C., (5:00,) 33:39; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:15,) 32:55; C. Timmons, Glencoe A. C., (1:30,) 30:11; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 30:31.

TEAM SCORE.

Glencoe A. C.	1	2	3	5	7—18
Macombs A. C.	4	9	10	14	17—54
Morningside A. C.	8	11	13	15	16—63
St. Mark's C. C.	6	12	18	19	20—75

Over a course that in some places brought the contestants through water considerably more than ankle deep, the initial run of the newly organized Bronx Athletic League was conducted yesterday from the headquarters of the Pennant A. C. Bronx Church House and St. Anselm's A. C. athletes shared the honors, the individual victory going to A. Realff of the former organization, and Frank Foran's boys winning the team laurels.

The race was contested over a course about three and three-quarters miles, and Realff negotiated the distance in 19:00 flat. He would have been clocked faster but for the fact that at 161st Street and the Concourse he fell into an excavation, and went into water to his knees, thereby losing several seconds. T. Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. made up some ground while Realff floundered in the mire, but not enough to get him home in first place. He finished second, a few yards ahead of J. Warose of the St. Anselm's A. C. The first fifteen finished in this order and in the time given:

Name and Club.	Time.
A. Realff, Bronx Church House	19:00
T. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.	19:20
J. Warose, St. Anselm A. C.	19:45
H. E. Simpson, unattached	20:05
W. Deegan, St. Anselm A. C.	20:07
M. Dwyer, Bronx Church House	20:10
F. Wilson, St. Anselm A. C.	20:26
L. Glanzrock, Mohawk A. C.	20:26
A. Johnson, Mohawk A. C.	21:10
A. Phillips, Bronx Church House	21:19
J. Prinoshio, St. Anselm A. C.	21:30
J. Richards, unattached	21:35
J. Leary, St. Anselm A. C.	21:40
G. Crosby, Bronx Church House	22:30
J. McDuff, Pennant A. C.	22:40

Weather conditions sadly handicapped the new Yorkville Athletic League in its first attempt at staging a cross-country run yesterday afternoon, and only fifteen harriers competed in the event. In spite of the conditions, however, a good race resulted, with A. Frischman of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association winning in the fair time of 17:20. Y. M. H. A. representatives made a clean sweep of the first six places and had a perfect score in the team competition. The only other team was furnished by the Union Settlement A. C., from whose headquarters, at 231 East 104th Street, the event was contested. Frischman's time was only ten seconds behind the record for the course. The finish was as follows:

Name and Club.	Time.
A. Frischman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	17:20
S. Freirich, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	17:40
W. Robinson, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	17:49
D. Zicherman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	18:05
M. Feitler, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	18:08
L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	18:10
J. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C.	19:10
I. Nathan, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	19:15
J. Dubin, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	19:16
H. Newfeld, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	20:15
S. Feiner, Union Settlement A. C.	20:55
M. Hyman, Union Settlement A. C.	21:25
F. Balle, Union Settlement A. C.	21:50
L. Levy, Union Settlement A. C.	21:55
J. Gross, Union Settlement A. C.	22:04

Plowing through approximately ten miles of slush and mud-covered roads in the Bronx, Hugh Honohan of the New York Athletic Club yesterday cut two minutes off the course record of the Pennant Athletic Club when he won its invitation run in 59 minutes 45 seconds. The Mercury Footer ran a great race under the conditions, and, despite his hard plugging, finished with a sprint, and won by nearly fifty yards from Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., formerly junior cross-country champion. The latter's time was 59:55.

Others who finished were J. McLoughlin, Mohawk A. C., 1:05:00; J. Phillips, Bronx Church House, 1:03:35; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 1:03:37; P. Lally, Macombs A. C., 1:04:50; G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C., 1:05:40; J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C., 1:07:24; J. J. Cullen, unattached, 1:11:55; J. Ruffino, Ozanam A. A., 1:12:14; G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C., 1:19:45.

N. Y. U. BASEBALL OUTLOOK.

Coach Kellogg Anticipates Successful Season on Diamond.

New York University is looking forward to the opening of its baseball season, which will be preceded by a brief period of indoor practices, beginning with the early part of next month. Under the tutelage of Coach "Ray" Kellogg, who is to take charge of the Violet players during the coming season, the local institution is anticipating one of the most successful seasons in its history.

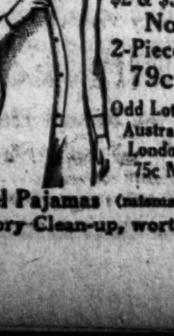
Among the plans announced by the team's manager, W. E. Frerichs, is the probability of engaging the Second Field Artillery Armory at 166th Street and Franklyn Avenue for the pre-season indoor practice which will begin March 1. The local players will put in a period of limbering up in the armory until the weather permits of outdoor work on Ohio Field.

Coach Kellogg's call for candidates for the nine, which will be announced prior to the beginning of the indoor work, will be answered by a large squad of promising players, according to a general forecast made recently by the Violet management. Of last year's regulars Captain Pfau will handle the situation from behind the home plate, while J. Woolf, a second-year student in the Law School, and Ev. Haggbloom, both with records to their credit of experience on New York nines in the past, are expected to display some new varieties of twirling. Other candidates will be Kaiser Erwig, who played half back on the local institution's eleven last Fall. Herb Taylor, who pitched for the Hamilton Institute team last year, and who also is a football man, and J. Cohen.

For the outfield the Violet institution has an abundance of likely prospects, among whom, Bob McCullough, a veteran on the Violet nine of two years ago, and who also was a member of the football team during the past season; Jimmie Waters, a regular of last year's team at centre field, and Billie Strawbridge of Fort Wayne, Ind., all look good. The schedule:

April 1, Lehigh at Lehigh, Penn.; 6, Dartmouth at Ohio Field; 8, Brown at Providence; 12, open; 15, Stevens Tech. at Ohio Field; 19, Lafayette at Ohio Field; 27, Hamilton College at Ohio Field; 29, Swarthmore at Ohio Field; May 3, St. John's College at Ohio Field; 6, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 10, College of the City of New York at Ohio Field; 13, Union at Schenectady; 16, Wesleyan at Middletown; 20, Columbia at South Field; June 3, Rutgers at Ohio Field; 10, Amherst at Amherst.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Three Specialty Stores
Largest Men's Furnishing Store
E.&W. Dress Shirts, 85c; worth $1.50
$2.00 Tucked Bosom Shirts, 85c
$1.25 Negligee Shirts, now 85c
$2 Bates St. Shirts, now $1.15
House Cleaning Month
Union Suits, 79c
of Heavy Balbriggan
Regularly $1 & $1.50
$2 & $3 Union Suits
Now $1.50
2-Piece Underwear
79c garment.
Odd Lots of $1 & $1.50
Australian Wool, 98c
London Aertex 79c
75c Merino at 49c
Flannel Pajamas (mismates) 59c Suit
A Factory Clean-up, worth $1 & $1.50



This speaks for itself—
1046 pairs of men's shoes—odd lots.
Most all narrow widths in small and large sizes.
114 were $4.00.
437 were $5.00.
187 were $6.00.
108 were $6.50.
205 were $7.00.
$2.95.
Lo! Prices are lower on overcoats!
Revisions general now through the stock.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

GORGEOUS DOLLS SIT IN A FOREST OF JADE

The Yamanaka Collection from Japan Goes on Sale Today.

DOGHOUSES OF CLOISONNE

Also Many Splendid Bird Cages Which Once Adorned Palaces of the Rich in China.

The prettiest playroom in New York this last week has been in the American Art Galleries, where 150 old Japanese dolls have been enthroned in state. They are part of the Yamanaka collection of Oriental art, a sale of which begins today.

There is also a forest of trees, the leaves of which are jade and the blossoms yellow amber and red coral. Birds sing in cages of imperial magnificence, while little "Chin" dogs doze in palatial cages of lacquer and cloisonné, adorned with carvings and jade rings. The floors are covered with Chinese silks.

The dolls, while they once belonged to Japanese children, are not the every day playmates. They are ceremonial dolls, and appear once a year, on March 3 at the doll festival for girls, and at the doll festival of the boys, May 5.

The Japanese have been collecting dolls for many years. A doll, having entered a family, became a permanent member, was cherished and kept through generations, doll after doll being added, each dressed in the robes of the time. These in time often grew into fine collections.

The collection on view in New York is representative. It was the property of a merchant of Kioto, Mr. Wakabayashi, who had largely increased the collection of dolls which had belonged in his own family.

Dolls in Royal Dress.

Japanese dolls were intended not only for amusement, but for instruction in filial piety and in respect for the royal authority. There are many little emperors and empresses of Japan in the collection.

There is nothing more gorgeous than the "treasure" headdress of the Empress of Japan of some periods. It is of gold and jewels, raised high above the head, with jeweled pendants falling on either side of the face.

There is a series of warrior dolls for the boys, but one of the warriors is a woman, who conquered Korea, being the first ruler of Japan to invade another country. Many of the boy dolls are called "nude," to distinguish them from the elaborately costumed dolls, but each wears a single silken garment, the customary dress of the Japanese small boy.

The instructive purpose of the dolls is shown in a group of boys playing around a tall vase of water. One fell in and would have been drowned while his comrades were running for help if another had not quick-wittedly thrown a stone, broken the vase, and allowed the water and the boy to escape.

Mechanical Toys.

There are mechanical dolls. One is a boy learning to shoot with bow and arrow. When the toy is wound the figure takes four tiny arrows, one by one, and shoots them at a target.

The oldest doll is of wood and was made about 1420. It is a jolly boy wearing a cap and seated on a drum. There are little figures older than this, but they are not toys. They are mortuary statuettes made for symbolic burial and were placed in the graves as substitutes at the time it became no longer compulsory to commit suicide to accompany a friend or the Emperor into another world.

The smallest doll, three inches long, lies in a box of ivory. It was made in 1760.

With their gorgeous coloring and decorations bird cages were special features of the decoration of Chinese palaces.

The first to come to this country were from the palace of Prince Kung in Peking. The Prince, after the revolutions and with the coming of the republic, sold the contents of his palace, and the cages came to America, where the purchasers were delighted with them. Relics from many palaces are in the collection now on view. The bird is an important part of the household of the rich in China, and each bird has its individual servant.

Miss Rose Lorenz, who arranged the collection, selected for each cage a bird which repeated the colors of the decorations.

The Three Dog Cages.

There are only three of the Chinese dog cages. One of them, framed in cloissoné of soft blue tones, is on wheels. They average four feet in height and are about three feet square. They are enameled, carved, painted, and gilded. One has rows of white jade rings set in the sides, and there are jade rings at the doors by which the dogs may be tied. On the floors are Chinese rugs or brocades, and feed and water dishes are of Ch'ien-lung porcelain, and there are silk brocade night covers like those for the bird cages.

There are dogs in each of the three royal dog cages, little black and white Japanese spaniels, prize winners from Japan—Hana, Tama, and Goro. Japanese dogs do not wear leather collars, but ruffles of silk. Those of Hana, Tama, and Goro are bright red silk, with deep green edges.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

A New Prelude by Mr. Mason—Miss Van Dresser the Soloist.

The concert of the New York Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon brought forward a new work by a New York composer. It was the prelude to "The Pageant of Cape Cod," by Daniel Gregory Mason, Assistant Professor of Music in Columbia University. The pageant was presented last Summer at Bourne, Mass., on the line of the new Cape Cod Canal, and was a celebration of the opening of that engineering work. The prelude, according to a prefatory note in the score, is accompanied by the dancing of large groups of dancers, some in dark blue, representing the waves of the ocean, others the lighter blue of Buzzard's Bay (is Buzzard's Bay lighter than the ocean?) and sand-spirits in yellow. There are motives representing the "life-saver" and the ocean. The dancing is meant to suggest not only the waters surrounding the cape but the formation of the cape by the sand, and, finally, the triumph of land over sea.

Mr. Mason's music is deeply serious. He has made little concession to the gayety of a popular celebration, but has concentrated his attention on the poetic theme that is the subject of the dancing and the miming. His themes are well marked, of musical significance, lending themselves to the ingenious development by which he molds the form of his composition upon the underlying idea of the pageant. The music has strong fibre and engrosses the attention; there are certain passages of finely felt and extremely interesting harmonic beauty. It is removed from the commonplace. Mr. Mason has orchestrated heavily, as would be advisable for an out-of-door performance. Some of the orchestration is effective; there are passages that seem thick rather than brilliant. It should not be forgotten that music of this sort, written to accompany pageantry and action, necessarily loses some of its force and point when it is heard without the surroundings for which it is intended.

The soloist was Miss Marcia Van Dresser. She has sung successfully in recitals since her return to New York from German opera houses. German opera houses in certain ways are not good for conscientious and well-endowed artists. Some reasons for this statement were to be observed in some of Miss Van Dresser's previous singing here; they were much less to be observed yesterday. Her voice had beautiful quality; her art had many excellences. There was a curious break to be heard between the lower tones of the middle register and the lowest register; these are not wholly equalized. The voice in other respects was firmer and richer than it has sounded before in her recent singing in this city. In phrasing, in legato, in the accents of dramatic expression, it gave much pleasure. Her delivery of Mozart's air from "Cosi fan tutte" had warmth, simplicity, and breadth that the music demanded.

Her other numbers were four songs with orchestral accompaniment, by Gustav Mahler: "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen." They are songs of striking beauty and expressiveness. In the first, "Wenn mein Schatz Hochzeit macht," there is the suggestion of folksong that was dear to the composer; it has a sad and tragic expression, which it deepened in the other three by a more deliberate use of artistically dramatic means. The third, "Ich hab' ein gluhend Messer," has an extraordinary intensity of expression, heightened by the potency of the orchestral accompaniment. This is highly elaborated in all the songs, and makes an important contribution to their significance. Miss Van Dresser sang them all with deep feeling, with much skill in seeking out their deeper meaning, and making it manifest in her interpretation.

Mr. Damrosch played Schumann's Fourth Symphony with great, sometimes excessive, vigor; with some extravagances of tempo. Yet the performance was one to declare the symphony still a living and beautiful work. The program was ended with Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vltava."

ACTS IN PLAY SHE WROTE.

Miss Marjorie Patterson Presents "Pan in Ambush" in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Miss Marjorie Patterson of Baltimore, who has already made a name for herself on the English stage as a clever emotional actress, appeared today in the new playlet by herself, "Pan in Ambush," at the Court Theatre. The playlet, in verse, is a delightful skit.

Miss Patterson as Pan gave a telling impersonation again, showing her deep versatility. The playlet was beautifully staged.

Twelfth Night Club Benefit.

One of a series of matinées arranged by the Twelfth Night Club for the benefit of its club fund will be given Friday in the Belasco Theatre. The feature of the program will be a one-act playlet of newspaper life by Oren Taft, Jr., entitled "Copy." In it Kirah Markham, Rupert Harvey, and Erskine Sanford, members of Emanuel Reicher's company appearing in "The Weavers" at the Garden Theatre, will be seen. The playlet was originally done at the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago by Miss Markham last year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Olive Tell has been engaged for an important role in "A King of Nowehere," the new play in which the Garrick Producing Company will shortly present Lou-Tellegen.

Alice Hegeman, who will be remembered for her amusing characterization in "The Pink Lady," will be seen in a comedy role in "Come to Bohemia!" the new musical play with which the Stuyvesant Producing Company will begin its career. Denman Maley is another addition to the cast.

Max Bendix, who has just returned from San Francisco, where he conducted a symphony orchestra during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has been engaged by Henry W. Savage as musical director of "Pom Pom" when it begins its engagement at the Cohen Theatre in a few weeks.

Three full length portraits of Maude Adams by the late John Alexander will be included in an exhibition of the artist's work to be made shortly. The pictures are the property of the Charles Frohman Company.

Oliver Morosco has bought the rights to Edward Childs Carpenter's play, "The Cinderella Man," for the world. When Mr. Morosco first produced the romantic comedy he owned only the American rights.

"I Have Never Seen the Russian Ballet" is the title of a song by Elsa Maxwell in which Marie Dressler will give a burlesque of the De Diaghiloff troupe at the benefit for the British-American War Relief at the Century tomorrow afternoon. Since the beginning of the war Miss Dressler has taken part in thirty benefits.

Rexford Kendrick has been engaged by Grace George for a role in James Bernard Fagan's play, "The Earth," which she will add to her repertoire next week at the Playhouse.

In the Hudson Theatre next Sunday afternoon, Benjamin Chapin will give a character portrayal of Abraham Lincoln before the League for Political Education.

The contest to determine who is the best ragtime player in New York has been postponed till Saturday in order to give every one desirous of competing for this great honor a chance. The line forms to the right at the Globe Theatre.

Ted Shawn and some of the dancers of Ruth St. Denis's company will give a burlesque Russian dance, entitled "Denishawn," at the Palace this afternoon.

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ANNA HELD'S DEBUT IN A SCREEN PLAY

Those Eyes Express Every Degree of Demureness in "Madame la Presidente."

VESUVIUS FILM PICTURES

"Hell's Hinges," with W. S. Hart as Star, at the Triangle—Appam Scenes Shown.

Anna Held "joost cant maka" her eyes behave for the movies, either. That much was demonstrated pretty conclusively yesterday when the first picture for which the French comedienne has acted was shown in the Strand Theatre. The picture was a screen version of the Wolff-Veber farce, "Madame la Presidente," in which Fanny Ward appeared several seasons ago at the Garrick.

The farce translated into pictures makes a fairly diverting but by no means hilarious hour's entertainment. As some may recall, it tells the story of the complications that follow a visit of Mlle. Gobette, a pretty actress, to the offices of Cyprienne Gaudet, Minister of Justice. At the same time Mme. Galipaux arrives to bespeak an advancement for her husband. Gaudet mistakes the actress for the judge's wife and the latter for the new janitress, and most of the fun of the piece lies in the predicament in which Gaudet finds himself when Galipaux calls for his wife and discovers her in the midst of rather compromising circumstances.

When the farce was acted these circumstances were made startling by Miss Ward appearing quite en déshabille, when her gown accidentally comes off as a result of the demonstrativeness of the Minister. Miss Held, however, was most discreet in this scene, and never was more than a bit of ankle apparent so completely did the wrap she snatched envelop her.

Miss Held proved a quick screen study. Her archness and piquancy are potent, and her Gallic shoulder shrugs and other natural mannerisms are expressive in the new medium. And the famous Held eyes! They shine and roll and express every degree of demureness as they do in life. It is only when the ungallant camera catches Miss Held in a "close-up" that one is reminded that it was many years ago that she first delighted American audiences. For the lens, like death and the telephone company, cannot be cheated.

A scenic study recording an exploration of the crater of Vesuvius runs away with the interest of the Strand's picture program. The descent 1,212 feet down the inferno to the brink of a lava pool heated to more than 1,000 degrees is shown. Hundreds of wavering jets of steam seeping through the sides of the crater give the effect of a Niagara upside down.

At the Triangle yesterday the new features shown were "Hell's Hinges," with William S. Hart in the star part, and "His Hereafter," with Charles Murray in the featured rôle. A picturization of the familiar melodrama, "Tennessee's Pardner," was shown at the Broadway. Wilfred Lucas in "Acquitted" and Charles Murray in "His Hereafter" were the features at the Eighty-first Street. At the Park motion pictures of the Appam were added to the war pictures exhibited there. Robert B. Mantell, in "The Green-Eyed Monster," was the offering at Proctor's Twenty-third Street, and Vivian Martin in "Merely Mary Ann," adapted from the comedy of that title, at the Academy of Music.

PLANS FOR THE CENTURY.

Charles Dillingham May Take the Theatre Over as Manager.

The success of the recent season of Russian ballet given by the Serge de Diaghileff Company at the Century has convinced the founders of the New Theatre, who control the playhouse in Central Park West, that the public will patronize an entertainment of merit there and negotiations are under way to turn the Century over to a musical comedy producer next season.

Albert de Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, has been negotiating for the theatre, but it is said Charles Dillingham will probably be the manager installed there. The success of the Hippodrome, of which Mr. Dillingham assumed the management this season, and his high average of successful productions at the Globe have caused the founders to tender him the management, it is said. Mr. Dillingham is recuperating, after a brief illness, at Palm Beach.

SIR HERBERT TREE TO OPEN.

Shakespearean Repertoire Booked for the New Amsterdam.

Sir Herbert Tree will give his Shakespearean répertoire at the New Amsterdam Theatre upon his return from acting for the movies in California, it was announced yesterday. Sir Herbert's engagement will begin next month and his répertoire will include the most famous of his Shakespearean rôles.

When the English actor-manager begins his season at the New Amsterdam "Margaret Schiller," in which Miss Ferguson is appearing there, will be transferred to another playhouse. Last week, which was her first week there, Miss Ferguson broke all records of the New Amsterdam for dramatic attractions, including the engagements there of the late Richard Mansfield.

Periquet to Produce New Play.

Fernando Periquet, librettist of the opera "Goyescas," which was recently produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, will sail for Cadiz today on the Montserat of the Spanish Line. Mr. Periquet said last night that he would return next season to help in the production of a new play of his, which would be put on in a New York theatre before it was seen in Spain. He said the play was a comedy of Spanish life, and, although the title had not yet been decided upon, it would be something like "The Spanish Carnival" in all probability. The play is now being translated from the original Spanish by James Weldon Johnson, who made the English translation of "Goyescas."

Dinner to Lucien Bonheur.

Lucien Bonheur, director of the Théatre Français, which has had its most successful season this year, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given in the foyer room of the theatre. The committee in charge of the dinner included Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. J. F. Feder, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Roland B. Knoedler, Mrs. Stanwood S. Menken, Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Mrs. Butler Williamson, General Horace Porter, W. Bourke Cockran, Winchester Fitch, Robert Goelet, Otto H. Kahn, Philip Lydig, Charles R. Miller, Amos Pinchot, and James B. Townsend.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Miss Beatrice Harrison, as Soloist, Plays Dvorak's Concerto.

At its concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon the Philharmonic Society had as soloist Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist, who played Dvorak's concerto in B minor, Op. 104, which is not often heard. The other numbers of the first part were Goldmark's overture, "Spring," and Seth Bingham's orchestral fantasy, which was played from manuscript, and for the first time here. The latter half of the program was given over to the French composer, Saint-Saens, of whose works the three symphonic poems, "Phaeton," "La Rouet d'Omphale" and "Danse Macabre," and the March Militaire from the "Algerienne" Suite were performed.

Mr. Bingham's piece made a favorable impression. Its total effect is perhaps not such as to constitute it a remarkable contribution to the orchestral repertoire, but it proved well worth a hearing and interesting as an indication of what is in the mind of a young native composer who appears before the public in ambitious guise. The most hopeful qualities about the work are that Mr. Bingham seems to be aiming at vigor and breadth. Furthermore, he casts aside the aid—if it be an aid—of a "program" and submits his work on the test of its musical content alone.

Although he says nothing about it, it seems possible that Mr. Bingham had something like "American music" in mind when he wrote his fantasy. The opening theme, in unison in the violins, has a vigorous and animated quality that might be suggested by some of our "popular" music, and there is a decided suggestion of Indian traits in parts of the second theme, especially in the method of accompaniment.

The scoring is well done, the composer having evidently learned to handle the large orchestra with fullness, balance and sonority. There are some small awkwardnesses, as, for instance, when a horn is made to struggle with the doubling of a rapid phrase for a purpose which was at least not made clear on a first hearing. The composition is not very long and its effects were individual enough to hold the attention throughout.

Miss Harrison, who is known as an excellent artist, played Dvorak's concerto with good effect. She exhibited a fine tone and played with feeling and taste in the many beautiful passages of the work, and with breadth enough when it was demanded. The audience seemed to enjoy the work of Mr. Stransky and the orchestra in the French music.

NEW SINGER MAKES DEBUT.

Miss Julia Hill at the Bandbox—Sunday Night Concerts.

The concerts of last night included the usual ones at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome, besides a song recital by a new singer, Julia Hill, at the Bandbox Theatre.

At the Opera House Fritz Kreisler was the special soloist. He played Bruch's Concerto in G minor and a group of smaller pieces, which included several of his own arrangements and original compositions. Sophie Braslau sang "My Heart Is Weary," by Goring-Thomas, and "Voce di Donna," from "La Gioconda." Luca Botta, tenor, sang the "Ingemisco" from Verdi's Requiem and an aria from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played "Le Roy d'Ys" Overture, "Legend" and "The Village Festival" from MacDowell's "Indian Suite," and Saint-Saens's "Marche Heroique."

At the Hippodrome, where there was a very large audience, as there was at the Opera House, the program was called "All American." The soloists were David Bispham in recitations and songs. Belle Storey, who sang an aria by Mozart, and Orville Harrold, who took part in one of the numbers of the Hippodrome spectacle. Among the band numbers was Sousa's "Dwellers in the Western World" and "Tone Pictures of the North and South," by Bendix-Sousa. Senator James A. Reed of Missouri made a patriotic address, and Nat Wills gave a monologue.

Julia Hill is a young New York singer whose appearance at the Bandbox Theatre was her début on the concert stage. She sang a group of songs by Hugo Wolf, four songs in French, a group of modern German songs, and songs in English by Sinding, Quilter, MacDowell, and Rachmaninoff. Kurt Schindler assisted at the piano.

"MARIE ODILE" REVISED.

Alterations Made in the Play to Satisfy Philadelphia Catholics.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A delegation representing Catholic societies called upon Director Wilson at the City Hall this morning in regard to the revision of parts of the play "Marie Odile," to which objection had been made. Representatives of the manager of the play and its star, Miss Frances Starr, were also present and agreed to make the changes which the members of the committee suggested in order to avoid misunderstandings regarding convent life. Parts of the second and third acts will be eliminated, and other parts of the play will be changed.

It has been rumored that German societies will begin an agitation for the suppression of the play during this week, as it portrays the German soldier in an unfavorable light. Among those who visited Director Wilson today were the Rev. John J. Wheeler of the Catholic theatre movement, John O'Day of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, ex-Congressman Logue, Peter J. Hoban of the Holy Name Union, James F. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, and Henry B. Stillman.

ADAM'S MIND LIKE OURS.

Editor Mitchell Disputes Some Theories of Evolutionists.

Edward P. Mitchell, editor of The New York Sun, spoke yesterday on "Efficiency in the Twenty-first Century" at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The speaker held that "Since Adam delved and Eve stitched there had not been the slightest intrinsic change in the human mind."

While, he said, there had been intellectual progress, he argued that in the sixty centuries of existence there has been uniformity, rather than improvement or development.

"We imagine our elders were of a more rudimentary capacity, but we are the lucky inheritors of all the accumulated capital of all the working intellects of all the ages. If the human mind was not born full blown, there must have been evolution and change. If we want to compare honestly, we must not put the ancient peasant against the most modern sociologist, or against men like Emerson or Spencer."

The speaker declared that the minds of antiquity run as closely parallel to our modern minds as the two lines of rails on a railroad. He said that if Adam, "the venerable gentleman of the Garden of Eden," should awake out of his sleep today he would say, "Since I went to sleep fifty centuries ago they have produced much that is novel. Time is doing well."

The speaker quoted John Fiske, the evolutionist, as prophesying in 1884 that while the beasts—the lions, the tigers—might continue to fight each other, evolution in the human mind would make war impossible and that with man the day of war was over.

"Scientific evolution in 1884 held out this hope of the cessation of war," he said, "and this in the face of the world war in 1916."

Valeska Suratt to Sing for Soldiers.

Valeska Suratt, accompanied by 50,000 cigarettes for the soldiers in the trenches, will sail for England today on the Noordam. Miss Suratt has announced her intention of joining one of the hospital units back of the firing line in France. The actress also expects to help entertain the soldiers with songs and a moving-picture machine with which she will project some of the films for which she has acted. She will return next Summer to resume her work with the Fox Company.

GAVE DIAMOND TO BARBER.

Fassett Also "Tipped Waitresses $50 Each," Sheriff's Jury Is Told.

Examination of witnesses by a Sheriff's Jury to determine the mental condition of Lawrence T. Fassett, President of the National Products Company, has just been completed. Wilbur Larremore was the Commissioner in the lunacy proceedings. The testimony was to the effect that Mr. Fassett was incompetent, that he was suffering from progressive melancholia, and that because of his age—he is over 60—he had small chance of recovery. He is in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Michael J. Cullen, Assistant Paying Teller of the Central Trust Company, said that Mr. Fassett had $19,120 on deposit on July 1 last, and that on Oct. 14 his balance was only $976. One of the grounds for alleging Mr. Fassett to be mentally incompetent was his expenditure of money. He was said to have thought his wealth so great that it would last always, no matter how much he spent.

Neil F. Towner of Albany, a nephew, testified that Mr. Fassett had a wife and three nieces in London, England. Concerning his uncle's property, he said Mr. Fassett owned 200 shares of United States Rubber Preferred, with $21,400, and 260 shares of the National Products Company of the par value of $100. This stock was valuable while Mr. Fassett was capable of looking after the company's concerns, the witness said, but he did not know its present worth. He said the company owed Mr. Fassett $1,557, and that Mr. Fassett's debts amounted to about $20,000.

Last Summer Mr. Fassett, according to the testimony, spent nearly $6,000 in hotels and restaurants, and, while he was at the Sea Cliff Inn, paid $165 for a diamond ring which he gave to a barber. He had also given two waitresses $50 each, it was said.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson testified that he had known Mr. Fassett for ten or twelve years, and had examined him while he was detained in the observation ward at Bellevue. Mr. Fassett had once told him, he said, that he had to spend a lot of money for the support of a political organization in which he was particularly interested.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. and Sat. Matinees 2:15
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OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

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MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2
JAMES K. Hackett VIOLA Allen in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2 Sharp.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomor'w, Thurs. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1916.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Popular approval of collective bargaining is, or should be, conditioned upon the benevolent application of the principle. It is right that there should be equality of bargaining power between the isolated worker who must earn his daily bread by his daily wage and the owner of the only means of earning anything under the modern industrial system. It is right that the laborer dissatisfied with his conditions of employment should have the ability to stop working, individually or collectively, subject only to his obligation not to turn his disagreement with the private employer to public prejudice. So far the public and the law are with the workingman and the unions. But that is not the sort of collective bargaining now before the public for its observation. The anthracite and bituminous miners are bargaining together this year for the first time, and in a spirit not new, but which has not received deserved attention. Their reliance for the enforcement of their demands is that "without uninterrupted supplies of fuel "* * * industries must inevitably "come to a halt." There are 350,000 miners outside their organization, and the demand for "recognition" of the union means that they must join it or lose their livelihood. It is clear that the concession of their demands would disadvantage many times their membership, including great numbers who have no relation to the trade dispute except in their capacity as citizens and as consumers of the product. At the same time a similar dispute in the railway industry is ripening along similar lines. Four brotherhoods are asking all railways to readjust their wages, and are appealing to public opinion for the support which they have uniformly received. That is a logical development, but has never happened before. Originally each railway settled its own labor disputes. That naturally broadened into bargaining by railway systems, then by geographical areas. Now, for the first time, the dispute is continental in extent, the railways being as united as their employés. There are 1,500,000 owners of railway securities, and a larger number of railway employés. There are over a million workers in directly related industries, such as railway equipment concerns. Counting in the families of the workers, there are many millions interested in this dispute, and 100,000,000 are interested in the efficiency of the railways. The temper of those bargaining collectively is not admirable. They announce that there will be no arbitration this time, although all previous arbitrations have been in their favor, if not to the full extent of their demands.

The collective bargain, therefore, has other than benevolent aspects. It has a capacity, which is being used ruthlessly, of being turned into a means of exploiting the consumer of the products which are the result of the cooperation of labor and capital, to an extent greater than is possible for either alone. Combinations of capital for the extortion of excessive profits have been controlled by law, but there has been no action against combinations of both labor and capital. The Coal Trust has been compelled to conform to the anti-trust law, and its rates are regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is hard to see what greater rigor of the law can be applied to it. The miners' union claims exemption from legal control for all its union activities, and appeals to the public for sympathy for the workingman. There is no suggestion of any public control of the combination of both of them to raise the price of a necessary of life as a means of settling their dispute.

The position of the railway unions is even stronger. The railways with which they are bargaining collectively cannot raise their rates as a means of raising wages without loss of income.

An appreciation of these facts leads to the conclusion that the collective bargain is approaching its test before the public. The same social conscience which demands equality of bargaining power as a means of justice between labor and capital may rightly demand limitations upon the principle of collective bargaining when used as a means of limiting the right to labor, or of extorting tribute from those who have no defense because not directly represented in the bargain. Abundance of production and reduction of costs are the aim of capital, and its sole means of profit, which is proportioned to efficiency in service. Extortion by monopolies of capital have been checked, if they ever existed in the imagined extent. Unions discourage the exceptionally efficient from the use of their natural powers, and impose penalties for it. Unions make membership difficult, and by inhumane methods seek to prohibit non-unionists from earning anything. These principles are embedded in many labor constitutions, specifically in the coal miners', and in defiance of the Anthracite Commission's recommendation that it should be amended to prohibit practices which the commission condemned. These facts are part of the record of the practice of collective bargaining which it is necessary to bear in mind when the principle is on trial before the court of public opinion.

LABOR SUDDENLY AROUSED.

Mr. JAMES P. HOLLAND, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, in his letter to Mayor MITCHEL urging him to demand the resignations of Mr. FLEXNER and Mr. FOSDICK from the Board of Education, speaks up for "a free and untrammeled public school system." It is a fine sentiment, creditable to Mr. HOLLAND, to his Federation, and to labor. But why in the name of liberty and emancipation does Mr. HOLLAND get into the fight for free and untrammeled schools so late in the day and on the wrong side? Has he been asleep during the last three years while the school system of New York City was being subjugated to politics and personal scheming? And why does he attack the very men who have been its zealous defenders against the politicians and the schemers?

Labor is always being fooled through its leaders. The State Federation and the Central Federated Union are being used by a faction of the Board of Education which is trying to stave off expected defeat in today's election of a President of the board. The outcry against "Rockefeller control" of the school system is raised because the name is a good one for the politicians and the ignoramuses to use in the campaign the Churchill faction hopes to see started to baffle the Mayor and the sound majority of the Board of Education in their efforts to restore the school system to its free and untrammeled condition. The two labor federations are plainly ignorant of the merits of the controversy that has been going on in the board. Their credulity has been shamefully imposed on for selfish ends.

THE MILITIA QUESTION.

While Congress is considering the passage of the Militia Pay bill as an alternative to the acceptance of Secretary GARRISON's plan of a Continental Army of citizen soldiers wholly under Federal control, and so many influential members of the National Guard are demanding what they call Federalization of that body, it would be well if the people could be induced to give some attention to the important question involved. In the Constitution of the United States, Article VIII., Congress is empowered, by Section 15:

> To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

And by Section 16:

> To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia under the discipline prescribed by Congress.

It seems that these two sections should be taken together. If so the Constitution limits national control of the State troops to the time of insurrections and threatened invasions, and even then forbids the Federal Government to interfere with the States' prerogative in the appointment of officers. Nevertheless, Congress passed in 1903, and amended in 1908, "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia," dividing the militia into two classes, organized and unorganized. Under that law the unorganized militia comprises every able-bodied male citizen and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 45, while the organized militia is the National Guard. The militia law further provides for the assignment of army officers to train the citizen soldiers and for allowances of money out of the annual military appropriations for the benefit of the National Guard; and it also provides that "the organization, "armament, and discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as "that prescribed for the regular "army." This provision has been respected in some of the States, notably in New York, but in some it has been wholly ignored.

The War Department for twelve years has faithfully lived up to its part of the contract forced upon it by the Militia bill. At the present moment, seventy-three active officers of the army are detailed as "inspector instructors" with the infantry of the organized militia, and twenty-two retired army officers are detailed to the same duty. Forty-six officers have similar details with the Engineer, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Medical, and Signal Corps of the National Guard. While at least one Attorney General of the United States has declared that some of the provisions of the militia law are unconstitutional, the army has worked hard to make the present organized "citizenry armed" competent to fill a place in the first line of land defense. The conclusion, supported by the Secretary of War, and all the army authorities, is that the attempt has failed.

There is now a demand from members of the National Guard for "nationalization." The President, the Secretary of War, the Judge Advocate General of the Army are confident that there can be no further nationalization of the Guard under the Constitution. Opinions of the Guardsmen to the contrary do not carry conviction with them. Obviously the Continental Army plan should not be abandoned merely because the National Guard disapproves of it; the question whether the limitations of the organized militia under the Constitution have been misunderstood by so many lawyers and public officers of high rank should first be settled. If the National Guard can really be separated from State control, well and good. But if not, there are thousands of loyal citizens in the Guard who are also good soldiers. They have derived much benefit from the training of Federal officers. They can resign from the Guard and join the Continental Army. They can help to make that body of really national militia an efficient military arm. This is a critical moment. The question of national defense ought not to be juggled with or bickered about. State soldiers, permanently controlled by State Governments, cannot be nationalized merely by the payment to them of money out of the army appropriations.

HUMAN NATURE AND CAPPERISM.

Governor CAPPER of Kansas told the Kansas Peace and Equity League a day or two before Mr. WILSON's visit to Topeka that "our present war scare is "largely due to the carefully worked "up propaganda of the men and inter-"ests that make great profits out of "war and preparedness for war." He keeps Capper's Weekly to disseminate wisdom and truth like that. Seeing on its front page the statement that Kansas's "share" under the Shackleford Good Roads bill would be about $600,000, some of his readers may feel like praying, as he said in introducing Mr. WILSON, that "we shall not be led into temptation."

But it would be unjust to explain Capperism in this way. It must be not selfishness or materialism, but the beautiful blindness of certain high, transcendental, impracticable Kansas theorists, descendants in a way of the Farmers' Alliance and Populist school, to ineluctable facts. From the pacifist resolutions passed by the Kansas Peace and Equity League this golden hope emerges:

> We express our belief that human nature is capable of a change of mind and heart.

Why prepare for the contingency of war? Change human nature, and war will be impossible. Therefore, be it resolved that human nature must be and is hereby changed. O Kansas, thou bringest all things!

This overdose of millennial expectation, this hashishing of the mind with visions regarded as objective, may account for some part of Kansas pacifism. We hope it accounts for Governor CAPPER. But he is an old hand at politics, and seems a little too shrewd to be "ordering his ascension robe" at present.

THE GATE HOUSE.

The engineers and the officials of the Board of Water Supply are still confident that they can devise no plan by which the encroachment on Morningside Park can be avoided. The pumping station cannot be built underground, they declare, as the water in the shaft will rise to the level of the ground. They cannot make a detour at that point and build their pumping station out of the park. We are not prepared to admit that their arguments are conclusive. The public can stand a great deal more explanation of this scheme of park encroachment which has just been revealed, though it is now obvious that the Board of Water Supply has known about it for a long time. This matter is too serious to be dismissed with a few words of vague explanation. The disposition of engineers and other persons in the public service to include plans of park invasion in making plans for public works must be checked. They must submit to the will of the people to keep their few parks free from needless buildings. If the Water Board's plans had not been withheld so long from the public some practical means to avoid the encroachment on Morningside Park could have been devised in time. The expense of making a detour in the course of the aqueduct is not to be compared with the actual cost to the city of the land taken from the park.

We are quite confident that a building 40 feet high and 95 feet long need not be built in Morningside Park for pumping purposes. Originally, permission to build an underground chamber was all that was asked for. Then a visible gate house was added to the plan. The combination of that with a public comfort station, we are sorry to say, was a little idea of Park Commissioner WARD's very own. It is a good idea to discard. Let us get back to the gatehouse and see if that, too, cannot be argued out of the park. Everybody has known that the aqueduct was being constructed under park lands. The public has submitted uncomplainingly to a great deal of supposedly temporary disfiguration of the parks. It would be well to know now if any other permanent structures in our parks are planned for the new water supply system.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Schools for Citizenship. The erstwhile neglected immigrant must feel flattered, and perhaps a little embarrassed, by the many attentions that are now being showered on him. Not so long ago it was the custom to let him shift for himself after reaching these shores, and to acquire American ideals and American citizenship by his own unaided efforts. The war and the recent uneasiness about "hyphenism" have emphasized the need of a more helpful attitude on the part of the Government and the country toward the foreign-born population. Night naturalization courts have been opened in this city to make easier and less expensive the workingman's road to citizenship. The National Americanization Committee has been organized on a permanent basis to promote "internal preparedness" by educating the immigrant in the language, the traditions, and the ideals of his adopted country. Columbia University has announced that it will establish this month evening courses in American citizenship, and the League of Foreign Born Citizens, which for several years has been recruiting good citizens on the lower east side by means of free classes and lectures, has begun an organized campaign to increase its membership and extend its activities.

All of these agencies are needed, none of them can be spared, in the work of Americanizing the foreigner. The problem of the "hyphen" is not to be solved by excluding the immigrant from our shores or by cold-shouldering him after he gets here. He must be taken in hand by the community and taught to know the path of patriotism and duty. Familiarity with the country's language and with its ideals and institutions will make the immigrant as loyal and devoted as any other citizens under our flag. Organizations like the League of Foreign Born Citizens, which is working disinterestedly toward this end, deserve support and encouragement.

Road Tax or Income Tax? The Mayor's program for the amendment of the city's tax relations to the State is meeting undesirable opposition. Senator MILLS, Republican, announces his opposition to the proposal of the Mayor that the city should receive its share of the road fund, and that the city should keep the taxes which it pays, like the stock transfer tax, about which there is nothing of a State nature. Both proposals are favored by Senator MILLS's Tammany colleague, Senator WAGNER. The objection of Senator MILLS is that if the city takes from the State so much it will impoverish the State, and necessitate other taxation. Senator MILLS's preference is for a State income tax. There would seem to be an alternative course.

There is a perverse ingenuity at work to devise new taxes whose merits are alluringly described, without the least security about disappointment of the same sort as that associated with present tax laws. There is the same revolt against more tax laws that there is against more general legislation, while existing legislation is neglected or does not give satisfaction in enforcement. Properly considered, there is no antagonism between city and State upon this subject. The city's demand is that the same rule of good citizenship shall be enforced impartially throughout the State, on city and country alike. The reason that the city is moving at all is that it is pinched in its finances, and has fair claim for equality of treatment under present laws before other inequalities are added to those already existing. The plea for equality is strengthened by the obvious effect that the State under compulsion to bear its fair burden would put itself in the city's place, and be less generous with funds raised mostly by other people.

Kentucky of the Many Counties. Governor STANLEY of Kentucky has missed an honor which his friends have been striving to thrust upon him. By a vote of 17 to 16 the State Senate voted to lay on the table a bill to set off Stanley County. Governor MCCREARY was commemorated two years ago by the making of a county to bear his name. Governor, now Senator, BECKHAM was less fortunate. Several attempts to put him on the map were made, and a bill erecting Beckham County was actually passed by the Legislature.

Whether from the waggishness or the limited geographical knowledge of the genius that drew the bill, Beckham County was a marvel. It divided an existing county so that its inhabitants would have to cross another to go to court. And it marched calmly across or under the Ohio to a stake and stones somewhere in the bowels of the Buckeye State. It was the most singular of counties. The cruel courts squelched it.

If Kentucky named all her counties after Governors, her children could learn history and geography together and at a glance. She has only 120 counties at present. Aside from honoring great men, the opportunity to make new offices and expenditures must appeal to a Legislature. There must have been some personal malice in the defeat of Stanley County.

How to Pay for Proper Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do we make so much fuss about the cost of the navy, or army, or preparedness? How much have we spent for taxes, cigarettes, electric lights, carfare, potatoes, milk, amusements, silk stockings, lingerie, newspapers, gasoline, automobiles, Panama Canal, and hundreds of other items that no one ever pays any special attention to?

We could probably economize 10 per cent. for one year on these items, and pay the whole preparedness bill.

EDWARD L. STONE.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

Better to Say "National Defense."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that "national defense" would be a more appropriate phrase than "preparedness." What are we preparing for? Certainly not to attack any one. We are simply preparing for national defense.

I would suggest that the word "preparedness" be replaced by "national defense"; the latter term will attract a larger following.

H. H. MOSS.

Pottsville, Penn., Feb. 1, 1916.

MORNINGSIDE PARK FIGHT.

Engineers Know Other Solutions Are Entirely Feasible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I urge you not to be diverted from your fight against the proposed encroachment in Morningside Park. No consulting engineer of standing would dare to assert that another solution from an engineering standpoint was not feasible. It's the same old story of authorities thinking that park encroachment is the line of least resistance, but, thanks, however, to the watchfulness of THE TIMES, it has not proved so of recent years.

Morningside Park is the most beautiful small park to be found in any city of the world, and to place the proposed building in it would be to destroy a large part of its wonderful and varied charm just as much as the knocking of a bit of marble from the face of a beautiful statue or the cutting out of a small piece of canvas from a great painting would ruin either. If possible of prevention this encroachment must not be permitted, no matter what the cost of another site to the city may prove to be.

If THE TIMES for once, however, should prove to be without the power to obstruct this unwarranted project, it at least ought to be able to prevent a building of this size being imposed on this park and to see that an informal structure shall be used rather than a formal one which could not in any circumstances be properly introduced into this most picturesque and informal of parks.

ROBERT ANDERSON POPE.

New York, Feb. 5, 1916.

Real Improvements Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We of Morningside took heart on reading in THE SUNDAY TIMES the editorial on the pumping building in our lovely park. We are beginning to lose heart, however, when we hear the riveters busily adding another link to the hideous structure. We cannot understand why the exposition of facts and editorial arguments of THE TIMES have not brought about a halt in this latest invasion of New York's park lands. Is it possible that Cabot Ward, as Commissioner of Parks, does not conceive it part of his duty to respect the wishes of the people as well as to conserve that people's property intrusted temporarily to his care?

This is such a serious matter that it seems quibbling in weakly fashion to give as excuses for the steel loft that it will afford shelter to a comfort station and a tool house for the park workmen! What need is there of another comfort station in Morningside Park when there is already one there—a classic thing which cost many hundreds of dollars and which has been constructed with such niceties of propriety that it is also the public band stand?

And, apart from the humor of "tool houses" for that elusive body, the "park workmen," what about the tool houses that were cunningly constructed in the eight or nine bastions of the great western wall? It is true that these recesses are somewhat damp in Winter, but the brave stove fire in that other tool house just east of St. Luke's Hospital shows that the park workmen know how to overcome the Winter's dampness.

As to the effort to make it appear that the necessity of the pumping station dates back to 1911, and therefore antedates the present Commissioner's responsibility, that argument seems to us of Morningside equally specious. It is quite possible, we think, that the present dreadful scaffolding of steel beams will cover some initial engineering mistake whose gravity has never been publicly acknowledged until now, as well as the pumping works.

What we of Morningside have been hoping for was not a pumping station, but a program of improvements. Let any one of open mind walk through Morningside Park today and note the scores of cut-off trails that have turned the good ground into a network of mud paths; the smashed sidewalks, the dismantled fences, the fragments of a lost drainage system, and the unsightly trampled wastes of sod—let him note these things and see if he does not agree with us of Morningside that never, for five years past, has the park been so desolate, so unkept, and so uncared for.

T. J. V.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

Logic and Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents maintains that the word "begin" is in most cases a better word than "commence." The two words have distinct meanings and cannot be used interchangeably. When we "begin" something we are not aware of its termination; when we "commence" something we know definitely the time of its end. Thus we say, "Suddenly the crowd began to cheer," and "My vacation commences * * *." To use either word in place of the other would make both sentences incorrect.

Mr. Himes also objects to the expression "under the circumstances," because circumstances are not over us. As a matter of fact, circumstances certainly are over us—that is, they weigh down upon us and, of course, we are under them. Thus we "labor under difficulties," because they weigh down upon us. But idiomatic expressions are in no language quite logical. We really don't "ask a question," but give a question and ask for an answer. The same inconsistency can be found in most idiomatic expressions of all languages. It is just this element that enriches the language and gives color to words.

DAVID L. DELMAN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the criticism of "under the circumstances," permit me to say that both "under the circumstances" and "in the circumstances" are correct when properly employed. There is an elliptic construction in this phrase, namely, "under [the logic of] the circumstances"; "under [the stress of] the circumstances"; "under [the compelling force of] the circumstances." A man seeking to carry out certain ambitious business projects suddenly finds himself "in reduced circumstances" and, "under the [constraint of the] reduced circumstances," he is obliged to forego his ambition. In this sense of the word one is as much "under the circumstances" as one ever can be "under the necessity," "under the obligation," of doing something.

AUGUSTUS SHAMMO.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent makes the statement that "under the circumstances" is a wholly incorrect expression. In Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary appears the following: "Under, prep. * * * 6. Subject to: * * * (6) Subject to the influence or pressure of; in respect of; having regard to; as 'under the circumstances.' * * *"

MARGERY N.

New York, Feb. 2, 1916.

Contributors for Jewish Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I volunteered my services for Jewish Relief Day because I felt that by so doing I could best serve my stricken fellow-men across the sea. I found, much to my surprise, when I applied for work as collector, that many thousands of individuals of both sexes were just as eager as myself to do the noble work which had for its intent and purpose the "dying, living, dead."

I ask space in your paper only because I wish to express my heartfelt respect, as well as admiration, for all those who gave because they felt that in time of grief and dire need religion was no barrier.

My friends who did the same work on that famous day told me similar tales: that in their routine work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening they did not meet one cross face nor one single person who spoke roughly to them when they asked charity in behalf of the unfortunate ones.

DOTTY HAMMER.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 1, 1916.

SAVING ON THE SCHOOLS.

Three Hours a Day to Teach the Rudiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than four years ago I suggested the use of the sewers for snow removal, and succeeded in having experiments made which demonstrated the practicability of the plan. That suggestion has already saved the city a great deal of money, and is destined to save it a great deal more. I predict that the time will come when proper water connections will be made so that any sewer can be used for this purpose. When that is done, and the men provided with wheelbarrows for conveying snow to the nearest manhole, the city can be completely cleared of snow in less time and at less cost than is now required to remove a part of it.

There are many other ways by which the city might be relieved of a great part of its tax burden, and I want to suggest one now.

One of the most striking examples of foolish, not to say vicious, public prodigality is the school system. Here a lot of theorists, taking advantage of the well-known liberality of the people in all matters pertaining to education, have foisted on the community a system in which complication and useless elaboration have fairly run riot; a system, which, at unheard-of cost, is in many respects doing more harm than good. Children, especially in the upper grades, are taught a smattering of all sorts of stuff which does them no good, and which serves little other purpose than to make them dissatisfied with their lot in life, and unfit for the kind of work done by their parents. While this is going on the essential rudiments of knowledge are neglected. If any one doubts the truth of this statement let him examine a few public school graduates taken at random, and see how thoroughly they have been taught to read, write, and cipher.

To furnish a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of education, which is all that is a legitimate public charge, would not require more than three hours a day during the child's school life, and if this were done the schools might be used for twice the number of pupils they now accommodate, and their cost be divided by two. The younger children might attend in the morning, and the older ones in the afternoon. Then, if proper playgrounds were provided, great benefit would accrue to both their bodies and minds. Such playgrounds can be had by the city free and without the trouble of asking, for it has a great many more cross streets than are needed for through traffic, and it is the through traffic which is dangerous, and prevents the use of streets as playgrounds. At every third or fourth block, on the east and west sides of the city, through traffic might easily, and without injury to any one, be diverted from the street by placing a row of posts or other barrier across it at the centre of the block. These would not interfere with local traffic, of which there is comparatively little in the tenement districts, and that little would not interfere with the use of the streets by the children.

If this plan were carried out, at one stroke half the cost of the school system would disappear, to the benefit of all concerned—the children most of all.

ERNEST FLAGG.

New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

Anti-Preparedness Creed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his first speech in his campaign for preparedness the President conceded it to be inconceivable that any foreign power would ever attempt to land a hostile force in this country. Few who think at all on the subject are likely to disagree with him; but if there be any doubt upon the proposition when stated absolutely, certainly there can be none if it be limited to the duration of the present war and a period of ten years following its conclusion. For that period, at least, we are and will be in no danger of invasion by any of the great powers of Europe. They will have had enough of war in any event to last them for a long time; and if, as is to be hoped, the result of the war is a draw, so that nothing whatever is accomplished by it, there should be, for the first time in history, a fair prospect of ridding the world of this senseless method of settling, or attempting to settle, international disputes. The possibility of invasion by any other than one of the great powers of Europe is too fanciful to deserve consideration. Preparedness, therefore, by the President's own admission, is not designed to be preparedness for defense against invasion and, apart from that admission, is plainly unnecessary for that purpose, at least for a long time to come. It follows, therefore, that preparedness means preparedness to enforce, or to attempt to enforce, disputed rights by wholesale slaughter and destruction rather than by resort to reason and an orderly process of adjudication; or to avenge real or fancied insult or injury for which a judicial tribunal might award compensation but could not be expected to wreak revenge.

PERCIVAL H. GREGORY.

New York, Feb. 5, 1916.

President, King, and Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue Feb. 4, in which "Austro-American" asks in effect if there would be any objection to proposing a toast either to the President and the King, or to the President and the Kaiser, I would say that fortunately in this country we can propose any toast we choose, and those who object have the privilege of rejection. We may even object if we wish to toasting the President, and as I understand, the people of Great Britain may, in their polite way, object to the King. The German people, however, may not criticise the Kaiser; they must be like the small boy with his breakfast, who must eat it, whether he likes it or not, and if he does not like it, he must pretend that he does. When the people speak both the President and the King listen with respect; but the "mailed fist" of the Kaiser has ever been ready to silence the German voice of protest. It is for that reason that one of the people should strongly object to linking together in any manner whatever the President and the Kaiser.

WILLIAM J. ROE, Jr.

Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1916.

Beauty in Chimneys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday morning's issue entitled "Disfiguring Washington" I read with considerable interest. I can't see for the life of me the slightest objection to building this power house in Washington in the location chosen. Surely the building can be made attractive, and as for the four chimneys—what could be more expressive, if properly designed? Symbols of light, heat, and power, the three fundamental requisites of man on this earth. Uncle Sam should not be content to spend his days among simply gardens, parks, public buildings, and stuffed animals, but should allow himself now and then an occasional stroll into those regions where art and science are yet preserved, but at the same time see the wheels go around and realize that to do is a thousand times better than to dally.

H. R. AUSTIN.

New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

RULIN' OUT WORRY.

You've got to follow dis here rule
Whenever you drives a stubborn ole mule:
All what he kin do, make him do;
All what he can't do, don't bother you.

An' dat ole miser'ble thing called Worry,
You kin send about his bisness in a hurry,
If you treat him like a niggah treats a mule;—
An' de way to do is to follow dis yer rule:

When you kin help anything, never worry;
When you can't help anything, turn in a hurry
To somethin' you kin help, an' whistle a tune;—
An' you'll be feelin' happy tol'able soon.

CATHARINE CRANMER.

WOULD ARBITRATE THE LUSITANIA CASE.

Ex-Governor Baldwin Thinks the Differences Made Public Come Under The Hague Convention, Signed by Germany and Ourselves.

By SIMEON E. BALDWIN,

Formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors and Governor of Connecticut.

New Haven, Feb. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1907 we signed a treaty with Germany, which was duly ratified by both Governments. It is commonly known as The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

It provides that each of the signatory Powers are resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes; that "in questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation or application of international conventions, arbitration is recognized by the contracting Powers as the most efficacious and at the same time equitable means of settling the contentions (*les litiges*) which have not been adjusted by diplomatic proceedings"; that it may embrace every contention; and that to facilitate an immediate recourse to arbitration The Hague Tribunal is to be kept always manned and ready to act, with certain declared forms of procedure.

International law is a body of customary rules of conduct for civilized nations, derived from their general practice, and evidenced by precedent and the opinions of courts and jurists.

A few months ago a British steamer, the Lusitania, carrying from New York a large quantity of ammunition for Germany's enemies, was torpedoed within what Germany had declared to be a zone of naval operations, without any endeavor to save the lives of her passengers or crew.

The German Embassy to the United States had published in the newspapers of the United States shortly before the sailing of the Lusitania a warning that it would be unsafe to take passage on her. Nevertheless a number of citizens of the United States did this, and lost their lives when she sank.

A proposed international convention, called the Declaration of London, was signed in 1909 by most of the great powers, including the United States and Germany. It provides (Article 48) that a neutral vessel carrying contraband, if captured, may be destroyed, if to take her into a proper port would involve danger to the ship of the captor, but that, before destruction, the persons on board must be placed in safety. It makes no such provision for captured ships belonging to the enemy. This convention was ratified by the United States, but not by Germany or Great Britain.

The general practice of nations, before the invention of the modern submarine, was not to sink any enemy's ships seized as prizes before taking off the persons on board or giving them time to escape. Germany contends that this, if it ever was the rule, has not been since the development of the submarine; that the submarine could not, for want of space and air, have taken on board the persons on the Lusitania; that the Lusitania was trying to escape, and was faster than the attacking vessel; that she was carrying cannon and had carried them on previous voyages, thus raising a presumption that she was armed on this voyage, and that the citizens of the United States who were on board knew their risk and accepted it when they took passage. We maintain, on the contrary, that the Lusitania was unarmed; that the warning of the Germany Embassy simply aggravated the injury to our citizens; that there has long been a practice of nations for the captor of an enemy's merchant ship not to sink her except under special circumstances and after full time allowed for the escape of her passengers and crew; and that the development of the submarine and the creation of naval zones has not changed this, although our Naval War College, in 1912, came to what is substantially a different conclusion on the last point.

Here, then, is a serious difference between two of the signatories to The Hague Convention which diplomacy has failed to adjust.

Germany has offered to submit to the "permanent court" existing under that convention the question of whether the torpedoing of the Lusitania was a violation of international law. She has also expressed regret for the loss of life, and promised to pay us the pecuniary damages. We have thus far refused to join her in a reference to The Hague tribunal. Our reason is stated as being that we cannot consent, in a matter affecting human life, to admit there can by possibility be any debatable question as to Germany's having broken a rule of international law.

But Germany, a party as fully as we to The Hague Convention, contends that it has broken no rule and that there is no rule such as we claim.

It seems to the writer that this is just such an international dispute as that convention was framed to embrace.

The public does not know all the contents of the diplomatic notes that have been exchanged between Germany and the United States while this matter has been the subject of dispute. There may be reasons for the course of our State Department not yet disclosed.

But, according to its present light, may not the American people be unconsciously drifting into a breach of public faith?

SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

CANALS ON MARS.

Their Construction in Two Years as a Possible Feat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the letter by Robert Peele on the "Canals" of Mars and the amount of engineering work that would be necessary to construct two such canals, each 1,000 miles long and 20 miles wide in forty-two days, I reached the conclusion that Mr. Peele's assumptions were not entirely correct.

Mr. Peele assumed, first, that the whole area of the canal would have to be excavated at least three feet deep; and, second, that this excavation would have to be done in forty-two days.

Starting with these assumptions, Mr. Peele finds that 62,000,000,000 cubic yards of earth would have to be moved and that this would require 1,560,000 steam shovels to complete the work in the time mentioned.

Assumption No. 1 shows that Mr. Peele is not entirely familiar with the subject he is discussing. The canals are not supposed to be water, but the effect of water on arid land, namely, vegetation. To provide the water necessary for this vegetation there would probably be required in the form of irrigating ditches not more than one two-hundredth part of the excavation figured by Mr. Peele—say, approximately 300,000 cubic yards.

Assumption No. 2 is erroneous, since the excavation of the irrigating ditches would not be apparent under the telescope and the same could be entirely finished before water was turned into them. Mr. Peele surely would not contend that vegetation could not develop in six weeks from the time the water was turned on. Indeed, the water might be turned on for eight or nine weeks without any appreciable vegetation appearing in the first two or three weeks.

Consideration of the amount of engineering work necessary shows that the construction of these irrigating ditches would be far from an impossible task. The use of 1,000 excavating machines, such as steam shovels in the main ditches and drainage trench machines (which are built to do shallow trench excavation economically) in the smaller ditches, with an average capacity of, say, 500 cubic yards per day, would excavate the required 300,000,000 cubic yards in 600 working days, or about two years—surely not an impossible engineering feat.

G. E. DOYEN.

Associate Member American Society of C. E.

New York, Feb. 3, 1916.

Income Tax on Bankrupts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps it is not generally known that there are no suits pending in any of the United States Courts to test the validity of the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue whereby citizens liable to pay the Federal income tax, but who are unlicensed to trade in securities, are compelled to pay a tax upon gross profits arising from changes in investments, without being permitted to deduct losses made in a like manner during the same tax year, although such losses may exceed the gross profits, and such losses may, in fact, go so far as not only to encroach upon the capital of the citizen, but to wipe out that capital entirely and render him bankrupt. I have been informed upon credible authority that a case as hypothetically set forth above has actually occurred, in which case the ruling would absurdly render a bankrupt liable for such a tax.

C. H.

New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

For the Small Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot resist expressing my appreciation of the most interesting but, I regret to find, rare articles which Mr. Van Loon writes for THE TIMES. I think I have read nothing more ingenious, in the way of theorizing about war, than his "Earthquakes and War." While calling a plague upon all our houses, (I am English,) he puts the case of the small nations so skillfully and justly I, for one, hope a voice which speaks so well for them will be heard often, for they indeed are the people who deserve the consideration and sympathy of the world.

A. M. R.

Newark, Feb. 4, 1916.

Getting Rid of the Snow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why can't the snow in the streets and avenues surrounding Central Park be dumped over the wall into the park? It could not hurt the soil thereof. Why can't the snow on Broadway north of Fifty-ninth Street be dumped into the inclosures in the centre of the street? In my opinion, it would save a great deal of time and money if this plan were adopted.

W. D. LEONARD.

New York, Feb. 5, 1916.

WILSON AND ROOSEVELT.

Representatives of the Two Extremes in American Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an admirer of THE TIMES I desire to offer a friendly criticism of your editorial of today, "The Spoiled Child."

Colonel Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson are opposites in temperament and general characteristics, and each is representative of large classes of our people and they represent two methods of dealing with public questions. Those who like and admire Woodrow Wilson's method of "watchful waiting" are entitled to respect for their opinions, while those who believe, with Colonel Roosevelt, that prompt and suitable action would be more effective are also entitled to the same respect. If you ridicule Colonel Roosevelt's opposition to Mr. Wilson's methods and policies you also ridicule with him the many millions of our citizens who are of the highest character and intelligence, who believe and feel as he does and who are glad to have such an effective and able spokesman. You will agree that Colonel Roosevelt is a thorough American and extremely patriotic. It is because of this Americanism and patriotism, united with high character and great ability, that he has such a strong hold upon the people and is a great leader of men. While patriotism requires that we support our President, it also requires that we do not support him when the higher interests of our country are not thereby fully protected. This is a Government of the people, and it is the duty of the President to rightly interpret the spirit and will of the people and to safeguard and protect their interests. If the people and other nations do not take our President seriously is it not because they believe that "deeds, not words," count, and that action, not "watchful waiting," is the policy conditions demand. When democracy and civilization itself are in the crucible of a great world war and our President pursues a course which millions believe imperils our highest interests, the greatness of our country, the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our cherished institutions, Colonel Roosevelt and the others would be untrue to themselves and unpatriotic if they remained silent.

While Mr. Wilson was in college walls directing immature minds, Colonel Roosevelt was a great and successful leader of men and a powerful factor in the world; and common prudence would suggest the advisability of following the lead of his broad knowledge and great experience and proved capacity. Colonel Roosevelt is by sheer force of ideas the real leader of our country today, and Mr. Wilson reluctantly admits it by gradually adopting his ideas one after another after the loss of much valuable time. Ideas and capacity, not position, make the real leader of a republic.

F. S. JUSTICE.

New York, Feb. 3, 1916.

Officers from the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the question frequently asked, during the current discussion on necessary military preparedness, "Where can officers be found to direct an army, should our country become involved with another in war?"

It is recalled by many of our veterans and members of the Loyal Legion, or the National Patriotic Instructors' Association, that when the civil war of 1861 caused a hurried demand for trained soldiers, the Seventh Regiment of this city promptly furnished the volunteers with upward of 1,000 trained, expert army officers, who made excellent records for their organization and for the nation. The Twenty-second Regiment also supplied several hundred officers, from which number I had the honor to be selected and to serve throughout the war, despite the loss of a leg at Ringgold, Ga., as the army records prove.

I have no doubt that the National Guard of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and other States could again promptly meet a similar demand, and that approximately 10,000 experienced, amply drilled, and competent officers would be provided in a very short time, counting weeks only for selection. This fact should greatly encourage enlistments in the National Guard and fill up every company rank or file, because the opportunities for very valuable promotion and useful service, with assured pension or civic preferment, would give any young man an advantage which no commercial life could equal. New York City made a very proud record of this kind in 1861 from her citizen soldiery, and would certainly do much better now. We should give the men full credit who have thus been training in these more than commendable organizations of defenders and militarist scientists.

CHARLES T. GREENE,
Editor The Patriotic Instructor.

New York, Feb. 1, 1916.

16 DIE IN FLOODS; RIVERS STILL RISING

Score of Southeastern Arkansas Towns Engulfed by Rush of Waters.

LEVEE HAVEN OF REFUGEES

Food Sent by Boats and Relief Train to the Homeless Thousands.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas River pouring through breaks in the levees had engulfed a score of towns tonight, leaving several thousand persons homeless. Sixteen lives have been lost, and damage that probably will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars has resulted in the rich farming territory.

Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise. Predicted stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there, and a break in the Mississippi levees would precipitate a serious situation in the whole local valley.

All day the 700 men who remain in Arkansas City toiled in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast-rising waters, and tonight they were hopeful that they would hold and the town be saved. The narrow strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the river, swollen until its surface is fifteen feet above the level of the town. On the other side is the great flood lake, nearly 40 miles long and 20 miles wide. From it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude.

Boats Ready for Rescue.

At the levee are three steamboats, one of which is ready to carry the workers to safety should they lose their battle with the flood. They are living in the second stories of their homes and in box cars on the levee.

Today the river rose to 55.7 feet at Arkansas City, and was still rising slowly tonight.

At Lake Village the water rose at the rate of half an inch an hour today. At Gaines Landing, four miles north of Lake Village, 400 persons were on the levee tonight without shelter. Many residents of Lake Village went in boats to the court house today, where they planned to send a rescue fleet of row boats to Gaines Landing.

In Clarendon, on the White River, where the levee broke last night, water today is six feet deep in the highest portions of the town. The river had attained a stage of 37.4 feet and still was rising late tonight. A relief train sent out from Little Rock, in charge of officials of the Iron Mountain Railroad, was able to proceed southward beyond Grady. From there the workers began carrying food in motor boats to those in need and taking many marooned families from submerged homes.

Little is known of conditions in the rural districts of the flooded area, but there seems little doubt that many who refused to leave their homes in face of repeated warnings have perished.

First of Its Kind on Record.

Alfred J. Henry of Washington, metrologist in charge of the river and flood division of the United States Weather Bureau, who is in Little Rock, declared that a condition similar to that which now exists in Arkansas has never before occurred in the history of the Weather Bureau.

"Heavy snow, followed by thaw and heavy rains, in Illinois and other Northern States, has caused a rise in the Upper Mississippi River," he said. "The Ohio was flooded in its lower course, and general heavy rains in the valleys of the Arkansas, Red, White, and other tributaries of the Mississippi have flooded the latter river until it will require nearly a month for the water to run out.

"The swollen condition of the Mississippi has made the Arkansas River flood much more disastrous than it otherwise would have been."

Twenty-six persons have been rescued from trees near McGehee, west of Arkansas City, by motor boats sent from Monroe, La. The town of McGehee has never been flooded before.

Reports from Northern Louisiana said that the Ouachita and smaller streams are rising rapidly, although the expected overflow from the Arkansas and Mississippi, which will drain in that direction, has not yet become apparent.

Reception for Miss Emily Stevens.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 606 West 116th Street, for Miss Emily Stevens, who is playing "The Unchastened Woman." Mrs. Atherton had her daughter, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Page Brown, Miss Kate Jordan, and Miss Marcia von Dresser, besides Miss Stevens, receiving with her. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Adrian von Sande Bakhuysen, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mr. and Mrs. James Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Johnson, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Rose O'Neill, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Ellen Glasgow, Elizabeth Jordan Vermilye, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Anspacher, Eleanor Painter, Isabel Irving, Beverley Sitgreaves, Thomas Dobson, Nora Smith, Frederick Stokes, Percy MacKaye, Lloyd Osbourne, Hamlin Garland, Irving Bacheller, and Augustus Thomas.

Miss Emilie G. Coote a Bride.

Miss Emilie Gladys Coote of Brooklyn, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. James Coote, and Ward Tiffany Alling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Alling of Norwich, Conn., were married Saturday night at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James L. Dowsey, Manhasset, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father. Miss Anna F. Coote, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the flower girls were the Misses Dorothy G. and Flora Dowsey, nieces of the bride. Sidney B. Alling, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The couple will make their home at 124 Washington Street, Norwich, Conn. Mr. Alling is Treasurer of the Alling Rubber Company.

Transatlantic Voyagers.

Some of the passengers sailing today on the Noordam for Rotterdam are:

Sir Edward and Lady Merewether, G. A. James, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Tipper, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fuller, Captain H. J. Harrison, John Griffin, T. Hyde, J. M. Cobb, S. A. Poulter, Miss G. Coupe, J. A. Hawkes, O. W. Firth, J. L. Williams, Dr. E. J. Powell, Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Howell, R. N. R.; W. Walker, C. E. Boyd, J. H. Forbes, Dr. A. J. M. Chrighton, G. H. Findlay, Dr. B. J. Courtnay, M. C. Watson, H. G. Hammond, J. R. Walker, F. S. James, R. T. Simpson, Captain J. H. B. De Montmorency, W. Williams, Lieutenant N. S. Deane, W. J. Jones, H. M. Lewis, J. W. Hill, T. H. Pratt, G. W. F. Wright, F. C. Robson, T. E. Rice, W. H. Brown, J. W. McEachern, Miss L. M. Benson, Densham Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. E. Evelyn, D. S. Jack, W. R. Chadwick, and L. B. Shaw.

PLANS BOOTH MEMORIAL.

Salvation Army to Raise $500,000 for Workers' Training School.

To raise $500,000 to build a training school for Salvation Army workers as a memorial to the late General William Booth, the organization will begin an international campaign in March, according to an announcement made yesterday by Evangeline Booth, commander in the United States, and a daughter of General Booth.

The announcement said that the school would not only train men and women for the industrial, the prison, and the religious departments, but that it would also be an "institutional mission where the impaired men of the Bowery can be cared for spiritually and physically.

The campaign will be managed by C. S. Ward of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who was manager of the $4,000,000 campaign of his organization three years ago.

Some of the members of the committee are George W. Perkins, William Hamlin Childs, John Hays Hammond, George McAneny, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Untermyer, John Wanamaker, William Fellowes Morgan, Mortimer M. Singer, William Marble, Seth Low, John Sherwin Crosby, Ogden Mills Reid, J. B. Greenhut, George T. Brokaw, William Grant Brown, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. Thomas J. Fanning, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. John Lyttleton Lyon, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William Walker Tait, Dr. John Henry Jowett, Dr. Milo H. Gates, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. Charles L. Goodell, Bishop Greer, and Bishop Wilson.

HEAR POPE SOUNDED JAPAN.

Apostolic Delegate Studied Peace Situation, Tokio Says.

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—It is understood here that Mgr. Petrelli, the Special Delegate from the Vatican, while carrying out his mission of delivering Pope Benedict's coronation congratulations to Emperor Yoshihito, has seized the opportunity to study the situation relative to the reception of a possible peace proposal from the Vatican.

The impression exists that one result of the Apostolic Delegate's visit is the feeling that, should the Vatican later suggest mediation, the Pope's proposal would be courteously received and studied by Japan, which, however, in no way invites such initiative. Japan is represented as faithful to her allies, and desirous only of peace which is satisfactory to them.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the Vatican is sounding the opinion of various belligerent countries concerning the prospects for a general peace with the object of determining where best to launch the initiative should such a step be decided upon.

In official circles attention is drawn to the fact that the cordiality shown to Mgr. Petrelli only duplicates that manifested to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston when he came to Japan on a Papal mission several years ago, and the Foreign Office denies that Mgr. Petrelli has discussed subjects of a political nature with Japanese statesmen. Mgr. Petrelli declines to comment on the peace rumors his visit has occasioned.

Mgr. Petrelli's official mission came to an end yesterday with a dinner tendered in his honor by Baron K. Ishii, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Among those in attendance were Count Okuma, the Premier; Baron Yoshanao Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household; Count Takatsugu Todo, the Master of Ceremonies, and many other distinguished Japanese.

Emperor Yoshihito, who made the voyage from the winter palace at Hayama to receive the Papal Delegate, returned to Hayama after the state dinner at the palace here.

Mgr. Petrelli will return to his post at Manila after visiting Senda and Kyoto.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN COURT.

Prisoner Freed After Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Cram Defend Him.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram appeared in the Men's Night Court last night before Magistrate Simms in behalf of Samuel Grossman, a tailor, of 80 Chrystie Street, who was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant, Moses Silverman, also a tailor, of 420 Grand Street, testified that Grossman, who is out on strike, called him a "scab" and struck him in the face.

Grossman denied calling the name or striking Silverman, and Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Cram said they were in front of 1 Division Street when the trouble was supposed to have occurred and that Grossman did not call Silverman any names or strike him. Magistrate Simms discharged Grossman.

Namm-Brettauer Engagement Ends

The engagement of Miss Marianne Brettauer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Brettauer of 1,063 Madison Avenue, and Benjamin H. Namm of Brooklyn has been broken by mutual consent, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Namm is of the department store of A. I. Namm & Son, 452 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Wedding invitations, which had been issued for Feb. 14, have been withdrawn.

George Thomas Finn Dead.

George Thomas Finn, 72 years old, well-known publisher, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Imperial Publishing Company, 373 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, died at his residence, 99 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born of English parents in the City of Mexico in 1844, and came to Brooklyn at an early age. When he was 18 years old he went to the Pacific Coast, and for five years was employed in the Bank of California. In 1867 he returned to New York, making his home in Brooklyn. He entered the employ of D. Appleton & Co. in 1872 and stayed with them for twenty-five years. Mr. Finn is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. J. L. Taylor. Funeral services will be held at his late residence tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. William D. Heyer.

Dr. William D. Heyer, a principal in the schools of Elizabeth, N. J., for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 79 South Broad Street, Elizabeth, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Connecticut and was a graduate of New York University, after which he went to New Orleans, La., as Superintendent of the high school there. During the civil war Dr. Heyer served with the Ninth Louisiana Infantry and was promoted to be a lieutenant. When mustered out he came to this city and took charge of the Morrisania School, later removing to Elizabeth. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Thomas Burkhard Dies.

Thomas Burkhard, the patentee of copper kettles for manufacturing purposes, and for many years identified with the coppersmith trade here and in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 145 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in this city, and inherited the business his father, Peter Burkhard, established in 1836 at 61 Vesey Street. In 1891 the business was removed to Brooklyn, and was incorporated in 1908, with Mr. Burkhard as President. He was a Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society of this city. A son and three grandchildren survive him.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

TIMES ASSOCIATION DINES AT BILTMORE

One Hundred Members of the Staff and Alumni Enjoy the Sixth Annual Feast.

WILL ROGERS ENTERTAINS

Julius Tannen Revives a Monologue and David Reese, a Salt Lake City Tenor, Sings.

The sixth annual dinner of The New York Times Association was held last night in the music room of the Biltmore Hotel. The dinner was attended by about 100 men now on the staff of the paper and men who have been called to other fields of endeavor.

Among the latter were William W. Penney of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Louis W. Fehr, Secretary of the Park Board; William J. Guard, press representative of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with his ever present fife, symbol of his office; W. J. Henderson, music critic of The Sun; John Corbin and Joseph B. Gilder, H. A. Bullock, Secretary of the B. R. T.; George F. Spinney, Stephen Chalmers, Luther B. Little, E. A. Rascovar, and Colonel A. B. Williams of Richmond, Va.

While dinner was being served the Marimba Band, which plays in the Cascades scene of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome, played a program of such wide variety that both the cub reporters and the music department approved. After the dinner Will Rogers, who is at present amusing the patrons of Flo Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," atop the New Amsterdam, qualified as a news editor by discoursing on the current big news stories. Mr. Rogers's monologue was in his usual vein; it was full of the shrewd dry wit that has made him a great favorite in the variety halls and on the musical comedy stage. When Mr. Rogers hoped he was through he was forced to uncoil his lariat, wrapped around his waist and hidden by his coat, and while he demonstrated his dexterity with the rope he discussed preparedness, the Thompson hearing, and other live topics.

Julius Tannen followed Mr. Rogers. Mr. Tannen forgot for the moment the dialect of Morris Perlmutter, to which he is now addicted from long service in "Potash and Perlmutter in Society" at the Lyric, and revived for one night only one of the monologues that used to insure him fifty-two weeks a year on the Keith and Orpheum circuits before he graduated into the legitimate. Mr. Tannen confessed that the newspapers furnished him with the most of his stories.

David Reese, tenor of the choir in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle, sang "Che Gelida Manina," from "La Boheme," and "La donna e mobile," from "Rigoletto," with Harry Bennett at the piano. Mr. Reese is making his New York début at the Strand this week, and if this were a criticism instead of the report of a dinner it would be recorded that he is a singer of distinction, possessing a voice of much richness, in the use of which he disclose fine musicianship.

Short talks by the men who mold the destinies of THE TIMES followed the more frivolous features of the entertainment. T. Walter Williams, President of the association, was Chairman.

Charles G. Hambidge, Secretary of the Nominating Committee, announced the following nominations for next year's officers of the association, which were unanimously approved: T. Walter Williams, President; W. A. Warn, Vice President; H. L. Stamper, Secretary; W. F. Fauley, Treasurer; Colonel A. B. Williams, Alumni Vice President. After a few more brief talks by the officers the dinner adjourned, and there was a mad dash through Forty-third Street, so that those who read should not miss their daily newspaper.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith Dies.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith died yesterday at Welwyn in his seventy-seventh year. Sir Cecil Smith rose from the position of student interpreter at Hongkong in 1862 to Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements in 1878. Later he was appointed Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and then Governor and Commander in Chief of the Straits Settlements. He was chief British delegate to the International Opium Conference at The Hague in 1911.

Obituary Notes.

Captain WILLIAM GRAY LORING, who commanded the Governors Island tug since 1878, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Stanton, at 201 East Fifty-eighth Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Provincetown, Mass., and was a son of the late William Gray Loring, a pioneer settler of that place. Captain Loring was a veteran of the civil war. Two daughters and five sons survive him.

JOSEPH P. FOX, eldest son of Captain George J. Fox of the Fire Department, died on Saturday from an overstrained heart at his home, 138 East Forty-third Street, in his twenty-fourth year. He was noted as a schoolboy athlete.

NATHAN KOLB, a veteran of the civil war, was found dead yesterday in his apartment at 416 East Sixteenth Street, where he had lived for ten years. He was 76 years old and was born in Germany. Mr. Kolb was a student in Heidelberg University when the civil war broke out and came to this country and enlisted under General Steuben.

Mrs. MAY E. COLES COGGEY, wife of John V. Coggey, an executive member of Tammany Hall, and Sewer Commissioner and Commissioner of Correction under Mayor McClellan, died on Saturday at her home, 307 East Fifty-seventh Street, in her thirty-third year. She was married ten years ago, and in addition to her husband is survived by one child.

THOMAS J. ALLEN, an engineer and a railroad and bridge builder, died on Friday at his home in Netcong, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Mount Vernon, and with his father and brother, Hugh Allen, built the coal docks of the Lackawanna Railroad at Port Morris. Mr. Allen had built bridges in South America, Mexico, and this country. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

Major WILLIAM G. SIMMONS, head of one of the big retail boot and shoe firms in Connecticut, dropped dead in his office in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. He never fully recovered from a stroke of apoplexy suffered three years ago while making a speech at a business men's dinner. His wife, a son, and one daughter survive him.

GEORGE HIRT, a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, died on Saturday at his home, 151 Hallock Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Germany and until three years ago was in the house furnishing and glassware business at 22 Sumner Avenue. Mr. Hirt was one of the founders of the Bushwick German Presbyterian Church and an organizer and former Treasurer of the Friedrich Glueck Quartette Club. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET C. GILLESPIE, widow of Lieutenant John A. Gillespie of the New York Fire Department, died on Saturday at her home, 571 Nostrand Avenue. She was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1852, and was Past President of the Brooklyn Circle, No. 2, Ladies of the G. A. R. Two sons and four daughters survive her.

VICTOR B. STEWART, who was born in a log cabin eighty-four years ago, died on Saturday at his home in Utica, N. Y., rated as one of the wealthiest men in that city. He started in life as a dry goods clerk at $75 a year, later buying out the firm, and at one time dominating that industry in Utica. He retired in 1891.

Miss MARY L. MACOMBER, widely known as a painter in Boston and New England, died yesterday in a Back Bay hospital, in her fifty-first year. She received her training under Frank Benson at the Boston Art Museum.

RALPH SCHEUER, a retired rubber goods dealer, died on Saturday at his home, 140 West 120th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born here and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Scheuer was the head of S. Scheuer & Sons for many years. His wife and one son survive him.

ELLIOTT L. SMITH, for many years associated with Nicholas & Co., died on Saturday at his home, 225 West 108th Street, in his fifty-second year. He was born in Smithtown, L. I., and was a Mason, and a member of the Whitehall and Machinery Clubs and the New York State Hotel Men's Association. His wife survives him.

Mrs. MARY A. McARDLE, widow of Patrick J. McArdle of Albany, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Blake, at 214 Riverside Drive, in her sixty-seventh year. She was born in Peekskill, N. Y., and her husband, who was known as one of the weathiest men in Albany, died last May. Three sons and three daughters survive her.

Major ELIJAH R. CRAFT, 75 years old, engaged in the fire, marine and railroad insurance business here, died on Saturday at the Hotel La Tourette, in Bayonne, N. J., where he had lived for twenty-five years. During the civil war he served with the Fifth New York Artillery and had been promoted to be a Major before receiving his discharge. His wife, a son and one daughter survive him.

SANDERS GUTMAN, a pioneer in the neckwear industry, died yesterday at his home, 12 East Eightieth Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1856, and with his brothers started in the neckwear business.

MARTIN DENNIS, head of the Martin Dennis Company, chemical manufacturers, of Newark, N. J., was found dead Saturday morning in his home at 29 James Street, Newark, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

CHARLES KEENE, a member of the Irvington Veteran Association, died on Saturday at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. HARRY STOLLERY, an invalid for twenty years, died on Saturday at her home in Chatham, N. J., in her fifty-first year.

WILLIAM T. MITCHELL, United States Consul to Quebec during the Administration of President Cleveland, died at his home in Port Huron, Mich., yesterday. He was 98 years old.

GEORGE VREELAND, formerly of New York City, died at his home last Saturday in Maplewood, N. J. He saw three years' service in the civil war with the Fifth New Jersey Light Artillery and was a prominent member of Sumner Post, No. 24, G. A. R., for forty-two years. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ann Vreeland, two sons, and four daughters.

CHARLES TROTTER, 52 years old, a well-known billiard player, died at his home in North Plainfield yesterday. He had defeated many players in this section of the State. A wife and five children survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HELPRIN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Helprin, a boy, Sunday, Feb. 6, 1916.

COHEN.—Jan. 30, 445 West 153d St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cohen, a son.

COHN.—Jan. 31, 214 East 11th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cohn, a son.

FRIEDMAN.—Feb. 3, 628 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Friedman, a son.

GOLDFIELD.—Feb. 5, 550 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Goldfield, a daughter.

RACHLIN.—Jan. 31, 257 Throop Av., Brooklyn, to Dr. and Mrs. Rachlin, a daughter.

Engaged.

ANDREWS—SANEY.—Ida Saney to Louis Andrews.

BLUMENTHAL — SCHWARZMAN. — Clara Schwarzman to Milton M. Blumenthal.

CAHAN—GARFINKEL.—Flora Garfinkel to Al. Cahan.

EMANUEL—RUNKEL.—Belle Runkel to Milton Emanuel.

FREIMAN — LOWENFELD. — Estelle M. Lowenfeld to Dr. Maurice E. Freiman.

GLEITSMAN—COHEN.—Minnie Cohen to Arthur M. Gleitsman.

GLICKMAN—MILLER.—Victoria Miller to Dr. Joseph S. Glickman.

GORDON—LILIENSTERN.—Madeline Lilienstern to Herbert Gordon.

HIRSCH—GUMBINNER.—Stella Gumbinner to Fred M. Hirsch.

KAPLAN—MARCUS.—Shirley Marcus to Max Kaplan.

MAYER — LAZARUS.—Hilda Lazarus to Charles Mayer, Jr.

LIPPMAN—BROOKENFELD.—Yetta Brookenfeld to Jacob J. Lippman.

LOCKE—PEYSER.—Miriam R. Peyser to Peter A. Locke.

LOWENTHAL—SCHOFMAN.—Frances Schofman to Leo B. Lowenthal.

MARKOWITZ—ROBINSON.—Ethel Robinson to Rabbi Milton M. Markowitz.

NINER—ABRAHAMS.—Pauline Abrahams to Arthur Niner.

OPKINS—EURELES.—Rose Eureles to Jack Opkins.

ROSENBERG—BAYLES.—Honey Bayles to Joseph Rosenberg.

ROSENGARTEN—MARK.—Sara E. Mark to David Rosengarten.

SCHLICHTER — SCHOTTLAND. — Rebecca Schottland to Sidney Schlichter.

SINGER—SPIESS.—Hattie Spiess to William Singer.

STILLMAN—LAMBERT.—Regina Lambert to Louis S. Stillman.

STRAUS—SCHWARTZ.—Pauline Schwartz to David Straus.

WOLLY—KARP.—Rebecca Karp to Isidore R. Wolly.

Married.

LEWIS—CLARK.—Sunday, Feb. 6, by the Rev. Charles L. Goodell, rector of Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Blanche Irma Clark to George Lewis.

PEARSON—BROMLEY.—By Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, on Feb. 3, 1916, Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pliny Bromley, to Herbert Pink Pearson, in New York City.

BERGMAN—GOLDFIELD.—Feb. 3, Evelyn Goldfield to Max Bergman.

BLACK—GOLDSTEIN.—Feb. 5, Pearl Goldstein to Bernard Black.

RICHOLSON—CHISLING.—Jan. 30, Sadie Chisling to Abraham L. Richolson.

STEINMAN—STEINMAN.—Feb. 1, Edna Steinman to Isadore G. Steinman.

Died

ANDREW.—On Feb. 5, 1916, after a brief illness, Miss Martha H. Andrew, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, corner Sherbrook and New York Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock. Automobiles will be in waiting at station to meet the 10:35 train from Grand Central Station.

ARCHIBALD.—Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of Dr. Charles H. Archibald and daughter of the late James McHenry, on Sunday, Feb. 6, at Pinehurst, N. C. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAHRMAN.—On Feb. 5, 1916, Harry R. Bahrman, at his residence, 134 Milton St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday at Warwick, N. Y.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, at Petersham, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 6, of pneumonia, Bainbridge Jaudon Bennett, son of the late Maria C. and Henry S. Bennett.

BERNHARD.—Cecelia, on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, beloved daughter of Augusta and the late Joseph Bernhard, dear sister of William, Morris, Benjamin, Adolph, Leo, and Janette. Funeral from residence of the family, 438 Central Park West, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.

BLACK.—On Friday, Feb. 4, Ezra Martin Black, husband of Kate L. Black. Funeral private.

BURKE.—On Feb. 6, 1916, at her home, 147 South St., Morristown, N. J., Catherine, widow of James Burke, in the 80th year of her age.

BURKHARD.—Thomas Burkhard, Sr., Feb. 5, 1916. Funeral services will be held on Monday, at 8:30 P. M., at his late residence, 145 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

CAPRON.—At White Plains, N. Y., 2d Month, 5th, 1916, Elizabeth B. Capron, daughter of the late Jacob and Jane E. Capron, in the 51st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 2 Bank St., White Plains, on the 8th inst., at 8 P. M. Interment in Friends' Cemetery, Brooklyn, at the convenience of the family.

COGGEY.—Feb. 5, May E. Coles Coggey, the beloved wife of John V. Coggey. Funeral Monday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 307 East 57th St. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M. at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av. Relatives, friends, and members of the Wyandot Club invited. Interment Calvary.

COGGEY.—Mrs. May E. Members of the Wyandot Club will meet at the clubhouse at 9:15 o'clock Monday morning, Feb. 7, 1916, and proceed in a body to attend the funeral services of the beloved wife of our executive member, John V. Coggey, from her late residence, 307 East 57th St. Requiem mass at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., at 10 o'clock A. M.

COGGEY.—Mary E. C. Members of the Democratic General Committee of the 18th Assembly District are requested to attend the funeral of the beloved wife of our executive member, John V. Coggey, from her late residence, 307 East 57th St., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 9:30 in the morning.
JOHN F. CAREW, Chairman.

COHEN.—Joseph, 87 years, on Sunday. Funeral will take place Monday at his residence, 1,709 Bathgate Av.

CONNOR.—Charles, at his late residence, 135 East 43d St., on Saturday, Feb. 5. Solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 10:45 A. M., at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St., near Lexington Av.

CORRIGAN.—Mary T., beloved daughter Maurice and Annie Corrigan. Funeral from her late residence, 1,292 Union Av., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Augustine's Church 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

CRAFT.—On Friday, Feb. 4, at his residence, Hotel La Tourette, Bayonne, N. J., after a long illness, Elijah R. Craft, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, corner 5th St. and Humphreys Av., Bayonne, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 7, on arrival of train at West 8th St. station of Central Railroad of New Jersey leaving 23d St. ferry at 7:20 P. M. and Liberty St. at 7:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train. Interment at convenience of family.

DEGELMAN.—Feb. 6, 1916, John H. Degelman, husband of Florence C. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 138th St., Tuesday, 8th, 10 A. M.

DENNIS.—At Newark, N. J., on Feb. 6, 1916, Martin Dennis, in his 66th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, 29 James St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DREYFUS.—Salomon, beloved husband of Augusta, née Schnurmann, and father of Wolfram, Johanna, Joseph, Bertha, Leo Dreyfus, Mrs. Pauline Hamburger, and Mrs. Frieda Needle.

EISEMANN.—On Feb. 6, after a short illness, in his 71st year, Leopold, beloved father of Frederick F. Eisemann and Helen Hyman.

ELLISON.—On Feb. 5, at her residence, 309 West 118th St., Emma W. Hoff, widow of Colonel John S. Ellison. Services at Knox Memorial Church, 405 West 41st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

FAUL.—Donald R. Faul, on Feb. 6, 1916, age 4 years 9 months, only son of Arthur A. and Alice Faul. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FINN.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, after a lingering illness, Susie I. Finn. Funeral services at her late residence, 259 75th St., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.

FINN.—On Feb. 6, 1916, George Thomas, in his 72d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 99 Halsey St., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 8. Interment private.

FISHBOUGH.—Peter C., Feb. 5, beloved husband of Rachel Fishbough, in his 79th year. Funeral services to be held Tuesday, 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of J. V. Roscoe, Westwood, N. J. Interment at Hackensack Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

FOX.—Joseph P., eldest son of Capt. George J. Fox and Margaret Fox, (nee McNally,) on Sat., Feb. 5, at his late residence, 138 E. 43d St. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock, at St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St.

GRUVER.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, Anna C. Gruver, widow of the late Abraham Gruver, at 314 West 92d St., New York City. Survived by one sister, Miss Agnes Bernard; three daughters, Miss Anna B. Gruver, Mrs. Edward R. Rayher, Mrs. Gilbert Foote of Pittsford, Vt.; two sons, Herbert B. and Frank Gruver, and one grandson, Meredith F. Gillette of Pittsford, Vt. Funeral services at 314 West 92d St. on Monday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

GUTMAN.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, 1916, Sanders, dearly beloved husband of Pauline Gutman, in his 74th year. Funeral at convenience of family.

HALEY.—Mary A., in her 96th year, at her residence, 107 West 87th St., on Saturday, Feb. 5. Funeral Monday, Feb. 7. Requiem mass 10 o'clock at St. Gregory's Church, West 90th St. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HALSTEAD.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1916, Susan, daughter of the late Jacob and Charity Halstead. Funeral services from her late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—Louis L., 416 St. Nicholas Av., Feb. 6, 1916. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 10 A. M.

HEUSTED.—John W., Friday, Feb. 4, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 267 Cedar Av., Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 11 A. M. train, Pennsylvania Depot.

HIGBIE. — Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, John Robbins Higbie, son of the late Hon. Richard Higbie, in his 30th year. Funeral services at his residence, South Country Road, Babylon, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 3:30. Carriages in waiting on arrival of trains from New York.

HIGBIE.—Couer de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar. Sir Knights: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late frater, Sir John Robbins Higbie, from his late residence, South Country Road, Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Citizen dress.
ERNEST WILLIAM LOVEJOY, Commander.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Recorder.

HIGBIE.—Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons.
Companions: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late companion, John Robbins Higbie, on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at his late residence, South Country Road, Babylon, L. I.
ADELBERT B. ALLEN, High Priest.
SAMUEL C. WILSON, Secretary.

HODGES.—Feb. 6, Gilbert W., aged 24. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St. Interment Foxboro, Mass.

LEMP.—On Friday, Feb. 4, Charles Lemp in his 49th year. Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M., 35 West 67th St. Please omit flowers.

LIMBURG.—On Feb. 5, after a brief illness, Richard Limburg, beloved husband of Clara Lehman, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services will be held Monday morning, Feb. 7, at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., at 9:15 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

LORING.—Feb. 6, Captain William Gray Loring of Governors Island, aged 74 years. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 1:45 P. M., at Saint Cornelius's Chapel. Governors Island boat leaves New York, foot of Whitehall St., at 1:15 P. M., returning to New York will meet funeral cortege foot Whitehall St., at 2:35. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

LOTHRIDGE.—Sunday, Feb. 6, 1916, at his residence, 38 Bentley Av., Jersey City, Albert L. Lothridge, in his 85th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARX.—Suddenly, at Dover, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 4, Franklin, beloved husband of Rosa Marx, (nee Holzner,) father of Mrs. Max Heller and Mrs. J. J. Friedman. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 63 Nelson Place, Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

MORAN.—Thomas Moran. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

MUNFORD.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 5, 1916, Agnes E., widow of Dr. Morrison Munford, of Kansas City, Mo., and sister of the late William H. Williams of Orange, N. J. Funeral private. Interment Kansas City, Mo.

NICHOLSON.—Ellen J., suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 6, 1916, at her home, 525 West 141st St. Requiem mass on Wednesday, Feb. 9, at 11:30 A. M., Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av.

O'CONNOR.—On Saturday, Feb. 5, Thomas H. O'Connor, in the 89th year of his age, at his residence, 24 West 86th St. Funeral from the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., at 11 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1916. Kindly omit flowers.

O'CONNOR.—The Advisory Board of St. Vincent's Hospital, of which for more than twenty years he was a member, is requested to attend the funeral of Thomas H. O'Connor.
ERNEST HARVIER, Secretary.

SAULT.—On Sunday, Feb. 6, in her 72d year, Sarah Jane Sault, widow of James Sault, formerly of this city, at the home of her daughter, Oak Park, Ill. Interment Waterford Rural Cemetery, Cohoes.

SHERA.—Sunday, Feb. 6, George M., beloved husband of Matilda H. Shera. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,624 University Av., Bronx, Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:15. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

STEFFEE.—Amos, suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 4, in 61st year. Interment Oil City, Penn., Monday, 3:30 P. M. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

STRYKER.—Herman B., son of the late Rev. Peter Stryker and Caroline Smock Stryker. Funeral in chapel of Reformed Church, Freehold, N. J., at 1:30 Tuesday, Feb. 8.

THORNTON.—Mrs. J. C. C., suddenly, on Feb. 5, 1916, at her home, 525 Park Av., in the 75th year of her age. Funeral private.

VREELAND.—After a short illness, at his residence, 8 Euclid Av., Maplewood, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1916, George Vreeland, aged 70 years, member of Sumner Post, No. 24, G. A. R. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock, from August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., N. Y. City. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Passaic papers please copy.

WATSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 6, Francis P. Watson, husband of Drucilla Hays Watson. Funeral services at his late residence, 557 West 148th St., Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEBBER.—Feb. 4, Robert Prince, beloved husband of A. Mabel Webber of 135 East 33d St. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 18th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Charleston, New Hampshire.

WENDELL. — Francis Wells, widow of Charles Alan Wendell, Feb. 6, 1916, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John J. MacPhee, the Wyoming, 853 7th Av. Funeral private.

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ASTHENBRENNER.—William A., 948 Leggett Av., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BAILEY.—Daniel F., 260 Av. B, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BRAUCH.—Edward, 73 East 104th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CONDON.—John H., 807 Jennings St., Feb. 5.

CURRAN.—Catherine, 311 West 21st St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DALTON.—Nellie F., 38 West 64th St., Nov. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DANN.—Anna, 196 Bradhurst Av., Feb. 5, aged 49.

DONOHUE.—Daniel D., 458 West 18th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ENSTE.—Julia, 65 Morningside Av., Feb. 5. Funeral service today.

FAWCETT.—Catherine, 2,599 8th Av., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GORMLEY.—Mary, 106 Perry St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREENLAY.—John W., 168 East 82d St., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.

HANRATTY.—James, 300 East 44th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Louise, 1,179 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HURLEY.—Annie, 317 East 87th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HURLEY.—Veronica C., 531 East 135th St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Thomas, 26 East 85th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Edward K., 581 Broome St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

KORN.—Bertha S., 37 East 74th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LEON.—Abraham K., 511 West 146th St., Feb. 4.

McARDLE.—Mary A., 214 Riverside Drive, Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow.

McCARTHY.—Michael, 195 10th Av., Feb. 5, aged 88. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORAN.—Honora, St. Francis Home, Feb. 5, aged 65. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—Pauline, 226 West 114th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

MURPHY.—Johanna, 143 East 58th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Anna, 1,000 Findlay Av., Bronx, Feb. 4.

O'REILLY.—Mary, 609 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'SULLIVAN.—Philip, Feb. 4. Funeral, 41 2d Av., today.

QUIGLEY.—Joseph, 697 Dawson St., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Sadie, 273 West 10th St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RODEL.—Emil, 2,409 Grand Av., Bronx, Feb. 5. Funeral private.

SCHEUER.—Ralph, 140 West 120th St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SHANNON.—Joseph, 1,117 Fulton Av., Bronx, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SHEA.—Margaret, 134 East 47th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SURRIDGE.—Eliza J., 2,386 Davidson Av., Bronx, Feb. 5, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—William A., 349 East 30th St., Feb. 4, aged 18. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TRACY.—John P., 280 East 135th St., Feb. 4, aged 3.

TRAUTFIELD.—Philip, 1,268 Clay Av., Bronx, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

WARRENGER.—Alfred, 338 West 38th St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Samuel, 348 West 85th St., Feb. 5, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ZAMPETTI.—Vincenza, 1,651 Cruger Av., Bronx., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRETT.—Ellen, 146 Conover St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—John J., Feb. 5. Funeral, 6,118 3d Av.

CUMMISKEY.—Margaret, 1,297 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

DRESCHER.—James J., 101 Russell St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DUGAN.—Margaret, 75 Third St., Feb. 5, aged 35. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Charles, 63 Cooper St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GREGORY.—Isabella, 152 5th Av., Feb. 5. Funeral notice later.

GREFFIN.—Isabel, 333 Washington St., Feb. 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HARKINS.—Patrick, Feb. 4, aged 52. Funeral 214 Jay St., today, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Lucy A., Feb. 4. Funeral, 120 Livingston St.

KEOUGH.—Catherine, Feb. 4, aged 68. Funeral, 334 Court St.

McKEEGAN.—John, 201 Kent St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MacNICHOL.—Joseph, 423 Jefferson Av., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANGES.—Katherine, 34 Powers St., Feb. 4, aged 50. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

MELIA.—Martin J., 655 Manhattan Av., Feb. 4, aged 26.

MONCRIEF.—George W., 22 Stuyvesant Av., Feb. 5, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Ellen, 97 Newell St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

OWENS.—Catherine, 151 Newton St., Feb. 4, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SWARSBRICK.—William H., 20 Judge St., Feb. 4, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALLACE.—James, Feb. 4, aged 44. Funeral, 370 9th St., today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BATES.—Mary A., 73 Waydell St., Newark, Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—Patrick, 206 Jackson St., Hoboken, Feb. 4, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—Michael, 106½ Erie St., Jersey City, Feb. 5.

GERRITY.—Charles N., 633 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 5, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow.

KARSHAS.—Mark, Newark, Feb. 4, aged 22.

KRONBITTER.—Robert W., 215 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Feb. 5, aged 14.

OLIVER.—Clara J., Newark, Feb. 4, aged 42.

PFISTER.—Albert, West Hoboken, Feb. 4, aged 50.

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WOLFE.—Samuel, 822 Washington St., Hoboken, Feb. 5, aged 85.

Long Island.

HIRT.—George, Ridgewood Heights, Feb. 5, aged 90. Funeral tomorrow.

HOENNINGER.—Emma J., College Point, Feb. 4, aged 37. Funeral today.

HUGHES.—Jane, Astoria, Feb. 4. Funeral today.

PAUL.—Mary F., 95 Nott Av., Long Island City, Feb. 5.

PAYNE.—John, 31 8th Av., Long Island City, Feb. 4. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

DUVAL.—In constant loving memory of our mother, Alwine Duval, who died on Feb. 7, 1910.

BAUER.—Robert B., in memory of; died Feb. 7, 1915.

BERLOWITZ.—Heyman, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Feb. 13, 2 P. M.

BINHAK.—Lottie, in memory of; died Feb. 7, 1915.

BRADY.—Justice John J., mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, today, 8:15 A. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Joseph, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

GOLDBERG.—Rachel, unveiling monument, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Feb. 13, 3 P. M.

KANE.—Alice, mass, Church of Our Lady of Victory, Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 9 A. M.

McCANN.—Agnes, mass, St. Michael's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McGRATH.—William F., in memory of; died Feb. 11, 1915.

McGUIRE.—Catherine, mass, Guardian Angel Church, today, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Mary, in memory of; died Feb. 8, 1914.

REAP.—James, mass, St. Thomas Aquinas Church, today, 7 A. M.

WASSERBERG.—Martha, in memory of; died Feb. 7, 1914.

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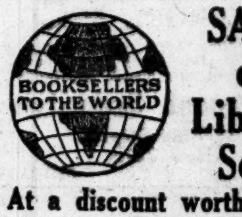

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

February began with a rise, which was much more pronounced than the opposite movement with which the first month of the year opened. The January decline did not culminate until the very last day of the month, and that was followed by an upturn which brought a net gain of practically three points in as many days. The January decline amounted to about 7½ points and the recovery from the low price of Jan. 31 to the high price of Feb. 3 amounted to a trifle over four points. Thus in three days half of the January fall was recovered. Viewed thus last week's recovery assumes the appearance of a natural recovery from the previous sharp decline on extensive liquidation. It is at least interesting that the extent of the upturn should just about equal the proportions which many traders regard as a normal countermovement in either a declining or advancing market.

At the moment there is probably more difference of opinion among traders than at any recent time regarding the probable course of prices. This is true for the reason that, while for a time trading sentiment was almost uniformally bearish, an attitude which was confirmed by the long fall in prices during January, sentiment is now divided. There are those who base their market views on the assumption, quite possibly well founded, that the liquidation which has already taken place has not been sufficient to clear up effectually the overburdened market position inherited from last year. Others feel disposed to lay more emphasis on underlying business conditions than upon internal market conditions, and hence pin their faith to a rise in prices on the strength of the country's economic situation.

Market operations based on the former viewpoint are helped by such factors as the concern which was felt over the Lusitania last week, while the more hopeful view gets encouragement from the steady flow of trade and industrial news which tells the story of great activity at profitable prices. We dwelt last week at some length upon the influence of internal market conditions, with special reference to the decreased buying power of the Street brought about by the reasonable exaction of large margins both in brokers' accounts and in bank loans. The direction of that influence is opposite to that exerted by the state of business. These opposing forces were present throughout last week's market, for they are underlying forces, but the balance of power lay with the external favorable factors rather than with the internal unfavorable ones. This, at least, was true until acute apprehension over the Lusitania case was aroused by statements from Berlin that the German Government would not and could not accede to our demand that the sinking of the Lusitania be admitted to have been an illegal act.

The forward movement which preceded the break in prices resulting from concern over the international situation was helped by the fact that the technical position of the market, while not entirely rectified, had nonetheless been improved by the January selling. That created a situation which enabled the news of business once again to exert constructive influence upon prices. It is hardly necessary to recite that news in detail, for it was almost uniformly favorable. Company reports, including those of the railways, bank clearings, and much other trade data, confirmed previously prevailing opinion regarding the current situation and the outlook in the business world.

The continuance of these conditions is not doubted save by a few. It is no thought of any early check on general business in the United States which is responsible for the views of those who still adhere to a bearish attitude in respect to the stock market. This bearishness, so far as it is based on general considerations, is due to the market's technical condition to which reference has already been made, and so far as it is due to special considerations it is based at the moment mainly on the possibilities in respect to our relations with Germany. Those who talked last week of what they regarded as the practical certainty of a severance of diplomatic relations did not see in this a factor which was likely to control the market indefinitely. They did find in it, however, probable ground for a sharp fall in prices were a break with Germany to come. This was a near view, for even in these circles it was not argued that a severance of diplomatic relations would lead to war, or that it would put any serious damper on business activity in this country. On the contrary it was felt by many that in some directions, particularly in the direction in which military preparation might make itself felt, manufacturing would be stimulated rather than retarded.

At the close of the week concern over our relations with Germany was less acute than on Friday, for Saturday's news led to the conclusion that no immediate action was to be taken in Washington, and that a way might be found to bring about an agreement between the two Governments. The action of the market on Friday and Saturday seemed to indicate beyond all doubt that trading sentiment is at present very sensitive to news favorable or unfavorable concerning our relations with Germany, a sensitiveness which is explained in part by the nature of President Wilson's utterances in his addresses urging military preparedness. This being so the news from Washington and from Berlin will be watched by the financial community with close scrutiny and keen interest. At the same time in a sense the Lusitania case, again the foremost matter in our relations with Germany, is a surface rather than a fundamental factor in the security market. It would be capable of exerting no such effect as it seems now capable of exerting were the technical position of the market free from the embarrassments which grow out of the lack of speculative buying power. This, however, it must be borne in mind is due to the conservatism of lenders rather than to an overextended position. That the position is not overextended in the ordinary sense is pretty clearly shown by the present size of the surplus reserve of the New York banks and by the great ease which still prevails in money.

It is a sound situation, though one in some respects uncomfortable for traders. Investors have less concern with it save in so far as it may offer prospective opportunities more favorable than would otherwise be available. Our trade is going forward with broad strides, and our industrial problems such as those involved in wage demands are no more extensive than can be cared for and no more extensive than is natural in such a business period as this. Our opportunities abroad and our power to avail ourselves of them continue to grow, and the financial community is looking forward to the problems which are ahead with foresight and with energy. It is a situation which gives assurance to those who think of values rather than of market fluctuations, and one which should serve to lessen the concern which may be caused by selling movements.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Plan to Attract Savings of Wage Earners Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The stock market was rather subdued in the week just passed owing to the fact that there is small prospect of early decisive military happenings, while the Zeppelin visit tended to divert public attention. Moreover, investment funds are seeking Exchequer bonds; and only the increased dealings in Colonial Government bonds, resulting from the removal of the minima, saved the Exchange from an exceptionally unprofitable week. There was a fairly active turnover of Colonials, however, at prices ranging from 8 to 12 points, and sometimes more, below the minima fixed for them up to last Saturday.

British railway issues were slightly depressed as dividend announcements only just equaled expectations, and contained no favorable surprises. Semi-speculative securities were little favored, but there was some buying of Eastern Rand mining shares in response to reported good developments.

The monetary situation is easy with a large volume of funds offered at 4 per cent. producing a fresh demand for Treasury bills, which had been checked by the recent period of money stringency. There was no improvement in discount business.

The report of the committee on war loans for small investors, presided over by E. H. Montagu, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, has been issued. It does not commend lottery bonds, although some members favor this method of securing money, nor does it consider a compulsory loan necessary or desirable. Compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum is offered to wage earners on money left with the Treasury for five years, and proposals are formulated for the establishment of local committees for thrift propaganda and to receive savings throughout the country.

ACTIVITY IN PARIS.

Foreign Securities Advance, Partly Because of Official Buying.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—There was considerable activity on the Bourse last week. Rentes were unchanged in price, but the war loan sold at 87.25, ex coupon, 25 francs reverting to the issue price. Extensive purchases of Spanish external bonds and rails were made for account of Spain. Coppers and rubbers were active, as were Japanese and Egyptian funds and Russian banks. There was a big demand for Argentines, owing to the favorable exchange rates and Treasury buying to cover imports of grain and meat. Through similar official purchases Cleveland gained 8 francs. De Beers preferred rose on dividend prospects. Haitians were weaker.

The weekly return of the Bank of France showed the item of war finance stationary except for 30,000,000 francs advanced to the smaller allies. The note issue increased 176,000,000 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 31	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 1	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 2	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 3	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 4	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 5	2	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—				
High			2	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2⅝
Low			1½	2

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 31	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 1	2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 2	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 3	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 4	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 5	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Week's range—			
High	2¾	2¾	3
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3¼

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 31	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 1	Par	Par @†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 2	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Feb. 3	Par	Par	Par	*30c
Feb. 4	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 5	Par	†5c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 31	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 02c
Feb. 1	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 08½c
Feb. 2	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f
Feb. 3	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f
Feb. 4	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 02c
Feb. 5	4¼@4¾	5⅛@5¼	5⅛@5¼	28f 02c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 31	58⅞	96⅞	61f
Feb. 1	58⅞	96⅞	61f
Feb. 2	58⅞	96⅞	61f
Feb. 3	58⅞	97	61f
Feb. 4	58⅜	97	61f
Feb. 5	58⅜	97	61f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Jan. 31	27⅛d	57½c
Feb. 1	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 2	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 3	26⅞d	56¾c
Feb. 4	27⅛d	57c
Feb. 5	27⅛d	57c

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$27,297,500		$138,157,000	
Same period last year	11,800,000		68,346,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.35	87.05	87.35	86.68
Same period a year ago	83.97	83.70	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85	85	85	1
Alabama Cent. 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	13
Alb. & Susq. 3½s, reg.	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Alleg. Valley 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102¼	103	45
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97	96¼	97	46
Am. H. & L. 6s	103⅝	103½	103⅝	26
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	88	87½	87½	7
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112	110½	110½	128
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	25
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92	92⅜	66
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106¾	106	106	153
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70½	70½	70½	4
Ann Arbor 4s	65½	65	65½	11
Armour & Co. 4s	94¾	94	94¾	89
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95	94⅜	95	145½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	104½	104½	104½	4
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	106	104	105½	140
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅞	101½	101½	27
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	88	87½	87⅝	25
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp.	88	87⅞	87¾	68
A., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	96	96	96	4
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼	19
A., T. & S. F., R. M. 4s	89	88	88	35
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	96	95⅝	95⅝	5
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛	52
Atl. Coast L. u. 4½s	92¼	92	92¼	15
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87¼	87	87	22
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	137½
B. & O. g. 4s	92½	92⅛	92¼	194
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98⅛	97⅝	98	333½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92½	92¼	92¼	27½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89½	89¼	89¼	42
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	66
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	14
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	103½	103⅛	103⅜	26
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	81	81	81	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅞	101	46
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101	100⅞	101	29
B'klyn U. Gas 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	1
B., C. R. & N. col. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Bush Terminal 5s	89⅝	87½	89⅝	17
Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	90	88¼	90	18
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98¼	97⅞	98⅛	22
Can. So. cons. 5s	104½	104⅛	104⅝	11
Central Leather 5s	102	101¾	102	86
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	102	101½	102	7
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
Cent. New Eng 4s	83	83	83	3
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118¼	117¼	117¼	26
C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	116½	116	116½	8
Central Pacific 3½s	90	90	90	2
Central Pacific 4s	90¾	90⅜	90¾	79
Central Vt. 4s	81	81	81	25
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106½	106⅛	106½	10
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	88⅛	87⅝	87⅞	155
C. & O., R. & A. 1st c. 4s	85⅞	85½	85½	10
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92⅞	93	37
C. & O. gen. 4½s, reg.	90½	90⅛	90½	20
Chicago & Alton 3s	57½	57⅛	57½	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44¼	43	44½	91
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94⅛	93¾	93⅞	104
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99	98¾	98⅞	386
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	98¾	98¼	98¾	18
C., B. & Q., Den. D. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	86⅞	85⅝	86⅞	8
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	95	95	14
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	15
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82¼	82	82¼	12
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Chi. Gt. W'n 4s	73½	72½	72¾	51
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	94	93¾	94	17
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	93	92⅝	93	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	6
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	94	94½	9
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	28
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	20
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	102	101½	101⅞	142
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	109¼	108⅞	108⅞	170
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91	91	91	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	95	95½	10
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95½	95½	95½	11
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	3
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	83	83	18
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	3
Chicago Rys. 5s	98¾	98¼	98⅝	6
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	87	84½	87	94
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102	102	102	2
C., R. I & P. ref. 4s	69½	63½	69	869
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, r.	67	67	67	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	48	42½	47½	104
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, t. r.	45	42	45	33
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s, T., R., double sta.	44½	44½	44½	20
C., St. P., M. & O. 3½s	80½	80	80	10
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	103	103	103	2
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	80½	80	80½	7
Chile Copper 7s	132⅜	131	131	234
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80	78½	80	16
Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	104¼	104¼	104¼	12
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101½	100⅞	100⅞	24
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	74½	74½	25
Colorado Midland 4s	10	8	8	6
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	26
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86¼	85½	85½	40
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83½	82⅛	83½	10
Consol. Gas Co. 6s	123¼	121½	123½	70½
Con. Gas Chi. 5s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	2
Corn Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Cuba R. R. 5s	94	94	94	3
Cub.-Am. Sug. col. tr. 6s	102½	102	102	11
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99⅞	100	40½
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, sub. rects, full paid	107½	106⅝	107¼	112
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	12
D. & H., Pa. Div. 7s, registered	104½	104½	104½	5
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	12
Del. Riv. Bdg. 4s	96	96	96	8
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	57½	57	57½	122
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83½	83¼	83½	9
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	80	80	20
D. & R. G. con. 4s	77⅞	77	77½	37
Det. City Gas 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Detroit Edison 5s	103½	103⅜	103½	7
Det. River Tun. 4½s	94	94	94	17
Detroit United 4½s	76	76	76	6
Dist. Securities 5s	73½	70	73	510
Du Pont Powder 4½s	107½	106½	107½	25
E., T., V. & G. c. 5s	105½	105½	105½	5
E. Tenn. ren. lien 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	86½	85⅞	86½	50
Erie gen. 4s	76⅝	76	76½	86
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71½	71⅝	28
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	80⅝	79½	80½	223
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89½	89	89½	4
Erie fund 7s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
Fla. Cent. & P. C. 5s	103	103	103	1
F. W. & D. C. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	105	104½	104⅝	38½
Georgia Midland 3s	60	60	60	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Gila & G. & N. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Granby Cons. 6s	108	107	108	47
Gran. Con. cv. 6s, st.	108	106⅝	108	184
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	1
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100	100	100	12
Green Bay deb. B	12½	12½	12½	5
Havana Electric 5s	87	87	87	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	94	94	94	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	73⅞	74½	60
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31	30¾	31	140
Hon. & T. C. gen. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	89½	89½	89½	20
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	91	89⅞	91	6
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87¼	86½	87¼	16½
Ill. Cent. 3½s, reg.	83	83	83	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89⅝	89	89⅝	61
Ill. Cent., L. Div. 3½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
Ill. Cent. Cairo B. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N O Jt 5s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	6
Ill. Steel 4½s	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛	105
Int. R. T. 5s	99½	98⅞	99⅜	333
Indiana Steel 5s	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	81
Inter.-Met. 4½s	76	75½	75⅞	99
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	180	174	180	34
Insp. Cop. Co. 6s '22	185	171	178	160
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	102¼	102	102	8
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	102⅝	97½	100	2,120
Int. Navigation 5s	99½	98⅞	98⅞	24
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102	102	102	13
Int. Paper cv. 5s	83¼	83⅛	83¼	5
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	89⅞	89⅛	89⅞	2
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57	54½	54½	35
James F. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	12
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	109⅞	109⅞	13
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76½	76	76	63
Kan. City So. 3s	71	70	70½	25
Kan. City So 5s	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	37
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅞	88½	88⅞	22
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	116	114⅞	116	7
Kings Co. El. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	128	128	128	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	85	85	85	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	85	85	3
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	99½	98	99¼	89
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	97⅜	95	95⅞	1,351
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101¾	102	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	5
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	98	98	98	2
Lake Shore 3½s	86	85⅞	85⅞	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	45
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94¾	95	146
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	126¼	125	126¼	11
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	102	102½	29
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102	102	102	2
Long Island ref. 4s	88	87¾	88	4
Long Island unif. 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Long Isl., Nor. Sh. 5s	102	102	102	1
Lorillard 7s	125⅞	125¾	125⅞	3
Lorillard 5s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	24
Lorillard 5s, reg.	101	101	101	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112	112½	11
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	96	95½	95¾	71
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	9
L. & N., S. & N., Ala. 5s, 1963	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	11
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	8
Man. con. 4s	91½	91⅛	91⅛	17
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92⅜	92¼	92¼	31
Mich. Cent. 3½s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90⅝	90	90½	21
	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	54
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91⅞	91½	91⅞	5
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	2
M., L. S. & W., Mich. Div. 6s	112½	112½	112½	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89½	89½	89½	3
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	60	56⅝	57½	119
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	23
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	40
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	47½	46	47	47
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	52½	52⅛	52⅜	26
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	40	40	40	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	65	65	65	13
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	101	100⅞	101	24
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Mo. Pacific 3d ext. 4s	82	82	82	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	44¾	44	44¾	31
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	44¾	43½	44	58
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	45	44½	45	13
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r. s.	41½	41½	41½	3
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅞	96⅞	25
Morris & E. ref. 3½s	87½	87⅛	87½	15
Mortgage Bond 5s	94½	94½	94½	19
N., C. & St. L. c. 5s	107	107	107	1
Nassau E. R. R. 4s	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	3
Natl. E. & Sta. 5s	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	14
Natl. Tube 5s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	11
N. J. Junction gtd. 4s	89⅝	89½	89½	15
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105	105	105	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	116⅝	114¼	114¼	1012½
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	116	115½	115½	8
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79⅝	79	79⅜	10
N Y C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r.	87⅝	87	87½	51
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	93	92½	92½	18
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83⅝	83	83⅝	234
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	94⅞	94⅜	94½	147½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	95½	95¼	95½	19
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	105	104½	105	113
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	86	85½	86	24
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72⅞	72⅜	72⅜	19
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	115½	115	115½	16
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '55	81½	81½	81½	2
N. Y., O. & W. g. 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	84	81⅝	84	36
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	38
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75⅞	74⅝	75⅝	371
N. Y. Rys. ad. 5s	61⅝	57½	60½	916
N. Y. & Rock. B. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	5
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	86	86	86	5
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99½	99¼	99¼	144
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	81	80⅝	80½	45
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	122	122	122	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	52
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	117	115⅞	117	47
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 6s	115⅝	113⅝	115⅝	9
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	90⅛	90⅜	44
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	90	90	90	14
Nor. Pacific 4s	94	93⅝	94	168
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
Nor. Pacific 3s	67	66½	67	142
Nor. Pac., Tenn. 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	1
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	40
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	92	91½	91½	16
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	128
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106½	106½	8
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	10
Ore.-Wash. 1st ref. 4s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	47
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	90¼	90	90¼	3
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	94	93	94	2
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅞	27
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	35
Penn. Consol. 4½s	106	105⅞	106	46
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	10
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm. cs.	102⅝	102	102⅝	118
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	13
Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	67⅞	67	67	10
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	34½	34½	34½	1
Pere Marq. gtd. 4s	14	14	14	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. B	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	7
P., C., C. & St. L. 3½s	92	92	92	1
Public Service 5s	90¼	90	90¼	48
Ry. S. Sp. 1st Oc. 5s	95	95	95	10
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95	95	94
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	109
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	64	64	64	1
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	76	75½	76	6
So. Jo. & G. Is. 4s	60	60	60	5
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102	102	102	9
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	74½	74	74½	25
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	80⅝	80	80⅝	63
St. L., R. Mt. & Pac. 5s	88½	88	88½	30
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	109	109	109	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen 5s, t. r. sta.	47	44⅝	44⅝	10
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	37
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	65½	65	65	16
St. P., M. & M. Ext. 4s	96¼	96⅛	96¼	12
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	8
San An. & A. P. 4s	69½	69	69	5
Sav., Fl. & W. 1st 6s	122	122	122	2
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	72	71	71¼	9
Seab. A. L. g. 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	68⅜	66¼	66⅜	66
S. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Silver Sp. Oc. & G. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	28½
So. Pacific col. 4s	87⅝	87	87	15
So. Pacific conv. 4s	90	88⅞	89	321
So. Pacific conv. 5s	106⅛	105½	105⅞	503
So. Pacific ref. 4s	91	90⅝	90⅝	152½
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	6
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	103	102½	102½	167
So. Ry. M. & O. col. 4s	77½	75	77½	4
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	72½	71⅝	71⅞	100
Std. Gas & El. cv. 6s	100	99½	100	21
St. Milling 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	19
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	14
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s, f. p.	119½	119½	119½	2½
Term. of St. L. con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	7
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	87½	87	87½	33
Texas Co. cv. 6s	105⅛	105	105	47
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	97	96	96	41
Third Av. 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	83	82½	82¾	126½
Third Av. adj. 5s	84⅜	83	83⅞	326
Tol. & Ohio Central, West. Div. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	59½	58	59	10
Tri City R. & L. 5s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	58
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st 4s	60	60	60	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	133
Union Pacific cv. 4s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅞	82
Union Pacific ref. 4s	91¼	91	91	69
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	45	45	45	60
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s	72	70	70	9
U. S. Rubber 6s	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	38
U. S. Steel 5s	105	104⅝	104⅞	256
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	105	104⅝	104⅝	5
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	99⅝	98⅞	99⅝	15
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103⅛	102⅞	103	25
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	89	89	89	1
Va. Midland gen. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s	91¼	91	91	5
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	91
Wabash 1st 5s	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	34
Wabash T. 2d 5s	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	32
W. P. T. 1st 4s	2	2	2	6
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	1⅝	1½	1½	11
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r., 2d ass't pd.	22½	22	22	30
W. P. T. 1st 4s. Col. t. r. for Cent. t. r.	1¼	1¼	1¼	10
W. P. T. 2d 4s	½	¼	½	21
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	½	¼	½	53
Wash. Cent. 4s	90	90	90	5
Western Elec. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	65
West Shore 4s	92⅝	92	92½	156
West Shore 4s, reg.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3
Western Md. 4s	72	71	72	35
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	134⅛	130	133	54
W. E. & M. 5% notes	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
W. & L. E. 1st 5s	98	98	98	1
W. & L. E. cons. 4s	72	69½	72	3
Wis. Central 4s	87⅝	86½	87⅛	48
Wis. Cent. S. & D. 4s	90	90	90	11

Total sales ... $22,975,500

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Anglo-French 5s	95⅛	94⅝	94⅞	4843½
Argentine 5s	94	93⅝	93⅝	13
Chinese Ry. 5s	75	74	74	16
City of Tokio 5s	80	78⅛	78⅛	74
Japanese 4½s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	82¼	81	81	18
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., sta.	74½	73⅝	74½	108
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	97	97	97	7
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	95½	95¼	95½	10
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	81½	81½	81½	5
U. S. of Mexico 4s	50	50	50	2

Total sales ... $5,099,500

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	114⅜	114	114⅜	10
Va. def. 6s, B. B. Co. ctfs.	54	54	54	15

Total sales ... $25,000

City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1955	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
4s, 1955, reg.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
4s, 1957	99	98¾	99	6
4s, 1958	99	98⅝	99	10
4s, 1959	99	98⅝	98⅞	42
4s, 1959, reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
4¼s, 1960	102½	102	102	27
4¼s, 1964	102¼	102⅛	102¼	56
4½s, 1963	107½	107¼	107½	37
4½s, 1965	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	4
4½s, May, 1957	107½	107½	107½	10

Total sales ... $192,000
Grand total ... $27,297,500

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 5, 1916.

STOCKS, SHARES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	914,961	286,840	478,504
Tuesday	721,372	201,769	421,483
Wednesday	644,063	154,346	509,182
Thursday	642,067	204,602	343,696
Friday	893,567	312,707	318,065
Saturday	358,935	110,727	165,822
Total week	4,174,965	1,270,991	2,236,752
Yr. to date	19,200,265	6,346,708	12,342,502

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$4,688,000	$1,462,000	$3,718,000
Tuesday	5,148,000	2,122,000	3,851,000
Wednesday	5,118,000	1,940,000	4,894,000
Thursday	4,177,500	2,233,500	4,445,000
Friday	5,466,500	2,553,000	4,239,500
Saturday	2,704,500	1,489,500	2,565,000
Total week	$27,297,500	$11,800,000	$23,212,500
Yr. to date	138,157,000	68,346,000	112,574,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 5, '16.	Feb. 6, '15.		Differences.
R.R. & mis.	4,174,933	1,270,658	+	2,904,275
Banks	32	333	−	301

BONDS.

	Feb. 5, '16.	Feb. 6, '15.		Differences.
R.R. & mis.	$22,975,500	$11,301,500	+	$11,674,000
Govt	5,099,500	230,000	+	4,869,500
State	25,000	101,000	−	76,000
City	197,000	167,500	+	29,500
Total, all	$27,297,500	$11,800,000	+	$15,497,500

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Orders on commission executed in all markets.
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Our facilities for supplying current information concerning stocks and bonds is, we believe, exceptional. We are fully equipped to be of assistance to the investor, and offer our services in helping to solve investment problems.
To secure the essential facts before investing is to be forearmed.
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They are exempt. Send for our Special Letter in explanation, with list of 43 Selected Bonds of Towns, Cities and Counties yielding
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Secured by direct first mortgage at the rate of about $20,000 per mile.
Exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax
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Municipal Offerings

$80,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	1917-1935
65,000	Syracuse, N. Y.	1916-1919
200,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	1934-1965
100,000	Albany, N. Y.	1918-1954
30,000	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1918-1942
100,000	Schenectady, N. Y.	1916
50,000	Jefferson County, N. Y.	1929-1933
40,000	Cleveland, Ohio	1943
200,000	Paterson, N. J.	1946
25,000	Birmingham, Ala.	1941-1945
70,000	Tampa, Fla.	1965-1935

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$250,000
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COUPON & REG. 4% BONDS
$100,000 due 1942
150,000 " 1943
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR ALL NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.
Price 100 and interest
R. M. GRANT & CO.
BOSTON 31 Nassau St., New York CHICAGO

$685,000
City of Rochester, New York
MATURITIES AND PRICES:
4¼% BONDS

$29,500	Jan. 1, 1922	$29,500	Jan. 1, 1935
29,500	Jan. 1, 1923	29,500	Jan. 1, 1936
29,500	Jan. 1, 1924	23,500	Jan. 1, 1937
4,500	Jan. 1, 1925	23,500	Jan. 1, 1938
9,500	Jan. 1, 1926	23,500	Jan. 1, 1939
9,500	Jan. 1, 1927	23,500	Jan. 1, 1940
9,500	Jan. 1, 1928	3,500	Jan. 1, 1941
29,500	Jan. 1, 1930	3,500	Jan. 1, 1942
29,500	Jan. 1, 1931	3,500	Jan. 1, 1943
29,500	Jan. 1, 1932	3,500	Jan. 1, 1944
29,500	Jan. 1, 1933	3,500	Jan. 1, 1945
29,500	Jan. 1, 1934	15,500	Jan. 1, 1946

4% BONDS
$230,000. Jan. 1, 1946.
Prices to yield 3.80%
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS N. W. HALSEY & CO
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Orders Executed in
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WE OFFER
Quapaw Gas Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6s

Authorized	$1,000,000
Outstanding	600,000
Retired	100,000

Another $100,000 will be retired May 1st, 1916.

EARNINGS

Gross Earnings	$774,719.32
Operating Expenses	596,968.07
Net Earnings	$177,751.25
Less interest on $600,000 outstanding	36,000.00
Balance	$141,751.25

Equivalent to nearly FIVE TIMES interest requirements.

Can supply a limited amount of 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 maturities.

Price par and interest.

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Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
German-American Insurance Stock
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Ingersoll-Rand Stock
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The Annalist publishes an extended list of [illegible] stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, [illegible] Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents [illegible] York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,174,965	19,200,265
Same period a year ago	1,270,991	6,346,708

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.55	84.47	91.87	84.47
Same period a year ago	62.72	61.26	64.68	60.07

Range Year 1916									
High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	147¼	Feb. 5	ADAMS EXPRESS..	149⅞	147¼	147¼	−2¾	200
26½	Jan. 7	22⅛	Feb. 5	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	24⅛	22⅛	22⅞	−⅞	15,200
10¼	Jan. 7	9⅛	Jan. 28	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9¾	9⅜	9½	−½	4,525
31¾	Jan. 4	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	25½	28	+2	10,987
83	Jan. 3	75½	Jan. 24	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	80¼	76½	79	+½	3,500
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical...	70⅞	67⅜	69¼	+1	3,400
99½	Jan. 5	97	Jan. 27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛	100
69	Jan. 4	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	67	61¾	65	+¼	8,600
94⅞	Jan. 17	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¾	100
103½	Jan. 28	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	103	103	103	−2	100
195¼	Jan. 3	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	193	..	....
64¾	Jan. 17	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	63¼	61	61⅝	+¼	81,600
113⅞	Jan. 26	110	Jan. 31	Am. Can pf.	112¼	110	110½	−2⅞	2,175
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Foundry.	68⅞	63¾	67⅛	+1⅝	18,660
118¼	Jan. 12	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117	117½	..	760
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.......	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal‡	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	167½	160½	163	−1	9,800
116⅜	Jan. 7	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	115¾	115¾	115¾	−¼	100
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf., s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅛	51¼	55	+2	3,050
99¾	Jan. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	99¾	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	128½	Jan. 3	Am. Express	130½	130	130½	−1½	300
12	Jan. 3	9⅞	Jan. 26	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+⅜	1,400
57	Jan. 18	48	Jan. 31	Am. Hide & L. pf...	52	48	51¾	+½	6,700
29½	Feb. 3	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	29½	26¾	28½	+1⅞	19,100
25⅛	Jan. 26	21⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	24	22¼	23¼	+½	5,000
43½	Jan. 15	39¾	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.....	42¼	40⅛	42¼	+1¼	2,000
69	Jan. 3	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive....	67⅞	62⅛	66	+2¾	32,000
103	Jan. 27	100⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	102¼	101¾	102	−¾	780
9¾	Jan. 19	8⅛	Jan. 17	Am. Malt Corp'n....	9½	8½	9½	+⅝	1,200
34½	Jan. 25	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅛	300
113⅜	Jan. 4	96¼	Jan. 31	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	102⅜	96¼	99⅝	+⅜	120,145
114⅝	Feb. 3	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	114⅜	113¼	114	+½	1,250
93¾	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	92½	92	92½	−½	305
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	86⅝	86½	86½	−⅝	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Jan. 17	Am. Snuff pf.......	..	..	110	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	53	Jan. 27	Am. Steel Foundries	56¾	53	54⅝	−⅜	7,700
116½	Jan. 8	110⅝	Jan. 31	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	114	110⅝	113½	+½	4,400
118¾	Jan. 4	117	Jan. 31	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf..	118	117	117⅞	+¾	500
65	Jan. 31	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	65	65	65	+1⅝	100
128½	Jan. 15	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	127⅛	126¼	126⅞	−¼	5,390
209¾	Feb. 3	200⅛	Jan. 11	Am. Tobacco	209¾	201	204⅞	+3⅞	6,580
108⅛	Jan. 29	106½	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108	107½	107¾	−⅜	500
53⅛	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53⅛	..	....
53⅛	Jan. 22	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	51¼	47¾	49	−¾	16,260
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
97¾	Jan. 22	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97	96	96¼	−¾	600
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	11¼	11¼	11¼	−1¾	100
70¾	Jan. 6	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	70	65¾	68¾	+1¾	5,000
91¼	Jan. 3	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†..	87¾	82½	85⅝	−⅛	134,450
8	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 24	Assets Realization..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅜	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	66½	62	65	+2½	1,700
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F..	104½	101⅞	102¾	−2⅝	12,000
100¾	Jan. 31	98⅞	Jan. 4	A., T. & S. F. pf...	100¾	100	100	−½	1,205
115	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 31	Atl. Coast Line.....	112¼	112	112	−1	400
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	116	106¼	112¼	+4¼	161,850
108½	Jan. 21	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108¼	108	108	−½	700
96	Jan. 4	86⅝	Feb. 1	Baltimore & Ohio...	89⅝	86⅝	88⅛	−⅜	18,460
80	Jan. 15	76½	Jan. 31	Baltimore & Ohio pf	77½	76½	77	−⅜	1,714
3⅝	Jan. 3	2¼	Jan. 31	Batopilas Mining††..	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	+¼	2,850
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	474	450	470	+5	1,330
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	130	130	130	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 31	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87½	86	87	..	5,600
132	Jan. 14	130½	Jan. 29	Brooklyn Union Gas.	129	129	129	..	83
52	Jan. 24	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	52	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf......	96	96	96	+¼	100
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & R.R. sec	10¼	9¾	10	−1⅛	1,200
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	93	93	93	+13	100
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	83	Feb. 2	Burns Bros.	85	83	84⅜	−⅛	1,100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
119	Feb. 4	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	119	100	115¾	+15¾	1,762
31	Jan. 11	29⅞	Jan. 31	Butterick Co.	31	29⅞	31	+1	300
79¾	Jan. 26	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡..	78⅞	74¼	78	+2¾	20,500
42⅝	Jan. 3	27½	Feb. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	32⅞	27½	32	+2¼	19,800
80⅜	Jan. 3	57⅝	Jan. 31	Cal. Petroleum pf..	65⅞	57⅝	62	+½	10,400
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canadian Southern..	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183¾	Jan. 3	166	Jan. 31	Canadian Pacific ...	172	166	170	+2⅞	18,200
88⅜	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 14	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	86	86	86	−¼	100
56⅛	Jan. 18	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	53⅞	51½	52⅝	..	13,300
110½	Jan. 27	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	110½	109¾	109¾	−¾	600
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*135	..	....
66⅞	Jan. 5	60⅛	Jan. 31	Chesapeake & Ohio.	63⅜	60⅛	62	+⅞	17,900
10½	Jan. 7	10½	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	12½	12¾	+⅛	2,400
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West. pf.	35¾	34	35½	−⅜	3,725
102½	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 27	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	98½	95	97¼	+1⅞	9,900
136⅛	Jan. 5	131	Jan. 27	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132⅞	131⅞	132½	..	1,500
134⅞	Jan. 3	129	Jan. 31	Chi. & Northwestern	130	129	129½	−½	1,200
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	175	..	....
19¾	Jan. 8	16½	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	19½	16½	19⅛	+2⅜	45,500
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Chile Copper	23½	22½	22⅞	−⅝	7,100
55¾	Jan. 4	51¾	Jan. 31	Chile Copper †††....	54⅛	51¾	53⅛	+⅜	13,320
47⅞	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 29	C., C., C. & St. L....	40	40	40	..	200
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	72	70	70	−4	200
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec..	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	72	Jan. 12	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	74	72	73	..	2,200
112	Jan. 24	110½	Jan. 13	Cluett, Pea. & Co.pf.	112	111¾	112	+1¼	400
53	Jan. 4	42¼	Jan. 31	Col. Fuel & Iron....	46	42¼	44½	+½	32,200
32½	Jan. 8	27¼	Jan. 31	Col. & Southern....	28½	27¼	28	..	900
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec.Co..	50½	48	48	−1	800
115	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 24	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144¾	Jan. 8	135½	Jan. 31	Consolidated Gas ..	138½	135½	137¼	−¼	6,800
86½	Jan. 3	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	82	75¼	78¼	−1¾	5,700
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf..	107½	106	107	+1	500
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	23	20⅞	21⅝	−⅜	43,700
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97	95½	95½	−1	1,710
*42½	Feb. 2	*42½	Feb. 2	Crex Carpet Co....	42½	42½	42½	..	50
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	50	43	50	+22½	257
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple C. Cent. pf..	38	38	38	..	24
86½	Feb. 4	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	86½	69½	83	+12½	420,250
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	118½	109½	116¼	+5⅝	4,400
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	206	173	199½	+23⅜	8,000
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	109¾	104	109¾	+3¾	1,430
96½	Jan. 3	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf...	..	..	96¼	..	....
154¼	Jan. 19	150	Jan. 27	Delaware & Hudson.	152⅝	150	150⅜	−⅛	600
225	Jan. 6	223	Jan. 25	Del., Lack. & West..	225	223	225	+1	500
14	Jan. 3	11¼	Jan. 11	Denver & Rio Gr...	12½	12	12½	−½	200
24	Jan. 3	19¼	Feb. 2	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	20½	19¼	20½	+1	200
140	Feb. 3	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	140	140	140	+2½	100
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
81	Jan. 29	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	80¼	76	76	−2⅝	1,285
108	Jan. 15	105⅞	Feb. 2	Diamond Match ...	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	−1⅛	100
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	50⅝	41½	48⅛	+4¾	133,800
29	Jan. 3	26½	Jan. 31	Dome Mines	28¾	26½	28¼	+1¼	8,950
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	5	5	5	..	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Sup. Trac...	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60⅛	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat...	63	60⅛	62½	+½	1,200
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	39⅜	35	37¾	+1¾	121,500
59⅛	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf..........	55	50¼	53¼	+1¼	16,700
54½	Jan. 3	45¼	Jan. 31	Erie 2d pf..........	48	45¼	48	+1¼	420
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	31	31	31	−2½	100
57½	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 27	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¾	51½	52¾	−¾	800
305	Jan. 26	290	Jan. 21	GEN. CHEMICAL..	..	..	305	..	....
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf...	116	116	116	..	200
178½	Jan. 17	168	Jan. 31	General Electric	173	168	171	+½	7,900
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	450¼	450¼	450¼	−19¾	100
116½	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf..	112	110¾	111	−1⅛	1,010
76⅛	Jan. 3	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)....	73¼	67¾	71½	+2	47,950
113⅝	Jan. 8	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113	112	113	+¾	400
95	Feb. 3	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	95	90⅛	93⅝	+2⅛	6,900
127½	Jan. 4	119⅛	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf..	123	119⅛	121¼	+¼	8,100
50¾	Jan. 3	42⅞	Jan. 31	Gt.Nor.cfs.for ore pf	46	42⅞	44¾	+⅜	30,800
51	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 20	Greene-Cananea‡‡...	48⅜	47	48	+¼	1,600
24⅛	Jan. 3	22	Jan. 31	Guggen. Expl'n‡....	22½	22	22½	+¼	3,500
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. &P	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126⅛	Jan. 12	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	131	130	130	..	114
109½	Jan. 3	105	Jan. 31	ILLINOIS CENT. ..	106½	105	106	+¾	1,200
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 13	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop.††...	46	43	44¾	+¼	75,425
20½	Jan. 5	17¾	Jan. 31	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	17¾	17¾	17¾	−1¼	200
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
21⅛	Jan. 3	16¾	Jan. 31	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	19¼	16¾	18½	+¼	19,200
77½	Jan. 3	73	Jan. 26	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	75½	73½	74¾	−¼	3,650
29⅞	Jan. 5	20⅛	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural....	23½	20⅛	22½	+2¼	1,400
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	68⅜	58½	61⅛	+2⅛	3,050
112⅜	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	112⅜	109	110⅜	+⅛	3,900
119½	Jan. 4	116	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119	119	119	..	100
78	Jan. 6	73	Jan. 31	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	73	73	73	−1	100
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Cor. pf..	..	..	108	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	16⅝	Feb. 5	Int. M. M. cfs. of dp	18¼	16⅝	16⅞	−¾	35,200
85¼	Jan. 17	72	Feb. 5	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	81¼	72	73⅞	−6⅛	190,000
227¼	Jan. 17	197¾	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	208½	202	204	−4	3,925
111½	Jan. 15	109½	Jan. 15	Int.Nick.pf.v.t.cfs...	110	109⅝	110	−1	200
12¼	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 31	Int. Paper Co.	11¼	10	11	+½	5,610
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper Co. pf...	48	42½	46	−½	1,900
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., FT.S & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 31	Kan. City Southern.	27¾	25½	26⅝	+⅜	9,300
64⅞	Jan. 3	60¼	Jan. 27	Kan. City South. pf.	61	60¼	61	..	500
*85	Jan. 18	*85	Jan. 18	Kayser (J.) & Co...	..	..	82¾	..	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	..	..	111¼	..	....
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M...	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Feb. 3	129½	Feb. 3	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	130	129½	130	+1½	263
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 4	LACK. STEEL CO.	84	80	81⅛	−1¾	51,500
106⅜	Feb. 3	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	106⅜	104½	104½	−½	1,400
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West..	14	13½	14	+2	400
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	35	35	35	−2	200
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅝	74½	77	+1	5,500
265	Jan. 4	259	Feb. 4	Liggett & Myers....	259	259	259	−¾	100
120½	Jan. 27	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	120½	..	....
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	22	20	21½	+½	1,000
21	Jan. 18	20	Jan. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	20	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	91½	Jan. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	91½	..	....
56	Jan. 25	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	56	..	....
190½	Feb. 4	179¾	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	190½	185	190½	+5½	700
118⅝	Feb. 4	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+1⅝	100
130⅝	Jan. 13	124	Jan. 31	Louis. & Nash......	125	124	124¼	−¾	600
81½	Feb. 4	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	81½	80⅛	81½	+2½	1,000
67	Jan. 17	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	..	..	67	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	130½	130½	130½	−⅞	100
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhat. Shirt Co...	55	55	55	−5	100
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
75¾	Jan. 3	63½	Jan. 20	Maxwell Motors	73½	66½	71⅛	+3⅛	42,200
93	Jan. 3	86	Jan. 27	Max. Motors 1st pf..	89	86⅛	88	+½	3,514
57	Jan. 3	49¼	Jan. 31	Max. Motors 2d pf..	54¾	49¼	53⅜	+1½	6,025
62	Jan. 4	50⅛	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores....	53	50⅛	53	−2	200
104	Jan. 4	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	100
129⅝	Jan. 3	99	Jan. 31	Mexican Petroleum..	109½	99	106½	+5½	183,100
105⅝	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 26	Mex. Petroleum pf..	99	99	99	..	100
39	Jan. 4	35½	Feb. 1	Miami Copper†††....	37⅞	35½	36¼	−⅝	17,400
*130	Jan. 3	*125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central....	..	..	*125	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 31	Minn. & St. Louis...	7	5	5½	−¾	2,840
33½	Jan. 6	15½	Feb. 2	Minn. & St. L. pf...	16	15½	16	..	200
125	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 27	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M..	123	120	123	+1	1,155
137	Jan. 8	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	..	..	135¾	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l...	..	..	75	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	5½	Jan. 31	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6⅝	5½	6⅝	+¾	3,200
16½	Jan. 4	14	Feb. 2	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	14½	14	14½	−¼	1,000
6⅝	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific ...	6⅛	4⅛	5⅝	+⅛	5,500
6½	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.....	6	4¼	5½	+½	10,900
78¼	Jan. 5	74	Jan. 6	Montana Power ...	75	74	74	−1	610
113	Feb. 3	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf...	113	110	113	+2	445
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81¼	Feb. 4	Morris & Essex† ...	81¼	81¼	81¼	..	171
130	Jan. 24	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	130	..	....
125	Jan. 11	120½	Jan. 19	Nat. Biscuit Co....	123	122¼	122½	+½	610
128⅛	Feb. 4	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+1⅛	100
81½	Jan. 18	75	Feb. 3	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	76½	75	75¼	−4½	745
113	Feb. 1	110½	Jan. 15	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	113	112¼	113	+1⅛	200
29¾	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	26¾	22½	25¼	+¼	8,365
96½	Feb. 4	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	96½	94	96	+3	700
73⅞	Jan. 19	65¾	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co.	70¾	66	69½	+2	16,004
115	Jan. 22	113	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	114½	114	114	..	300
23½	Jan. 21	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	23½	23½	23½	..	100
9⅝	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 20	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	8	8	8	+½	100
16¼	Jan. 3	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††..	15½	15	15	−⅜	3,990
152½	Jan. 15	139¼	Jan. 3	New York Air Brake	148	140¼	144	+1	7,900
111½	Jan. 19	103¾	Jan. 31	N. Y. C. & H. R....	107	103¾	105	−¼	47,300
45	Jan. 13	41	Jan. 26	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	..	..	41	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N.Y.,C.&St.L. 1st pf.	..	..	83	..	....
66	Jan. 12	60	Jan. 31	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf..	62	60	62	−4	400
15	Jan. 3	14⅞	Jan. 4	New York Dock.....	..	..	14⅞	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf..	..	..	*25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	65¼	Jan. 31	N. Y., N. H. & H...	68⅜	65¼	67½	+½	15,800
31	Jan. 3	26¼	Jan. 31	N. Y., O. & West...	27⅞	26¼	26⅜	−⅝	1,500
27	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 24	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	24	..	....
122⅝	Jan. 4	114¼	Jan. 31	Norfolk & Western.	118	114¼	116½	+1⅛	9,875
88¾	Jan. 7	85⅝	Feb. 1	Norfolk & West pf.	86⅜	86	86	+5¼	400
75	Jan. 8	69	Jan. 31	North American.....	71	69	71	+½	1,440
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central ...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L..	..	..	68	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	111½	Jan. 31	Northern Pacific....	114⅜	111½	113¼	+⅛	11,700
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.† ...	..	..	*51	..	....
11⅜	Jan. 7	6⅝	Jan. 31	ONT. SILVER MIN.	9	6⅝	7¾	+⅝	11,700
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf..	..	..	83	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
14¾	Feb. 5	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail†††	14¾	12½	14¾	+2½	2,800
44	Jan. 15	38	Feb. 1	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	39	38	39	−1	800
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	93½	..	....
59⅜	Jan. 4	55⅝	Feb. 4	Penn. Railroad†	57¾	55⅝	55⅞	−1⅞	30,016
111⅞	Jan. 3	105⅛	Feb. 4	People's Gas, Chi...	107⅞	105⅛	105¾	−⅞	4,700
13	Jan. 25	13	Jan. 25	Peoria & Eastern...	..	..	13	..	....
55	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken..	..	..	54	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Pettibone-M. 1st pf..	..	..	94	..	....
46	Jan. 17	41	Jan. 31	Philadelphia Co.†...	43	41	42	+⅜	2,200
82½	Jan. 13	79	Jan. 31	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	79	79	79	−2	100
98¾	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	90	90	90	..	200
36⅜	Jan. 17	29½	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	33⅞	29½	32¼	+⅜	11,150
111¾	Jan. 13	104⅜	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf.	107⅛	104⅜	106⅞	+⅜	1,200
..	.....	..	.....	Pitts., Ft. W. & C...	..	..	*158	..	....
100½	Jan. 18	95¼	Feb. 2	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	96	95¼	95½	−1⅜	350
65⅛	Jan. 4	53¼	Jan. 31	Pressed S. Car Co...	57⅞	53¼	55½	+½	6,750
104⅞	Jan. 4	101⅛	Jan. 31	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	−2⅞	416
116	Jan. 11	115	Jan. 31	Pub.Serv.Corp.,N.J..	115½	115	115	−1	200
171½	Jan. 17	164	Jan. 31	Pullman Co.	167¼	164	165	+1⅜	2,700
6⅝	Jan. 10	4	Jan. 11	QUICKSILVER	5¾	5	5	−½	900
8¾	Jan. 26	4	Jan. 4	Quicksilver pf.	8	7½	7½	−⅛	1,400
44	Jan. 5	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	40	38	38⅛	−⅜	2,000
100	Jan. 4	99	Jan. 24	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	100	100	100	+1	100
25⅝	Jan. 3	22¾	Jan. 31	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡..	24⅛	22¾	24⅜	+⅜	27,200
84½	Jan. 4	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading†	79¼	75⅛	77½	+½	25,000
43⅞	Jan. 28	43	Jan. 5	Reading 1st pf†	43½	43	43½	−⅜	200
44	Jan. 15	41⅞	Jan. 27	Reading 2d pf†	42½	42½	42½	+¼	100
55¼	Jan. 3	48¼	Jan. 31	Republic Iron & S..	54	48¼	53	+2¼	51,000
110	Jan. 3	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S.pf..	110	108	110	+2	1,510
¾	Jan. 13	⅜	Jan. 4	Rock Island	⅝	⅜	½	..	1,700
⅞	Jan. 11	½	Feb. 1	Rock Island pf.....	⅝	½	⅝	..	3,400
13¼	Jan. 10	11	Jan. 24	Rumely (M.) cfs. dp.	..	..	11½	..	....
26	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 21	Rumely(M.)pf.cfs.dp	..	..	24	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Rutland R. R. pf....	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	3⅞	Jan. 31	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	5	3⅞	5	−½	900
10	Jan. 7	8¾	Jan. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8¾	..	....
8	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+¼	300
19	Jan. 17	19	Jan. 17	St. Louis Southwest.	19	19	19	..	300
45	Jan. 11	44	Jan. 28	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	44	..	....
18⅞	Jan. 13	16	Jan. 31	Seaboard Air Line..	17½	16	17	+⅞	1,800
42	Jan. 13	36¾	Jan. 31	Seaboard A. L. pf..	38½	36¾	37¾	+½	2,200
188	Jan. 3	178	Jan. 31	Sears, Roe. & Co....	182½	178	178¾	−2⅝	1,920
126½	Feb. 3	125⅜	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	+1⅛	200
63¼	Jan. 3	55⅝	Jan. 31	Sloss-Shef. S. & I...	59	55⅝	58¼	+¼	2,900
101	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 26	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	..	..	98½	..	....
167	Feb. 3	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	167	155	160	+14	1,600
107	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	107	106	107	..	365
104⅛	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 31	Southern Pacific ...	101	98	99⅝	−⅝	41,310
119½	Jan. 18	119½	Jan. 18	Southern Pac. tr.cfs.	..	..	119½	..	....
24⅛	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 31	Southern Ry.	22¼	20	20⅞	+⅛	12,600
65	Jan. 13	58¼	Feb. 1	Southern Ry. pf....	60⅜	58¼	60	..	2,100
96	Jan. 22	92	Jan. 31	Standard Milling...	92	92	92	−1¼	100
87⅛	Jan. 31	86	Jan. 18	Standard Milling pf.	87⅛	87	87	..	300
167	Jan. 3	141⅞	Jan. 31	Studebaker Co.	153¼	141⅞	149⅞	+4⅜	90,600
113⅝	Jan. 4	110⅛	Jan. 13	Studebaker Co. pf..	113	112	112	+1	400
66½	Jan. 5	53⅛	Jan. 31	TENN. COPPER...	58	53⅛	56	+⅝	16,500
235½	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 31	Texas Co.	207½	190	205½	+8½	20,300
10	Jan. 3	6⅝	Feb. 3	Texas Pacific	8⅜	6⅝	7⅛	−⅞	14,800
..	.....	..	.....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
62¼	Jan. 13	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	61½	59½	60⅞	+⅝	2,500
102⅜	Feb. 3	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf...	102⅜	100	102⅜	+1⅜	800
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol., St. L. &W.cf.dp	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 8	10½	Jan. 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol.St.L.&W.pf.cf.dp	..	..	11	..	....
96½	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 27	Twin City R. T.....	95	95	95	..	200
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf..	..	..	125	..	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	86	86	86	−2½	100
110⅛	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf..	..	..	110	..	....
8¼	Jan. 5	6¾	Jan. 31	Union Bag & Paper.	7¾	6¾	7⅝	+¾	1,900
30	Feb. 1	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf..	30	28½	30	+1½	410
140¼	Jan. 4	131¼	Jan. 31	Union Pacific	134½	131¼	133¾	+¾	49,700
84	Jan. 28	82⅞	Jan. 6	Union Pacific pf....	83¼	83	83	−1	1,998
63⅞	Jan. 20	61½	Jan. 27	United Cigar Mfrs..	62	61½	61½	..	400
110	Jan. 5	109½	Jan. 5	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	106	106	106	..	10
9¾	Jan. 4	9⅛	Jan. 31	United Cigar Stores.	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛	4,925
11⅞	Jan. 8	11⅝	Jan. 6	United Cigar S. pf..	..	..	11¾	..	....
25	Jan. 5	22½	Jan. 18	United Dry Goods..	..	..	22½	..	....
71½	Jan. 10	70	Jan. 6	United Dry Goods pf	..	..	70½	..	....
149½	Jan. 17	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit Co.....	140¾	136⅛	138¾	+1¼	9,800
21¼	Jan. 4	16¾	Feb. 1	United Rys. Inv. Co.	17½	16¾	17¼	−¼	1,000
39¾	Jan. 3	31¾	Jan. 31	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	34	31¾	32	−1	1,700
25	Jan. 3	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I., P. & F..	20	15⅛	18⅜	+1⅜	4,950
51¼	Jan. 4	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I., P. & F.pf	50	48½	48½	−1	1,100
47	Jan. 6	45¼	Jan. 28	U. S. Express.......	45¾	45¾	45¾	+½	100
169	Jan. 21	126¾	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol...	163½	141	152¼	+8¼	111,300
114	Jan. 13	107	Jan. 3	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	108	108	108	−4	100
40	Jan. 4	39	Jan. 13	U. S. Realty & Imp.	..	..	39	..	....
3⅞	Jan. 5	1½	Jan. 24	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	2½	1⅝	2	+½	1,480
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	2½	1¾	2	+⅜	1,500
58½	Jan. 3	49	Jan. 31	U. S. Rubber......	53	49	51½	+1⅝	13,800
110	Jan. 12	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107⅜	106⅛	106⅛	−1⅛	1,514
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rub. 2d pf....	..	..	76½	..	....
89	Jan. 3	79⅞	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n...	84¾	79⅞	82¾	+½	681,200
118½	Jan. 25	115½	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	116½	115½	116	+⅛	6,200
81¾	Jan. 3	77	Jan. 31	Utah Copper‡‡	79⅝	77	78½	+⅜	25,700
20¾	Feb. 3	19	Jan. 27	Utah Securities	20¾	19	19¾	+⅝	11,755
51	Jan. 17	45¼	Jan. 31	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	48¾	45¼	47⅛	+⅛	7,400
112	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 29	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	110½	110	110	+1	300
62½	Jan. 7	54¾	Jan. 31	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	55	54¾	55	−2	300
48½	Jan. 20	47¾	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power....	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	9	Jan. 28	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	9	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Vulcan Detin. pf....	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	14¼	Jan. 31	WABASH	15½	14¼	15	+½	6,900
48⅞	Jan. 5	44	Jan. 31	Wabash pf. A......	45½	44	44¾	−½	7,100
32½	Jan. 15	28	Jan. 31	Wabash pf. B.......	29¾	28	28⅞	+⅜	8,900
135	Jan. 17	128	Jan. 29	Wells Fargo Exp...	130	129⅞	130	+2	300
31⅞	Jan. 4	25⅛	Jan. 31	Western Maryland..	30	25⅛	27	−⅞	9,625
45½	Jan. 12	43½	Jan. 6	Western Md. pf.....	44	44	44	−1½	100
92	Jan. 15	87½	Jan. 31	West. Union Tel....	88⅞	87½	88	−⅝	4,000
..	.....	..	.....	West. Air Brake†...	..	..	143	..	....
69½	Jan. 3	63	Jan. 31	West. E. & M.†	67¾	63	66	+½	108,950
78	Jan. 3	75	Jan. 31	West. E. & M.1st pf†	76½	75	76⅜	..	1,500
..	.....	..	.....	Weyman-Bruton ...	..	..	255	..	....
115	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
4¼	Jan. 4	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3	2¾	2¾	−½	300
15	Jan. 8	11	Jan. 19	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	..	..	11	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 17	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	4½	..	....
235	Jan. 4	199¼	Jan. 31	Willys Overland ...	232½	199¼	225	+22¾	6,720
38	Jan. 15	36⅛	Feb. 3	Wisconsin Central..	37½	36¼	37½	+¾	800
124¾	Feb. 4	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	124¾	119	123	+3⅛	5,250
124¼	Jan. 18	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	..	..	124¼	..	....

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

Amer. Gas & Electric Co.
Am. Light & Trac'n Co.
Central Petroleum Co.
Cities Service Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Western Power Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Canada Copper Deb. 6s
Cuban External 5s, 1904
Cuban Internal 5s, 1905
Mexican Govt. Gold 4s, 1904
Mexican Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Gulf States Steel Stocks
Cripp'e Creek Central Ry. Com. & Pfd.
Aetna Explosive Stocks & Rights
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad [illegible]

Hopkins-Allen Arms
E. W. Bliss
Winchester Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Carbon Steel
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

Your income may need adjustment.
8%
is the net return on
American Public Utilities Co.
Preferred Stock
WRITE
H.F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6066 John. New York

WANTED
25 American Sumatra Pfd.
50 Childs Co. Com.
25 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
100 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Com.
100 United Gas & Electric 2nd Pfd.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Crescent Fire Arms
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
25 American Brass Co.
25 Owens Bottle
25 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
50 New England Power 1st Pfd.
50 Eagle Lock Co.
200 Adirondack Power Com. & Pfd.
100 Peck, Stow & Wilcox
25 Merrimac Chemical Co.
25 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 American Mfg. Com.
500 American Investments Sec. Com.
50 American Piano Pfd.
50 South. Cal. Edison Pfd. & Com.
10 Semet Solvay
25 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Com.
50 Farr Alpaca
100 Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
200 American Thread Pfd.

FOR SALE
100 American Sumatra Com.
25 General Gas Elec. Cum. Pfd.
25 Robert Gair Pfd.
5 Dayton Power Com.
15 Dayton Power Pfd.
100 Art Metal Construction
200 N. Y. Honduras Rosario Mining
200 Kirby Lumber Com.
100 Int. Steam Pump Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
10 U. S. Finishing 5s, 1929
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
100 Garland Corporation
50 American Cyanamid
100 Adirondack Power Com.
100 American Iron & Steel Com.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Fajardo Sugar Company

The company's output this year will exceed that of last year by about 50%—33,000 tons as against 21,500 tons.

Profits should be four to five times as large as in 1915.

I therefore recommend its purchase and offer a limited amount at the market.

Present Market 79 Bid—83 Asked

Further information and Circular on request

ERNEST SMITH
Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Tobacco Prod. Com.
Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. Com. & Pfd.
United Profit Sharing Corp.
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We Buy, Sell & Quote
Guantanamo Sugar
Last dividend 12% Cash, 10% Stock. Raw sugar situation would seem to indicate a melon.
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SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Gulf States Steel
Stocks & Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

EST. [illegible] EST. [illegible]
We particularly invite inquiries on
Inactive Securities
upon which you are not able to obtain a close market.
JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
10 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77.

Cities Service Co.
Hattiesburgh Trac. 6s, 1952
Commonw'th Pow., Ry. & Lt.
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

WANTED
Cent. Aguirre Sugar STOCK
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector [illegible]

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

To Holders of

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY

100-Year Second Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

DUE JUNE 1, 1990

The Company has defaulted on the interest due February 1, 1916, on the Second Mortgage Bonds above described.

The undersigned Committee formed for the protection of these Bonds deems it essential that holders should immediately deposit their bonds, with all unmatured coupons, with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEPOSITARY for the Committee. The Depositary will issue certificates of deposit therefor under a Deposit Agreement dated December 23, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary. Application will be made, in due course, for listing the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Deposit Agreement provides an opportunity for any depositing bondholder to withdraw, in case any plan of reorganization formulated is not approved, on payment of a proportional share of expenditures and obligations of the Committee, which share is limited to the amount, or rate, of $10 for each $1,000 face value of bonds deposited.

New York, February 1, 1916.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
P. J. GOODHART,
W. J. MATHESON,
D. E. POMEROY,
Committee.

G. K. B. WADE, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York.
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
Depositary,
80 Broadway, New York City.

OFFICE OF

The New York Central Railroad Company

NOTICE

HOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL, WHO CONSENTED TO THE CONSOLIDATION of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and certain of their subsidiaries, may now exchange their bonds for 4 per cent. mortgage bonds to be issued in fulfillment of the offer of the Company contained in its circular-letter dated May 14, 1913.

The 3½ per cent. bonds, or certificates of their deposit, may be surrendered at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on or after February 4, 1916, whereupon an equal amount of bonds, coupon or registered as may be desired, will be issued in exchange therefor, and adjustment of interest as called for in the certificates of deposit will be made.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York, January 31, 1916.

Victoria Oil Company

The Automobile has made petroleum more valuable than ever and this company is producing the best grade of gasoline petroleum known. Its properties are located in the State of Ohio.

Production is being increased as rapidly as eight large steam drills working day and night can do it.

The stock is active on the New York Curb. Keep an eye on it.

Waters & Birdsall
Specialists
25 Broad Street New York

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES A, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes, being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1918, have been called for payment on March 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES A, $1,000 NOTES.

No.	2	54	75	109	150	169	192	221
	10	58	81	113	151	170	193	223
	11	60	83	114	152	174	194	224
	13	61	86	118	153	176	196	226
	19	63	90	119	154	177	198	227
	22	64	91	128	155	178	200	228
	23	65	92	130	156	179	203	235
	25	66	95	133	159	180	206	236
	37	67	96	135	160	181	207	237
	39	69	98	137	161	183	209	242
	40	70	101	139	162	185	212	243
	45	71	102	140	163	186	214	244
	46	72	104	146	164	187	216	245
	50	73	106	147	165	190	219	246
	52	74	108	148	167	191	220	249

SERIES A, $5,000 NOTES.

No.	301	319	392	409	425	442	456	478
	302	321	393	411	428	444	457	479
	303	322	394	412	429	445	459	481
	306	325	397	413	430	446	461	483
	309	328	398	415	431	449	463	484
	310	330	401	416	433	450	465	485
	312	377	403	418	434	451	468	486
	313	388	406	420	435	452	470	487
	314	389	407	422	436	454	473	488
			408	424	440	455		

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to March 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on March 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 29, 1916.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

WANTED
YOUNG MAN
to assist in bookkeeping; banking or bond house experience preferred; salary, $50 per month; good opportunity. Address Box L 264 Times Downtown.

LOST

Certificate No. E106,255, for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co. common stock, registered in the name of Charles A. McCulloch. Notify
RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO.,
111 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOS. 139419 and 139420, for 10 shares each, dated February 25th, 1890, in name of SPEYER BROTHERS, (London.) Application [illegible] made to the Company for the issuance of duplicate certificates. All perso[illegible] warned against negotiating the above mentioned original certificates.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London, E. C.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
LA EMPRESA de AGUA POTABLE de VALPARAISO
6% Bonds, Loan of 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that bonds Nos. 167, 180, 252 and 299 of the above issue have been drawn for redemption by the Amortization Fund and will be paid on and after February 9th, 1916, at par, upon presentation at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City. After February 9th, 1916, interest on these bonds will cease. Coupons due February 9th, 1916, should be collected at the Coupon Department of the undersigned.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, February 4th, 1916.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

Reo Motor Car
STOCK
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit&McWilliam
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
200 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Guantanamo Sugar
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

To Net 8%
We offer a limited amount of a 7% cumulative 1st preferred stock, secured five for one by assets and earning its dividend seven times over.
Descriptive Circular on Request
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF
New York Trust, Title and Surety Companies
Published in New York Sun February 6th
Furnished by us on request
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WE WILL BUY
25 Atlantic Refining
25 Chesebrough Mfg.
100 Cumberland P. L.
50 Northern P. L.
50 Prairie P. L.
25 S. O. Kansas
WE WILL SELL
100 Crescent P. L.
50 Illinois P. L.
50 Indiana P. L.
25 Solar Ref.
50 S. W. Pa. P. L.
25 S. O. Ky.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Western Pacific 5s
offer an exceptional speculative opportunity. My circular gives reasons why. Copy may be had on request.
Western Pacific Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Wm. C. Orton
Phone 1315 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Texas Rights
United Fruit Rights
Gulf States Steel Rights
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
ONE WALL ST., New York.
UNION BANK BLDG., Pittsburgh.
'Phone Rector 8166
Direct Private Wire to Pittsburgh.

Argentine Govt. 5s
1909 Series
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

Amer. Piano Pfd. Stock
Central Foundry Co. 6% Bonds
Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. Stock
Yale & Towne 5% Bonds
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
30-34 Pine St. Telephone, John 1646.

Astor Trust Co.
Union Ex. Nat'l Bank
Amer. La France Fire Eng. Com.
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
GEO. RUST ROGERS
60 Broadway Tel. 5100 Rector

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 5, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	22	24
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	75	78
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	130	135
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	377	382
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	113	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	66	68
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	87	88
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	44	46
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7¾	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	56	60
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	81	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92½	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87¾	88¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	95½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	102½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	24½	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	98	100
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89½	90
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102⅜
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	138½	140
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	99½	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	8	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	38	44
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	63½	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75⅝	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	23	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	53	55
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	94
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101¼
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96⅝
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	45¾	46¼
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	92	92½
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81	83
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	..	68½
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93¾	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105¼
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	68	70
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M & S.	83	88
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	97
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95½	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101¾
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	91
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,16	90½	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$8¼	$9
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$31¼	$32
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10	11
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44½	46½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	45	47
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	75
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	95¾	96¼
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	87	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	83	83½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¼	80¾
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	17½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	58½	59½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	*395	405
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	455	465
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	525
Columbia	2,060,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	540	550
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1225	1275
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	410	415
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	122	127
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	112	120
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	960	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 16	280	287
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	375
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	113	117
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	M	Feb 1, 16	75¼	77
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	102
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	..
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	130½	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	93	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	61	61½
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	91	92
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	88	90
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	104
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96½	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	105½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	73½	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¾	106

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	110	120
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	294	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	....	59	61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	348	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	315	325
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	400	405
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	176	180
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	214	218
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	94	102
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	50	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	305	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	97	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	540	580
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	630	640
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	275	285
Buck, P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	107	109
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	730	740
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	270	275
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	55	60
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	235	245
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	153	157
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	138
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	183	185
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	101	104
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	33	35
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	205	210
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	102	105
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	219	222
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	415	420
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	227	230
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 15	215	220
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	365	370
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	115	120
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	368	371
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	497	502
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	445	450
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	350	360
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	335	345
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	508	512
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	210	213
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	545	555
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	130
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	85	86
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	218	221
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	48	58

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra.
f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.
h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	17¾	18¼
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 5, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	535	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	210	213
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	..	250
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	625	640
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	200	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	†7½	B	Jan 3, 16	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	458	465
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	178
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	175
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	335
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 3, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan 3, 16	900	920
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	190	200
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	390	425
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	275	300
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	610	620
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	335	350
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	178	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan 3, 16	700	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,15	270	274
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	175	182
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	300	310
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	125	175
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	415	425
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,15	475	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,000,000	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	82	86
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	45	48
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	50	52
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	260	265
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	70	74
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 29,16	70	73
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	124
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	126	129
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 15,15	247	253
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	116	118½
Bliss. EW,Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Dec 24,15	335	355
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	73	83
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	113	115
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	106	108
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 21,15	360	390
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	§3½	Q	Dec 31,15	147	150
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	61	65
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	95	98½
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	855	875
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	310	320
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	117	119
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	100	102½
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	32	34
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	70	70½
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	98
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4	4½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	160	163
Mon. Coal Co 1st s. f. 5s.	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	70
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	2½	..	Nov 10,15	296	299
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	62	65
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	93	95
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	14¾	15
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	75	78
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	§4	Q	Dec 31,15	140	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	100	102
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	109½	112
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	495	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	220	223
Sulz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	88½	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2650	2850

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	101
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	380
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	98½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	213	220
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	465	485
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—						
Anglo-French	5	Oct.,	1920	95¼	95½	6.20
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1916	101¾	102	3.80
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1917	101¾	102	4.85
Argentine Government	6	May,	1920	101⅜	101⅝	5.55
City of Montreal	5	Dec.,	1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Quebec	5	Apr.,	1920	99¼	99¾	5.10
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug.,	1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Canada	5	Oct.,	1917	101¼	101⅝	3.95
French Government	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	100¼	3.50
Italian Government	6	Oct.,	1916	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1916	101	101½	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Government	6	Dec.,	1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.75
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1918	100	100⅜	4.83
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1920	99⅝	100¼	4.95
COMPANY ISSUES—						
Alabama Power	6	Feb.,	1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nov.,	1917	101½	101¾	4.15
American Locomotive	5	July,	1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug.,	1921	98	99½	..
Am. Pub. Utilities	6	Mar.,	1918	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr.,	1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar.,	1917	101⅜	101¾	3.40
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	6	July,	1919	97	98½	6.50
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June,	1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.20
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June,	1918	101½	101⅜	2.20
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July,	1918	101	101⅜	4.50
Canadian Northern	5	Sept.,	1917	99	99¾	5.10
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar.,	1924	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June,	1919	99¾	99⅞	5.05
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept.,	1907	100½	100⅞	4.35
Chicago Elevated	5	July,	1916	95	96	13.70
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	May,	1918	102⅞	103¼	4.45
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May,	1917	99¾	100½	5.58
Eastern Pwr. & Light.	5	May,	1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr.,	1917	101¾	102	4.05
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1916	100¼	100½	2.00
General Rubber	5	Dec.,	1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
Grand Rapids Edison	5	May,	1916	100¼	100½	3.40
Grand Rapids Ry.	5	June,	1916	100¼	100½	3.60
Grand Trunk of Can.	5	Nov.,	1917	99½	100	5.00
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept.,	1916	100	100¾	5.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov.,	1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Int. Harvester	5	Feb	15,'18	101¾	102⅛	4.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar.,	1917	101⅜	101¾	4.40
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr.,	1918	100	101	5.90
Michigan Railway	6	June,	1919	101	101¾	5.45
Mid. West Utilities	6	Jan.,	1925	95	96⅝	6.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June,	1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb.,	1916	97	98¼	..
Missouri Pacific	6	June,	1916	93¾	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1917	98	99	6.85
N. E. Navigation	6	May,	1917	100	100¼	5.95
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May,	1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
North St. P.	6	June,	1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun	15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar	19,'16	100	100⅛	4.90
Saginaw City Gas	5	May,	1916	100⅛	100½	3.40
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar.,	1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb.,	1916	101	101¼	4.20
Southern Railway	5	Mar.,	1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulzberger & Sons	6	June,	1916	100⅝	100¾	3.75
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June,	1918	100⅝	101¼	4.45
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr.,	1918	98	99½	6.20
United Fruit	6	May,	1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit	6	May,	1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr.,	1917	100⅞	101¼	4.85
Western Power	6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	100¾	..
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct.,	1917	99½	100½	6.00
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June,	1917	97	99	6.75
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct.,	1917	101	101¾	4.05
West Penn. Traction	6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	101	5.10
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.	6	Jan.,	1918	100	100¾	5.58

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

$4,523,000.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Second Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 2013.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale $4,523,000., out of a total authorized issue of $5,409,000., of its Second Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 2013, secured by its Second Mortgage made to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, dated June 1, 1913, interest payable June and December 1. This mortgage was consented to and the issuance of these bonds authorized by order of the Public Service Commission for the First District, dated February 3, 1916.

The mortgage is a second lien upon the extensive elevated railroad properties of the mortgagor company described in the mortgage, of which a copy may be examined at the office of the Company. The bonds are redeemable in whole but not in part at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day on notice as provided in the mortgage. The recording tax will be paid and the bonds exempted from other taxation by the State of New York, its counties, cities, or other sub-divisions, as provided in Section 251 of the Tax Law.

The Company's lines are now under lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The lease and the mortgage limit the issue of bonds to be secured by the Second Mortgage to $886,000., principal amount, in addition to those hereby offered for sale, and upon the issuance of this additional amount the Capital Accounts of this Company will be closed and all further Capital Expenditures upon the Company's property must be provided by the lessee.

Under the terms of the lease, the payment of interest on all bonds of the Company including this issue, and the payment of dividends at the rate of 7% per annum upon the Capital Stock of the Company, are assumed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has pledged its interest in the lease by the mortgage securing its issue of First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds.

The Net Earnings of the Manhattan Railway Company's property, as operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, during the six months ending December 31, 1915, yielded a surplus of $704,720.01 beyond all rental charges, including all interest upon $40,684,000. bonds of this Company and dividends upon this Company's $60,000,000. stock at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The future net earnings, from the operation of the property, are expected to increase, by reason of extensive enlargements and additions now in progress to be paid for by the lessee.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of these bonds will be received on or before twelve o'clock, noon, on February 17, 1916, at the office of Manhattan Railway Company, Room 1328, 165 Broadway, New York, on which date the bids will be opened and allotment made.

The bonds carry interest from December 1, 1915 and accrued interest will be added to the prices bid. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase price will be payable at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York, on acceptance of any proposal and allotment by the Company, for which the Trust Company will give a temporary receipt, and the balance of the purchase price will be payable at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York thirty days after allotment by the Company, or payment may be made in full when allotment is made. Interest will be adjusted at the bond rate, according to the method of payment adopted. Interim receipts will be given by the Trust Company exchangeable for definitive bonds when the same are ready for delivery.

Failure to make final payment when due will operate as a forfeiture of all rights in respect of the subscription and of the payment already made.

New York, February 7, 1916.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By J. H. McCLEMENT,
Vice-President.

1829
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
Formerly
Merchants Exchange National Bank
257 Broadway, New York
Capital and Surplus
$1,700,000
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
Few public utility organizations in the United States have shown a record during the past few years equal to this one. A complete and careful analysis of the property, treating the matter from the standpoint of both bondholders and stockholders, has just been prepared for our clients. It brings out many features in the situation of unusual interest.
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $505,638.89. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon on February 14th, 1916. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on or before February 15th, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on February 18th, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated January 31, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 10th, 1916, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and six cents ($31,277.06.) Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
January 31st, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.
January 12th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 10th, 1916.

The stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

Horn Silver Mining Company of Frisco, Utah.

No. 27 Cedar Street, New York.
February 4th, 1916.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company, payable on and after February 29th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16th, 1916, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1916.

EDWARD F. EMMET, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS DECLARED a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Penna., on and after February 19, 1916, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business January 31, 1916.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.,

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2d, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on March 1st, 1916, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORP.

Engineers-Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twelfth Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record February 15, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the Company's office, 725 Broadway, New York, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M.

A. B. SALINGER, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

61 Broadway, New York.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing thirteen trustees to serve until the next annual meeting; of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company; of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting; and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed from February 12, 1916, to February 21, 1916, both inclusive.

Dated New York, January 31, 1916.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Lord & Taylor for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive and Finance Committees and of the officers of the Company which appear in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of such Committees since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 424 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 21st day of February, 1916, at 2 P. M. The polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of February, 1916, at the close of business on that day, and will open on the 23rd day of February, 1916.

Dated February 5th, 1916.

BRENT M. TANNER, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY.

130 East 15th St., N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 130 East 15th Street, New York City, on Thursday, March 2nd, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Anglo-American Cotton Products Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 331 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the annual election of Directors of said corporation, to serve for the succeeding year, and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

MATTHEW H. WOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE election of Directors in the DOULL MILLER COMPANY not having been held on the day designated in the BY-LAWS, the meeting of the members of said Corporation for the purpose of electing Directors thereof will be held at the office of the Company, No. 79 Worth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1916.

J. DOULL MILLER,
President Doull Miller Company.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Independent Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, 119 West Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, February 23, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the election of directors and for the transaction of such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 24, 1916.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Empire Steel & Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, February 23rd, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES S. STILLMAN, Secretary.
Catasauqua, Pa., February 1st, 1916.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.,

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 2nd, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of February, 1916, for the purposes of Common dividend, this day declared, and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held on the 13th day of March, 1916, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of March, 1916.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. D-1325 for 50 shares Preferred Stock of the Southern Railway Company in the name of Mary G. L. Murray has been lost and that application has been made for the issue of a new Certificate therefor.

MARY G. L. MURRAY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company,

323 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 5th, 1916.

A dividend of Seventy-Five Cents (.75) per share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Wednesday, March 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, February 21st, 1916.

For purposes of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 5 P. M. Monday, February 21st, to 9 A. M. Thursday, March 16th, 1916.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Monday, February 21st, 1916.

L. E. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

122D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND,
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 7, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 26, 1916.

FOR BUYERS.

To make thousands of buyers aware of your manufacture, the Business Page of The New York Times is most efficient.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 22, 1916.

J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Combustion Engineering Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 11 Broadway, New York City, on February 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.

M. P. TALMAGE, Secretary.

RESOURCES TO PAY NEW HAVEN NOTES

President Elliott Announces That New Financing Awaits State Law Inquiries.

A MORTGAGE UNWISE NOW

Increase of Preferred Stock Not Decided Upon, but Consideration of Plan Recommended.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and Chairman of the board, in view of the interest manifested in the reports as to refinancing the $27,000,000 one year 5 per cent. notes of the company, due May 1, and because of the further interest in the company's financial condition issued the following statement:

"There was a meeting of the Special Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on Feb. 1 to consider the payment of $27,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes, due May 1, 1916.

"During the Winter of 1915 certain changes were made in the laws of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, under which the company now has the legal right to obtain new capital by creating a mortgage and issuing bonds thereunder and by issuing preferred stock, conditional upon the approval of the stockholders and Public Service Commissions of those three States. The General Court or Legislature of Massachusetts ordered at the same time the Public Service Commission of that State to make an investigation into and report upon the financial affairs of the New Haven road, and it is expected that this report will be made public in the latter part of February. It is hoped the report will contain a recommendation that will enable the Legislature to take any action necessary to remove any doubt as to the legal status in Massachusetts of investments of the company made by and under lawful authority of other States.

Mortgage Unwise Now.

Pending the receipt of this report and action thereon, it seems to the committee unwise to attempt to make a mortgage and to issue bonds thereunder to take up the notes due May 1.

"The committee also considered the advisability of recommending an increase in the capital of the company by an issue of preferred stock. There are good reasons why such a plan would strengthen the financial position of the company. The proportion of capital stock to indebtedness at par is in the ratio of 100 to 171—that is to say, for every $100 of capital stock issued, the stockholders have authorized the company to borrow $171. This is a disproportionate amount of indebtedness to capital stock, creating unusually heavy fixed charges, and it would be much better if the relations of stock and debt were on a more even basis. The company's credit would be strengthened if the stockholders were to show their confidence in the property by contributing to an increase of its capital, which would result in a corresponding decrease in its indebtedness and fixed charges.

"The committee concluded, however, that it is not best to ask the stockholders for action on any such plan prior to May 1, although they feel that the stockholders should give to this method of raising money their careful consideration, so that debts may be paid and needed improvements made promptly.

"No amount of new stock has ever been determined upon, and the report that $75,000,000 or any other amount was to be recommended is without foundation.

"The committee decided that for the present the amount of the indebtedness maturing May 1 should be reduced as much as practicable from the resources of the company, and that the remainder should be renewed upon the best terms obtainable.

Decreases in the Debt.

"The changes in the debt of the company during the last three fiscal years have been as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1914, increase	$3,864,250
Year ending June 30, 1915, decrease	3,689,000
Seven months ending Feb. 1, 1916, decrease	2,940,000
Total decrease since July 1, 1913	3,264,750

Capital expenditures for additions and betterments and equipment for the same periods were:

Year ending June 30, 1914	$4,915,787.76
Year ending June 30, 1915	2,351,970.23
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1915	1,524,208.87
Total	$8,791,966.86

The total debts paid and new money put into the property in the last 2½ years was $12,056,716.86.

During the next few years much more than this sum should be spent for addition to the property if it is to be made adequate for the business of New England and the highest economies in operation of trains.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 31	$1.35½	$1.31½	$1.26½	$1.23
Feb. 1	1.35	1.30⅝	1.26	1.22¼
Feb. 2	1.36	1.32⅝	1.26⅞	1.24
Feb. 3	1.33⅞	1.32	1.25¼	1.23½
Feb. 4	1.34⅞	1.33¼	1.26¼	1.24⅜
Feb. 5	1.34⅝	1.32½	1.26	1.24½
Week's range	1.36	1.30⅝	1.26⅞	1.22¼

	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
Jan. 31	$1.31¾	$1.23
Feb. 1	1.33	1.32½
Week's range	1.33	1.23

CORN.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Cash 3 White High.	Cash 3 White Low.
Jan. 31	81⅝	79⅜	81⅝	79¼	..	..
Feb. 1	80⅝	79	80½	78⅜	77¼	76
Feb. 2	80⅝	79⅛	80½	79¼	77	..
Feb. 3	79⅝	78⅜	79⅝	79	77¼	76
Feb. 4	79¼	78⅜	79½	79	..	..
Feb. 5	79	77⅞	79¼	77⅝	..	..
Week's range	81⅝	77⅞	81⅝	77⅝	77¼	76

OATS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.	Cash Standards High.	Cash Standards Low.
Jan. 31	53⅜	50¼	49½	47	53	51
Feb. 1	52	49¾	48⅝	46⅞	51½	..
Feb. 2	52¼	50⅝	48⅝	47½	47	46½
Feb. 3	51⅛	50¼	47⅜	47	51⅛	50
Feb. 4	51⅛	50⅝	47⅞	47⅜	52	..
Feb. 5	51	49¾	47⅝	46¾	..	..
Week's range	53⅜	49⅝	49½	46⅝	53	46½

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 31	$10.52	$10.30	..	..
Feb. 1	10.32	10.05	$10.40	$10.25
Feb. 2	10.20	10.05	10.30	10.22
Feb. 3	10.15	10.05	10.30	10.22
Feb. 4	10.22	10.12	10.37	10.32
Feb. 5	10.20	10.02	10.37	10.20
Week's range	10.52	10.02	10.40	10.20

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 31	$11.10	$10.90	..	..
Feb. 1	10.95	10.82	$11.05	$10.97
Feb. 2	11.00	10.87	11.07	11.02
Feb. 3	11.02	10.92	11.15	11.05
Feb. 4	11.05	10.97	11.17	11.12
Feb. 5	11.07	10.95	11.20	11.10
Week's range	11.10	10.82	11.20	10.97

PORK.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 31	$20.60	$20.50	..	..
Feb. 1	20.57	20.25	$20.62	$20.27
Feb. 2	20.60	20.25	..	..
Feb. 3	20.55	20.32	20.50	20.45
Feb. 4	20.55	20.45	..	..
Feb. 5	20.50	20.27	20.50	20.32
Week's range	20.60	20.25	20.62	20.27

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Jan. 31	11.88	11.71	12.10	11.93	12.24	12.08
Feb. 1	11.89	11.77	12.12	11.98	12.25	12.12
Feb. 2	11.89	11.70	12.09	11.90	12.20	12.04
Feb. 3	11.94	11.82	12.13	12.02	12.27	12.14
Feb. 4	11.95	11.83	12.17	12.05	12.30	12.17
Feb. 5	11.85	11.80	12.07	12.00	12.21	12.12
W'k's re.	11.95	11.70	12.17	11.90	12.30	12.04

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 31	12.24	12.09	12.38	12.23
Feb. 1	12.28	12.14	12.37	12.27
Feb. 2	12.26	12.06	12.38	12.21
Feb. 3	12.30	12.16	12.43	12.30
Feb. 4	12.33	12.20	12.44	12.32
Feb. 5	12.23	12.17	12.32	12.30
Week's range	12.33	12.06	12.44	12.21

DEFENDS STACKS ON MALL.

Treasury Official Asserts Capital Power Plant Is Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Byron Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, this evening issued a statement defending the Government's plan for building a central heating, lighting, and power plant for the public buildings of Washington on the Mall, a parkway connecting the Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument, and the Speedway along the Potomac River front.

The location of the plant has been criticised severely by New York architects and city planning experts. According to Mr. Newton the proposed plant will not "add to the disfigurement of Washington." It will remove objectionable smokestacks already in existence, he says, though he makes no reference to the chief objection, which is that the proposed plant's smokestacks, 200 feet high, will mar many aspects of the Washington Monument, from which it will be distant about a quarter of a mile.

"Congress is interested in maintaining the beauty of Washington," said Mr. Newton. "The Secretary of the Treasury is jealous of the beauty of the National Capital and zealous in his efforts and desires to maintain that beauty. These were the fundamental facts which inspired Congress, after years of careful investigation, to authorize and appropriate money for the construction of a central heating, lighting, and power plant and to select the site upon which it should be built."

Two smokestacks, said to be as high as those contemplated for the new building, are now owned by the Government. They are part of the power plant supplying electricity to the Capitol and the two marble office buildings. They are only about a quarter of a mile from the Capitol group of buildings, and the marble is already becoming discolored by the acids in the smoke from these chimneys. The chimneys themselves are black, and are frequently commented on as unsightly.

NEW ENGLAND FLOURISHING

Labor Scarce While Industries Report a Wave of Prosperity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Boston and New England are in the midst of a prosperity wave, with labor the scarcest commodity in the market, investigations during the last week have revealed. Especially in the smaller towns is labor scarce. During the dull months of last Winter the labor migrated to the cities and now it is proving impossible to bring the workers back. They have found better wages by moving.

The boot, shoe, leather, and textile industries are flourishing. In the shoe business alone more than 100,000 employes are at work, and more are in demand. There are about 1,000 shoe factories busy in New England today. One or two of the largest concerns are far behind in their orders. New England is now producing about 75 per cent. of boots, shoes, and slippers in the United States, and if activity continues as at present, the output for 1916 will be worth more than $300,000,000.

Real estate, after many years' depression in Lowell, Mass., has risen in value rapidly, and is now considered a good investment.

DISMISSES TRADE CHARGES.

Federal Board Settles Many Cases Out of Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Federal Trade Commission announced tonight that investigation of the first thirty charges of unfair competition in business brought before it had developed no cases in which it was considered necessary to issue a formal complaint. Formal complaints, it was said, would be issued soon, however, in other cases now under consideration.

In all the thirty cases of alleged unfair competition the concerns accused agreed to cease illegal practices, or else inquiry showed that no unfair competition existed. The charges made in the various cases included misbranding, unfair advertising methods, boycott, coercion, refusal to sell, unfair use of corporate name, exclusive agencies, underselling, and patent law violations.

Any formal complaints issued by the commission will order the concern accused to appear and show cause why its trade methods should not cease. The commission's decisions will be subject to court review on questions of law, but not on questions of fact.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 5, 1916

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold..	23⅝	23⅞	22½	22½
330	Alas. G., R..	.17	.17	.17	.17
90	Alaska Jun...	9⅛	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1,070	Allis-Chalm..	26	29⅛	25¼	27⅝
750	Am. B. Sugar	63¼	67½	62⅛	65
24,330	Am. Can......	61¼	63⅝	60⅞	61⅞
1,860	Am. C. & F..	65⅝	68⅞	64	67
10	Am. Coal Pro.	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛
50	Am. H. & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
90	Am. H. & L. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	48½	49½
750	Am. Ice Sec..	27½	29⅝	27½	28⅝
220	Am. Linseed..	22⅝	24¼	22⅜	23
40	Am. Lin. pf.	42	42	42	42
3,110	Am. Locomo.	62¼	68	62¼	66⅝
50	Am. Loco. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
14,710	Am. S. & R.	98⅛	102⅛	96¼	99⅝
10	Am. Sugar R.	112½	112½	112½	112½
60	Am. T. & Tel.	126¼	126⅝	126¼	126⅝
27,150	Ana. Cop. Co.	84⅞	87⅝	82⅝	85⅝
390	A., T. & S. Fe.	103½	104⅝	102½	103
11,190	Bald. Loco....	107⅛	116⅝	106⅝	112¼
480	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅛	89⅝	86¼	89
290	Bato. Mining.	2¼	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
20	Bklyn. R. T..	87	87	87	87
350	Butte & Sup..	73	78⅝	74½	77⅞
900	Cal. Petrol...	29	32½	28½	30⅝
90	Can. Pacific..	166	172	166	172
980	Cent. Leather.	52⅛	53¾	51½	52⅝
590	Ches. & Ohio.	60	63⅝	60	61½
20	Chi. Gt. West.	13	13⅛	13	13⅛
540	C., M. & S. P.	94⅝	98¼	94⅝	97
1,810	C., R. I. & P.	16⅛	19⅝	16½	19½
90	Chile Copper..	23⅛	23⅛	23	23
400	Chino Copper.	52½	54	52½	53
3,440	Col. F. & I...	43	46⅛	41⅞	44¼
30	Con. Gas.....	138½	138½	138½	138½
40	Cont. Can.....	75⅝	80½	75⅝	80½
2,760	Corn Prod....	21⅛	23⅝	20⅞	22
90,060	Crucible Steel	69⅝	86⅝	69⅝	82⅞
9,110	Dist. Secur...	42¼	50½	41½	48⅝
280	Dome Mines..	26⅝	28⅝	26⅝	27⅛
9,800	Erie	35⅝	39	34⅞	37½
200	Erie 1st pf....	51⅝	53½	51⅝	53½
20	Gen. Electric.	171	171	171	171
1,510	Goodrich	69¼	73¼	68⅛	71½
110	Gt. North. pf.	119½	119½	119¼	119¼
1,050	Gt. Nor., Ore.	43⅛	45⅞	43	44½
100	Gugg. Explor.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,690	Inspir. Copper	43⅝	46	43	44⅝
640	Interbor. Con.	18⅛	19¼	17	18⅛
40	Interb. Con. pf.	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝
20	Inter.-Met. ..	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
130	Int. Har., N.J.	109½	111	109½	111
1,850	Int. Mer. Mar.	16⅞	18⅛	16¼	16⅝
4,390	Int. M. M. pf.	79⅝	81	73	74½
40	Inter. Paper..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Int. Paper pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
150	Kan. C. So...	26	26½	26	26
700	Lack. Steel...	81¼	84¼	80⅝	80⅝
60	Lehigh Valley	75½	77	74⅝	77
1,180	Maxwell Mtrs.	66⅝	73⅞	66	71⅝
42,860	Mex. Petrol..	100⅝	109	99¼	106
965	Miami Copper	37½	37½	35½	36
220	Mo. Pacific..	4⅛	6¼	4⅛	6⅛
40	Nat. E. & St.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
60	Natl. Lead...	69	69½	69	69½
240	Nev. Cn. Cop.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2,660	N. Y. Central.	104⅞	106⅝	103⅝	105¼
1,930	N.Y., N.H. & H.	66¼	68¼	65¼	67
40	Norf. & W...	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
220	Nor. Pacific..	112⅝	114½	111⅝	114½
100	Ontario Min'g	6⅝	8¼	6⅝	8¼
220	Pacific Mail..	12⅝	14⅝	12⅝	14⅝
350	Penn. R. R..	57⅝	57⅞	55⅞	55⅞
280	Pitts. Coal....	30½	33⅝	29⅝	32⅝
110	Pressed S. C.	56⅛	58⅛	56⅛	56¼
130	Quicksilver ..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
910	Ray C. Cop...	23⅛	25	22⅞	24
5,370	Reading	76⅛	79⅛	73⅛	77½
2,910	Rep. I. & S..	49⅞	53⅞	48½	52½
70	Sea. Air L....	17⅛	18¼	17¼	17½
60	Sea. A. L. pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
50	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co....	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1,670	So. Pacific...	99⅝	100⅞	98⅛	99⅝
500	So. Railway..	20	22¼	20	21
6,560	Studebak. Co.	144½	153¼	142¼	149⅞
1,260	Tenn. Copper.	54½	57⅝	53	56
40	Texas Co.	193¼	196¼	193¼	193¼
40	Texas & Pac..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
350	Third Av.	59⅝	61⅝	59½	61⅝
180	Un. B. & P. C.	7	7⅝	7	7⅝
5,070	Union Pacific.	132¾	134⅝	131½	133½
50	Un. Rys. Inv.	17	17	17	17
40	U. Rys. I. pf.	32½	32½	32⅝	32⅝
1,080	U. S. Ind. Al.	142	163	140½	153
1,590	U. S. Rubber.	49⅝	53	48⅝	51
154,120	U. S. Steel...	81¼	84⅝	79⅞	82⅞
700	Utah Copper..	77¼	79⅝	77	77⅝
170	Va.-Car. Ch..	46	48⅝	45	48⅝
120	Wabash pf. B	28⅛	29	28¼	29
40	West. Md.	26	26	26	26
40	W. Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
5,480	West. E. & M.	63⅝	67⅝	63¼	66¼
40	Wis. Central..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
20	Woolworth....	119½	119½	119½	119½
461,845					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. report gross sales of $49,308,587 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $41,042,480 the year before. Net income amounted to $2,472,658, in comparison with $2,010,093 in 1914.

Farson, Son & Co. are offering bonds of cities in this State, Ohio, New Jersey, Alabama, and Florida, having maturities ranging from 1919 to 1965.

COMMITTEES APART ON MARINE COMPANY

Henry Evans Says Preferred and Common Stock Holders Disagree on Plans.

TO LIFT RECEIVERSHIP

Wallace Protective Committee Will Announce Its Plan, Disregarding Common Share Holders.

President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company, who is a member of the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, in a letter sent to THE TIMES yesterday, admitted that there had been a break between the committee and the committee representing the common stock holders. It appears from his letter, which was sent in answer to inquiries made by THE TIMES, that Mr. Evans would welcome a lifting of the receivership. He wrote:

"Speaking for myself and not for the committee: The men representing the preferred stock made every possible concession to the bondholders' committee and the common stock holders' committee. The Chairman of the common stock holders' committee notified us that our proposition was declined. We learn that committee intends to try and have the property turned back to the stockholders without change, the receiver being discharged.

"If they are successful it would please me greatly as a preferred stock holder, for it would mean that I would have all of my 6 per cent. preferred stock, and on April 1 next 80 per cent. of back dividends due me, which with the present large earnings could very soon be paid.

"If the common stock holders do not succeed in having the receiver discharged and the company given over to the stockholders, then it must go to sale and the preferred committee will bid it in, unless the common are willing to pay more than $167,000,000 for the company. If the common stock holders do pay $167,000,000 for the property at the sale, the preferred stock holders will be paid in full the face value of the preferred stock and 80 per cent. of back dividends, and will no doubt be content.

"If the common stock holders do not buy the property the preferred undoubtedly will, and in the reorganization the common share holders will then be wiped out. It seems to me the preferred share holders have everything to gain and nothing to lose, and per contra—the common stock holders nothing to gain and everything to lose. As a bondholder and a preferred stock holder I am content. If I were a common stock holder I should be very unhappy."

It is understood that the Wallace Committee will announce its plan of reorganization in a short time without the consent of the Platten Committee, representing the common stock holders.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for snappy Spring models. 17 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, 3d floor, 1,333 B'way. Entrance 30th St.

CORDUROYS, CORAL, SALMON, delft blue, and sand shades, in narrow wale corduroys. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLIN, American or other, staple colors, for cash. Fauer, 160 West 29th.

SILK WAISTS.—Jobber planning orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. 22 W. 21st St., 4th floor.

SKIRTS; COATS; wool dresses; jobs to retail at $1. 470 4th Av., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber open for snappy models in Spring suits. 4th floor, 14 East 33d St.

SUITS.—Open for snappy Spring models. Room 804, 27-35 W. 24th.

INFANT WEAR.—Wanted for the fine trade; small line of infant wear for Chicago and vicinity, by resident representative with Chicago office; commission proposition only. X 372 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our $3.75 shepherd check suit with brocaded lining and our $7.50 poplin suit with peau de cygne lining are the talk of the town. Adams Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.50 Shepherd check suit—brocaded lining, and our all wool poplin suit, $7.25; also white chinchilla coats, $3.75 up. T. Hutner Co., 60 East 11th.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale, black or white, all sizes; $5.75 per great gross, on card. Call or write, "Snaps," 47 W. 34th St., suite 615-617.

DRESSES.—2,000 serge and taffeta dresses on hand for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 8830.

DRESSES.—We have nifty silk dresses in all the latest fabrics for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26.

DRESSES.—Five hundred serge dresses to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

DYESTUFFS.—Genuine and soluble violet fast blue package dyes; snapper dress fasteners. Paul Hauser, 34 Pine.

MIDDY BLOUSES, new styles; strictly $9 values at $7.50; 3-10. Appel, 31 W. 31st St.

SERGES.—Juilliard's French serge, 42 inches, all shades, 85 pieces at 45c net cash. Y 210 Times Annex.

SNAP FASTENERS, dyed black. Seymour Co., 110 West 34th. Greeley 4781.

SPRING COATS, job cheviots, poplins, serges, silks; $2.00. Plager, 48 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobber buying smart silk suits; call between 9 and 12. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

TAFFETA PETTICOATS.—All colors and sizes, $18.50 up; immediate delivery. George F. Owen, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 2203.

WHITE CHINCHILLA, also all shades corduroy; have quantity for sale. S 126 Times.

WORSTED CLOTH.—100 pieces of pure worsted men's wear, all colors, to be sold at a price. K. Siegel & Sons, 54 East 11th St.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	88,038	11,013	273,000	$740,000
Tuesday	72,188	13,691	209,050	461,000
Wednesday	72,583	26,789	206,175	649,300
Thursday	198,130	92,928	198,240	892,200
Friday	205,330	66,827	216,160	711,000
Saturday	57,844	74,031	249,950	241,000
Total	694,063	285,279	1,352,575	$3,694,500

	INDUSTRIALS	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,659	*Aetna Expl..	66	61	65	— 1
17,100	*Aetna E., w.i.	21¼	20⅝	21	— ⅛
15,500	*Aetna E., rts.	6½	4⅝	6	— ⅝
7,600	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70⅝	67½	68½	— 1⅛
560	Am. Int. Cor., 20% paid...	21	20	21	+ ⅛
1,200	Atl. G. & W. Indies S. S..	29¼	27½	28	— 1
1,000	Atlan. Gulf & W. I. pf....	45½	45	45⅝	+ 1⅜
100	Atl. Steel.....	55	55	55	..
1,004	Balt. Tube Co.	90½	65¾	90	+26
798	Balt. T. pf....	89	84⅝	89	+ 4
1,320	*Can. C. & F.	73	64	72	+ 6
668	*C. C. & F. pf	90	75	88	+ 2
10,500	Can. Nat. Gas	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	..
4,050	*Car. Lt. & P.	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
25	Carbon Steel..	55	55	55	..
2,348	Carwen S., w.i.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
6,220	*Chand. Mot..	92½	88¼	91	— 1
219	Central Fy....	13	12	13	..
100	Cent. Fy. pf..	26	26	26	..
2,785	*Chv. M. Car.	133	121	127	..
385	*Crocker Wh..	105	102½	105	+ 2½
231,000	Cub. C. Sug..	56½	45⅞	52⅝	..
650	*C. Cane S. pf	98	97	98	..
580	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	50	47	48	— 2
140	Dav. Ch., w.i.	65	64	64	— 5
2,150	Driggs-S'bury.	144½	138	142	— 8
8,350	*Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
1,148	Eisenl'r B. w.i.	55½	55	55	..
2,425	Eisenl'r B. pf.	100	99⅛	100	+ ⅝
2,636	Emerson Ph..	12½	11½	12¼	+ ¼
1,700	Fed. Dye & Chem., w. i.	46½	45½	45¾	— ¼
655	Fajardo Sug..	80	75	80	..
3,100	Guanta'mo S.	77	69	75	+ 8½
945	Hall Signal..	20	15	19⅛	..
309	Hall Sig. pf..	43	42	42	+ 4
100	Hartman Cor.	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
3,180	H.-Barker Car	49⅝	46	48⅞	+ 1⅞
430	*Hendee Mfg.	29	27	29	..
120	*H. & A. Arms	67	66	67	— 1
225	I. Arms & F..	18	17	17½	— 2
600	I. Cont. Rub..	13⅛	12¼	12½	+ 1⅛
4,600	*I. Mer. Mar..	18	16½	16⅞	— 1
2,300	*I. M. M. pf..	79⅝	76	76	— 5⅜
30	Int. Motors...	22	21	22	— 3
7,300	*I. Nickel, new	52½	50⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
300	Jewel Tea....	68	66½	66½	+ ½
100	Jewel Tea pf.	105	105	105	+ 2¼
7,070	Kath. Br., pf.	25	21¼	23¼	— 2¼
1,600	*Kelly Springfield T., w.i.	74	69	71	— 1⅝
50	Kelly S. Tire..	282	280	280	—12
1,835	Kresge, w. i..	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
5,800	*Lee Tire	50¼	48⅛	49¼	— 1¼
4,050	*Lake T. Bt..	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
1,400	*L.T.B. 1st pf.	14	10	11	— 3
20,250	Man. Transit.	2⅛	1⅝	1 15/16	+ 1/16
4,500	Mar. of Am...	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
900	Marlin Arms.	34	33	33½	— ¼
300	Mar. Arms pf.	81	80¼	80½	+ ¼
10,000	*Maxim Mun..	8⅞	7⅛	7	— ⅝
114,000	*Midvale St...	70⅝	64⅞	69⅛	+ 3⅝
13,540	*Nevins Elec.	½	7/16	7/16	— ⅛
1,430	Peer. T. & M.C.	28	26½	26½	— ⅝
18,400	C. of R. & H.	6¼	5	6⅛	+ ⅜
3,060	Redtop E., I.	6⅛	6	6½	+ ⅛
100	*M. R'ly, new	17	17	17	..
1,820	*Sax. M. C. C.	70	68½	69	..
5,020	*Stand. Mot...	7½	7	7½	..
7,500	Stand. Shipb..	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+ ⅝
8,800	*St. Jos. Lead	15¼	14⅝	15	..
23,495	S. Bt., v. t.cts.	39	33	37	+ 1⅛
12,360	*Tex. Co. rts..	17	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22,200	*Tob. Prod. ..	36	30	33½	+ 3¼
8,300	Tri.F., v.t.cts.	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13,800	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅛	— ⅛
10,300	*U.S.L. & H.C.	4½	3½	3⅞	..
1,112	U.S.L. & H.pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
1,945	W.-P. T., w.i.	19⅝	19	19¼	..
680	Wab.-P. T. pf.	49⅝	48	49⅝	+ 2½
10,350	White M. Co..	52¼	50¼	51	+ ¼
14,800	W.F.C., v.t.cts.	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅜
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
8,450	Anglo-Am. Oil	17	16	16⅞	— ¼
2	Buck. P. L...	107	107	107	..
315	Ill. Pipe Line.	188	179	184	+ 5
38	Indiana P. L..	105	102	102	— 5
8,257	Ohio Oil......	228	197	220	+21
196	P. Oil & G...	422	400	415	— 5
494	Prairie P. L..	231	222	230	+ 1
761	S. Oil of Cal..	380	363	370	— 9
181	South P. Oil.	370	348	370	..
146	St. Oil of Ind.	503	487	500	+ 7
282	St. O. of N. J.	512	497	510	+ 4
452	S. O. of N. Y.	217	204	214	+ 2
5	Union T. L...	86	86	86	..
67	Vacuum Oil...	223	216	222	— 1
	OTHER OIL STOCKS				
4,750	*Bar. O. & G.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
28,850	*C. & Co. (O. Ref.)	20¼	17⅞	19⅝	+ 1½
2,350	Empire Pet...	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
180,000	Federal Oil..	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
1,950	*Houst. Oil...	19⅛	18⅝	19½	— ¼
7,000	*Inter. Petrol.	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	..
565	Midwest	55	53	54½	— ½
32,845	*Sap. Oil. & R.	11¼	9½	10⅝	+ 1
1,300	*Ven. Con. O.	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
7,150	*Victoria Oil.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
	MINING STOCKS				
15,500	*†Alta Con. M.	20½	17	17	— 2
81,600	*†Am. Comdr.	11	10	10	— 1
88,900	*†Atlanta	23½	20	22	+ 1
1,150	Big. L. Dev..	1⅝	1½	1 9/16	— 1/16
8,700	*†Booth	48½	41	43	+ 2
6,300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	8⅝	7	8¼	— ¼
1,600	Butte & N. Y.	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
3,650	*Calaveras C..	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ 11/16
20,050	†Caledonia	96	93	94	+ 3
7,465	*Canada Cop..	1⅝	1⅜	1 7/16	— 1/16
2,100	Comstock Tun.	13	11	13	+ 1
31,650	Cerre de Pas. Copper	42½	36⅝	40½	+ 3¼
21,400	Con. Ar. Sm..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
6,100	Con. Nev. Ut. (a prospect)..	⅝	7/16	9/16	..
200	Con. Cop. M..	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	— ¼
98,500	*†Emma Cop..	46	35	46	+ 5
67,900	*†Fed. Res. M.	23	18	20	..
25,500	First Nat. C..	7⅝	6¼	6¾	— ⅜
1,650	†Florence	50	47	50	..
30,000	Goldf. Cons...	98	90	90	— 2
19,800	*†Gold. Merger	20	18	19	+ 1½
9,600	Howe Sound...	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5,185	Hecla Mining.	3⅝	3 7/16	3 7/16	— ⅛
15,500	*†Inter. Mines	17	14	17	+ 2
2,050	*†Iron Blos...	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16	..
8,050	Jumbo Exten.	1 3/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	..
1,400	Jim Butler....	94	93	94	..
209,600	Kenne. Cop...	53⅛	49¼	52	— ⅛
9,100	Kewanas	20	19	19	— 1⅛
500	Kerr Lake....	4½	4⅜	4½	..
800	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,200	Magma Cop...	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
11,900	Majestic Min..	1 3/16	1⅛	1 1/16	— ⅛
12,200	*†Marsh Min.	37	35	36	— 2
8,700	†McKin.-Dar..	50	45	49	+ 1
2,500	Mines of Am.	3	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
9,082	Mojave Tung.	5⅛	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
1,500	*†Mont. Con.	9/16	7/16	9/16	+ 1/16
78,000	*†Mother Lode	23	21	22	..
2,250	*Nat. Z. & L.	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
1,000	Nevada Hills.	18½	17	18⅝	..
3,600	North Star ..	16	14½	16	— 1
5,900	No. Butte D.	½	7/16	⅝	+ 1/16
1,400	N. Utah Bing. (a prospect)..	4⅛	3⅝	3½	— 1
4,800	Nip. M. Co...	7⅞	7½	7¼	— ¼
3,800	*†Oatman G., (a prospect.)	65	65	65	..
12,000	*†O. Crescent, (a prospect)	53	51	53	+ 3
12,900	*†Oatman Ex., (a prospect).	14	13½	14	+ ½
10,000	*†Oro	5	4½	4½	— ½
11,000	Peterson L....	31	28	29	— 1½
2,200	*Ray H. M...	3⅛	3	3	..
10,600	*†Rex. C. M..	29	25	27	..
20,480	†Roch. Mines.	61	58	59	— 1
2,875	*Santa Fe M..	3⅝	3	3¼	..
9,600	Seven T. Coal.	48	44	45	— 4
7,350	San Toy......	21	18¼	19	— 2
1,900	Scr. Gr. G. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
16,500	*†Silver Pick.	5½	3½	5½	+ 1⅛
51,500	Silver T. M., (a prospect).	18	16	17	..
6,400	Std. Silver L..	1 3/16	1 1/16	1⅛	..
6,100	Stewart	⅜	½	⅜	— 1/16
43,950	*†Success M..	80	74	77	— 1
24,600	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect).	40	37	37	— 3
3,000	Temiskaming..	66	65	65	..
2,500	Tono. Cash B.	4	3⅛	4	..
1,770	*Ton. Belm't..	4⅛	4 1/16	4⅛	+ 1/16
13,670	Tono. Exten...	4 1/16	4¼	4⅜	+ 1/16
1,920	Tono. Mining.	7	6 13/16	6 13/16	+ 1/16
2,700	Ton. Jim But.	95	93	94	— 2
300	Tono. Merger.	61	60	61	..
2,000	Tono. Mizpah.	21	20¼	20¼	..
4,000	Tri-Bullion ...	⅛	⅛	1/16	— 1/16
5,300	Tularosa	1/16	¼	⅛	+ 1/16
40	Trinity Copp..	9½	9¼	9½	..
18,500	*†U. S. C. M..	9	8	8½	..
9,235	United Verde.	8¼	6¾	8	+ 1⅜
6,750	West E. Con..	77	73	75	— 2
3,675	Yukon Gold..	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	BONDS				
$299,000	*B. & O. n. 5s.	102¼	102	102⅛	— ⅛
895,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	123	119	120	+ ½
5,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	39¼	39½	39¼	+ 3¼
215,000	*C., M. & St. P. 4s.	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	— ⅜
2,185,000	*E. C. 4s, w.i.	89⅛	87⅝	88⅞	+ ⅝
19,500	*Erie Rights..	⅝	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5,000	N. Y. S. 4s. w.i.	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	+ 1
1,000	West. P. 5s c.	25½	25	25	— 1

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
Jan. 31	$4.76⅛	$4.75 13/16	$4.76⅛
Feb. 1	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76
Feb. 2	4.75 13/16	4.75 11/16	4.75 13/16
Feb. 3	4.75 13/16	4.75¾	4.75 13/16
Feb. 4	4.75 13/16	4.75 11/16	4.75 13/16
Feb. 5	4.75 13/16	4.75 11/16	4.75⅝

LONDON.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Jan. 31	$4.76 11/16	4.76 11/16	4.76⅝
Feb. 1	4.76⅝	4.76 11/16	4.76 11/16
Feb. 2	4.76½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 3	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76½
Feb. 4	4.76⅝	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 5	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76⅝

Week's range.	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.76¼	$4.76 11/16
Low	4.75 11/16	4.76 7/16
Same week last year.		
High	4.84⅞	4.85¼
Low	4.83½	4.83⅝
Year's range to date.		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 9/16	4.74⅛
Same period last year.		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.83⅛	4.84

Paris.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Jan. 31	5.87½	5.88¼	5.88¼	5.87¼	5.87⅝	5.87⅝
Feb. 1	5.88½	5.89	5.89	5.87⅝	5.88	5.88
Feb. 2	5.90	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.89⅝	5.90	5.90
Feb. 3	5.90⅝	5.94	5.90⅝	5.90	5.93	5.90
Feb. 4	5.88¼	5.90	5.90	5.87⅝	5.89	5.89
Feb. 5	5.90	5.90½	5.90	5.89½	5.89⅝	5.89½
Week's range: High	5.87⅛			5.87¼		
Low	5.94			5.93		

Berlin. Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 31	74.00	73.93¾	73.93¾
Feb. 1	73.93¾	73.81¼	73.81¼
Feb. 2	73.93¾	73.75	73.75
Feb. 3	73.81¼	73.68¾	73.68¾
Feb. 4	73.81¼	73.75	73.81¼
Feb. 5	73.93¾	73.87½	73.93¾

Berlin. Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 31	74.06¼	74.00	74.00
Feb. 1	74.00	73.87½	73.87½
Feb. 2	74.00	73.87½	73.87½
Feb. 3	73.87½	73.81¼	73.81¼
Feb. 4	73.87½	73.81¼	73.87½
Feb. 5	74.00	73.93¾	74.00
Week's range— High	74.00		74.06¼
Low	73.68¾		73.81¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cab's.
Jan. 31	5.18	5.17	42.62½	42.75	6.77½	6.76½
Feb. 1	5.18	5.17	42.87½	42.62½	6.72⅝	6.72
Feb. 2	5.19½	5.18⅝	42.00	42.12½	6.72	6.71½
Feb. 3	5.20½	5.19½	41.87½	42.00	6.75¼	6.74½
Feb. 4	5.23½	5.22½	41.87½	42.00	6.76	6.75¼
Feb. 5	5.22½	5.22	41.87½	42.00	6.75	6.74

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Jan. 31	30.00	12.48	12.53	....	....
Feb. 1	29.87½	12.47	12.52	19.40	19.45
Feb. 2	29.80	12.48	12.52	19.40	19.45
Feb. 3	29.80	12.48	12.53	19.40	19.45
Feb. 4	29.75	12.50	12.55	19.35	19.40
Feb. 5	29.75	12.60	12.65	19.35	19.40

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; Miss Cohen, house dresses, petticoats; 1,270 B'way.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; L. Schwartz, ladies' ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Breth, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
ANGOLA, Ind.—J. Stiefiel's Son; L. S. Stiefiel, ready-to-wear; Mrs. J. Robinson, millinery, 1,170 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; 354 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks & Co.; J. K. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; Miss M. Criste, ladies' wear; 334 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Ct.—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, blankets; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; G. B. Smith, coats, suits, dresses; 1,239 Broadway.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—G. C. Willis Co.; H. T. Willis, dry goods; M. Smith, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Sq.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss Banks, ladies' wear; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. C. Farnon, ribbons, umbrellas; H. Haynie, dress goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; Miss E. Kielock, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; S. Svendson, laces, neckwear, ribbons; M. Levy, cloaks, suits; 315 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. T. Grund, notions, toys; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. Mandel, dry goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, waists, middy blouses; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; M. B. Alconbrack, notions; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, leather goods; Miss M. B. Clifford, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, women's underwear, infants' negligees; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, ready-to-wear; basement; 15 E. 22d.
CINCINNATI, O.—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; Miss G. Livingston, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, dress goods, silks; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Freeman, waists; H. Tyroler, coats; Miss Fern, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Mr. Stephens, dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Harris Bros.; M. Harris, clothing; Wallick's.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Springer, men's furn. goods, white goods; Mr. Centner, draperies; 1,170 Broadway.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Strauss & Louis Co.; J. Strauss, I. Strauss, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, jobs, skirts, dresses; 470 4th Av.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrams; B. Abrams, dresses, waists; Room 1,807; 303 5th Av.
DAYTON, O.—Dayton Clothing Co.; V. Roehme, clothing; York.
DECATUR, Ala.—The Fashion; W. J. Garnett, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; J. R. Smith, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear, men's furnishing goods; B. J. Miller, dry goods; 30 E. 20th.
ELKHART, Ind.—W. F. Stanton Co.; H. M. Stanton, cloaks, suits; Miss C. Olson, dresses, millinery; Somerset.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, waists, dresses; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, blankets; 75 Spring.
FINDLEY, O.—J. F. Patterson & Co.; E. J. Alexander, C. W. Patterson, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
GALVESTON, Texas—Garbade, Eiband & Co.; B. McManamon, housefurn. goods, toys; Miss E. Schneider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; C. Dosker, dress goods, silks; Collingwood.
HARTFORD, Ct.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, blankets, 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss I. O'Donnell, infants', misses' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; S. H. Fish, dress goods; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss Horan, Miss G. Shea, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, domestics, white goods, table linens; Miss G. Kelly, millinery; Miss Wagoner, children's wear; Miss Kantrowitz, suits; Miss H. Griffin, gloves; F. R. Wolf, mdse. mgr; Miss Coulter, waists; Miss N. Honan, Miss Shea, infants' wear; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; J. R. Beesley, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss Griffin, corsets; Miss Kelly, Miss Wagoner, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; L. Wolf, cloaks, millinery; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, general merchandise; Miss E. Wise, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23d.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz; waists, dresses; Room 1,807; 303 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Alkins, blankets; 75 Spring.
LASALLE, Ill.—Stanton Specialty Store; J. A. Barnes, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Somerset.
LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; R. G. Rees, notions, jewelry; 1,170 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. E. Adams, ribbons, laces, hdkfs., fancy goods; 215 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Hirsch Bros.; I. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 362 5th Av.; Wallick's.
LOUISVILLE—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Greenstein, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. R. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
LOUISVILLE—B. Leely; ready-to-wear; Wallick's.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. Straus & Sons Co.; E. M. Paulus, cotton blankets; 1,133 B'way.
MANKATO, Minn.—J. E. Brett, ready-to-wear; J. H. Koch, dry goods; Collingwood.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; J. E. Tucker, domestics; 1,150 Broadway.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—L. Schwartz & Co.; L. Schwartz, notions; ladies' garments; 38 W. 32d.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, blankets; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaeffer, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, blankets; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; M. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bannon & Co.; F. W. Rowland, cloaks, notions, furn. goods; Herald Square.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. Ewing, blankets; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, blankets; 75 Spring.
NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—C. Souerwine, general mdse.; Wallick's.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. E. Chandler, domestics; Gregorian.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Meier, corsets; Gregorian.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. Quinn, men's clothing; W. Chapman, dry goods; 432 4th Av; Hermitage.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Stark, blankets; 75 Spring.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—B. J. Kaufman; Mrs. Butcher, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—B. J. Kaufman; C. E. Butcher, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, blankets; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Lynch & Murphy; J. H. Durgin, Miss Ray, ready-to-wear; York.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; E. Radikin, blankets; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, waists; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros.; Mr. Ullman, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. J. Sternberg, millinery; F. Karel, jewelry, leather goods, cutlery, silverware; L. C. Moses, toys, china, pictures; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; J. Solomon, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss Eberhardt, embroideries; Miss M. Martin, notions; I. H. Milliken, representing; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 353 4th Av.; Herald Square.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Miss L. Allen, muslin underwear, infants' wear, junior clothing; Miss M. Knoch, laces, embroideries; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, petticoats; J. Dolan, millinery; W. F. Shinner, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; E. Weinstein, boys' clothing; 1,123 B'way.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Fleischner, Mayer & Co.; J. Friedenthal, notions, fancy goods, novelties; 40 Leonard.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. Phillips, house furn. goods; Miss E. Hoffman, prints; 2 Walker.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; H. L. Jacobs, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss Ryder, Miss Donnelly, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppehimer & Co.; Miss Fritz, laces; 334 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; W. E. Miller, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—M. Rosenberg & Sons; M. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; Martinique.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; W. Coon, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; J. J. Walsh, blankets; 75 Spring.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Segil & Bro.; H. Segil, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; 11 W. 25th.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Decker-Patrick Co.; W. G. Patrick, notions, laces, ribbons, ladies' furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; H. A. Miller, blankets; 75 Spring.
SEGUIN, Texas—Blumberg Bros.; H. Blumberg, dry goods; Imperial.
SHERMAN, Tex.—Mason Brackney Co.; H. D. Brown, notions, ladies' garments; Strand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 4th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; H. MacJenkin, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend, Wyatt, Wall D. G. Co.; T. R. Wall, hosiery, corsets, laces, gloves, underwear; 33 Union Square; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; L. Steele, ladies' wear; C. Sparks, waists; Miss J. Bauman, house dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. W. Boston, house furn. goods; A. Schuchat, china; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; D. G. Braham, notions, jewelry; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, coats, suits; D. G. Braham, jewelry, leather goods; 71 W. 23d.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; Miss Renard, art needlework; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Bannon Bros.; Mr. Torrence, silks, dress goods; 1,261 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. H. Cassidy, millinery ribbons; M. F. Gaffney, hats; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lasalle & Koch Co.; Miss A. May, gloves; Miss G. Dallet, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; Miss Schrag, corsets; 1,170 Broadway.
TREMONT, Ohio—J. Joseph & Sons; J. Joseph, waists, dresses; Room 1,807; 303 5th Av.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—Robert Fraser; W. Schuderer, domestics; Hermitage.
UTICA—John A. Roberts & Co.; J. K. Rush, notions; T. G. Dwyer, carpets; Wallick's.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; F. B. Kinney, linens; Imperial.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; M. R. Fromme, cloaks, suits, waists; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; F. Kohn, house furn. goods, china; E. L. Etchinson, linens, blankets, piece goods; 43 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. Wallace, blankets; 75 Spring.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—McLaughlin Bros.; W. P. McLaughlin, dry goods; Herald Square.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, blankets; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. Davidson, blankets; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; A. J. Viau, hosiery, underwear; Hermitage.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, blankets; 75 Spring.

JUDGE SPEAR A CANDIDATE.

Maine Jurist to Seek the Toga at Republican Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 6.—Associate Justice Albert M. Spear of Gardiner wrote to Donald F. Snow of Bangor, in response to an inquiry, that he would be a candidate before the primaries for nomination on the Republican ticket to the United States Senate. The letter of Judge Spear says:

"In response to your communication I will say, in view of the numerous and earnest requests that have come to me from all parts of the State, and especially from Penobscot County, I have concluded to allow my name to go before the June primaries for the Republican nomination to the office of United States Senator. I will make a full anouncement later."

Judge Spear is 64 years old. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1902. He is a prominent Mason and was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Maine in 1910.

SHARES PRINT MILL PROFITS

Garnerville Plant Gives 800 Workers a 10 Per Cent. Bonus.

Special to The New York Times.

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—More than 800 employes of the Garner Print Works and Bleachery in Garnerville, Rockland County, it was learned here today, have just received a 10 per cent. bonus in wages for their efficiency. The percentage of profit-sharing is to fluctuate according to the quality and amount of work the hands turn out and the amount of waste that is curtailed.

The first bonus, declared at 10 per cent., involves the payment of more than $800 a week on a payroll in excess of $8,000 a week. The bonus will be figured on each week's wages, but will be paid at the end of each month by the profit-sharing plan.

H. S. Duckworth, agent, hopes to increase the output of the plant, which bleaches and prints cotton goods.

Nearlinen TRADE MARK
British Manufacture
WORLD'S HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE WHITE SUITING
Ideal Imported Fabric for Dresses, Skirts, Children's Suits, Embroidery and Nurses' Uniforms.
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS. YARD WIDE RETAILS UNIVERSALLY AT 25 CTS.
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SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. INC.
IMPORTERS—44 EAST 25TH ST.

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Take First Shot at "Wear Right"
Silk, Fabric and Kid Gloves for men, women & children
Wimelbacher & Rice
America's Largest Stock Glove House
39 UNION SQUARE
Broadway at 17th.
Wholesale Only.

Full line Transparent Oiled Silk Garments

Bestyette TRADE MARK
Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines
For Men, Women and Children
30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.
New York Mackintosh Co.
39 and 41 West 32nd St.

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AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE
FINE FURS
and Wild Animal Skins
by Auction
This Day at 2 P. M.
and following days at same hour,
A Magnificent Stock
Consisting of Garments and Sets (this Season's Style) in Sables, Minks, Ermines, Chinchillas, Persian Lamb, Beaver, etc., etc. (All sizes.)
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

$35,000 WHOLESALE, RETAIL STOCK TAILORS' AND DRESSMAKERS'
TRIMMINGS
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES
2,000 YARDS SILKS
Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Crepe de Meteor Georgettes, Chiffons, Jap Silk, Check, Flower Silks.
2,000 YARDS VELVETS
1,000 Yards Velvets and Silk Ribbons,
1,000 Yards Linings and Serges,
1,000 Original Packages Tartan & Crinoline.
NOTIONS
Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auctioneer, Sells Wednesday, Feb. 9th, 10:30 A. M. Auctioneer's Tel., 2950 Franklin.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all discriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Tel. 2950 Franklin, Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephone: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2960 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

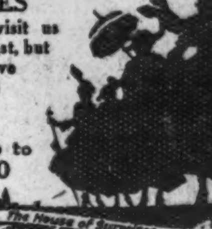
FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LOST JEWELRY.

While shopping, a bracelet or some other article of value is often lost. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention. Advt.

Good Taste, Individuality,
And, Above All,
Value in Every Garment
In Our Line
For Spring.
Be Just to Yourself
And See Our Line.
COATS
SUITS
WRAPS
KATZ, FISHEL & REICH, Inc.
East 33d Street, 33-43



DRESSES
Most buyers visit us first—some last, but none ever leave before they've placed an order.
Prices up to $12.50
The House of Surprises
Federal
COSTUME COMPANY Inc.
1 East 33d Street New York

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

FEB. 7
SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY
LINEN LACES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
THE HELLER CO.,
156 Fifth Ave. Tel. Gramercy 2969.

Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 West 26th St.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST
COAT SUITS
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway. Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway. Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS for Ladies, and Leather Bags—at Popular Prices. Bienensucht Brothers, 109-111 Spring Street.

CREPE DE CHINE Waists. Specialists in popular priced Silk Waists. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 870

COATS—SUITS A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 Broadway.

CURTAINS LACE AND NOVELTY. Popular prices. Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th St.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SERGE AND AND SILK. Great Values. Philip Mark & Co., 71 West 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE. America's Largest Stock Glove House, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $8.50 per dozen up. STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $9 doz. up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80.

LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest. No Other Charges. Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. A. LAWRENCE Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $8.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, KNITTED OVERCOATS, GOLF COATS & SKATING COATS, for immediate delivery. The House of Huchberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BULDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy PONGEES Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

$$$ Advances made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 20 Exchange Place.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Re Alco Film Co.
Olsen<Quackenbush.
Motion Picture Pat Co<Universal (2.)
Re Vanoscope Co.
Re Saloway & Katz.
Fisher Co<Warner.
Lamar<US.
Autopiano Co<Claviola
Trial calendar:
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Simon.
Hillman<NY State Steel Co.
Re Rosenthal.
Re Boessneck.
Wertheim<Lefkowitz.
Same<Ritter.
Follette<Tug Wrestler.
Guar Tr Co<Int Stm Pump Co.
Cons Rub Tire Co<Diamond Rub Co.
Dana<Morgan.
Gibson<Am Graphophone Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Re Max R Wilmer.
Re Kessler & Wilner.
Staats<Biograph Co.
Karpinski<Leh V RR.
Darnell<L I RR (2.)
Ward Lumber Co<Seeberg SS Line.
Whalen<Penn RR.
Peake<Leh Val RR.
Sands<Penn RR (2.)
Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.
Weissman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Staples Trans Co<Tug Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand, &c, Co<Tug Eureka.
Harriman<Tug E L Levy.
Verkayk<Stmboat Ben Franklin.
Sonneborn<Clyde SS Co.
Toxaway Fan Co<Sulzberger.
Reed Sons<same.
Ladew & Co<Barber.
Century Eng Co<Actien, &c, Uto.
Re Owners Tug Geo W Fields (Limi. &c.)
Gerson<SS Buenaventura.
Kennelly<F Starr Cont
Newtown Crk Towg Co<Tug Admiral.
Penn Coal Co<Tug J C Flannerey, &c.
Sloan<Prince Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Joyce<Hudson Nav Co
England<NY Herald
Kline Bros Co<Royal Ins Co.
Same<London & Lancashire Fire Ins Co.
Page<Seydel.
Victor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Laxer<Schavoir.
Iron Stmboat Co<NY Edison Co.
Ruminiskie<Bruck.
Sbaratta<Schunemunk Const Co.
US<Bedell Co.
May & Baker<Stanley Jordan Co.
Moxey<Met Life Ins.
W S Rockwell Co<Naumburg.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
US Lithograph Co<Weis.
Missouri Phonograph Co<Tomlinson.
Esposito<Steneck.
Rennolds<US (2.)
Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co.
Munter<Lanigan Bros, Inc.
US<408 Bushels of Oysters.
Same<622 Bushels of Oysters.
Esposito<Graff.
Donahue<D, L & W.
Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Dszurenok<Penn Coal & Coke Co.
Blizzard<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Davis<Farson.
Costello<D.L & W RR
US<Karplus.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Bank'cy discharges:
Wm Johnson,
Arthur McElroy,
Willis H Galloway,
Max Leibowitz,
Chas Meyer,
Geo A Briggs,
Leon Block,
Malia Meyer,
Sam A Salomon,
Wm Berger,
Frank Tosati,
Arthur T Rutter,
Joseph Bobrow,
Rogoff & Kass,
Isidor Grossman,
Francis N Carpenter,
Isaac Nacht,
Morris I Flinsilber,
Max Apotker,
Otto C Heinze,
Abr T Thomsen,
Jacob Guttman,
Mary F Leavy,
Louis Mindsehein,
Louis H Sweet,
Friedman & Koerner,
David Midler,
Samuel Levine,
Charles Miller,
Pinco & Meigler,
N & M Margolis,
Max Shear,
Hester Bates,
Alex Feuereisen,
Under objections:
Sidney Jarvis,
Thos F Donigan,
S & L Silverman,
Wm R D'Ascoli,
Wolf, R & B.
Hartley Silk Mfg Co,
Adjourned cases:
Bernard Kraus,
Simon Weinberg,
Joseph S Lesser,
Morris Edelman,
Fredk A Brohmer,
J Garbov & Son,
Woodward & Van Slyke,
Schwartz & Weinstein
Motions:
Hauscom & Co,
J Schoss & Co,
Jose Junquera,
Frank Dudkin,
Wm Budd,
Kalman Bloom,
Jas S Lesser,
Samuel Steinberg (2),
Greater N Y Paper Co
Educational Society,
Simon Weinberg,
John M Yeager,
Mutner & Kasekorn,
David Surdut,
H & N Vedder & Co,
The La Mode Shop,
Aaron Neu,
H & S Brinberg,
Franington Hat Co,
NY State Const Co,
Knick Couch & Chair,
Wm Budd,
Jos S Lesser,
Morris Meleiman,
Max Steinberg,
Ernest Baecker,
Styltex Cloak Co,
All Star Feature Corp,
Isaac Rettig.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Moore<SS Zulia (Act 1)
Myer<same.
Moore<same (Act 2.)
Transatlantische<same.
L V Trans<Trans 20.
Huus<SS Bayamon.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
US<Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.
Langan<Penn RR.
Wygodsky<Ham Term
Driver<Old Dom SS.
Roso<Penn RR.
US<Mastantuoni et al.
Same<Carlozzo et al.
Angold<W T Grant Co
Carden<Penn RR.
Petrowsky<D, L & W RR.
Rowe<New Eng SS.
US<Bkl E D Term
Same<Illinois Sur Co.
Pylvanen<D, L & W RR.
Pompnic<Nass El RR.
Fash<C I & B RR.
Maneck<Atl & C S N.
Burgaman<C RR of NJ
Burrett<Emener.
Kanefsky<Atl C L RR
Dempsey<Gr A & P T.
Spencer<Penn RR.
Thomas<Int M M Co.
Flay<S I Mid Ry Co.
D'Scali<Penn RR.
Cohen<Rothstein (2.)
US<190 cases figs, &c.
Same<Chiarette.
Same<50 bbls olives.
Same<Illinois Sur Co. Acts 3 to 9 in.)
Same<200 bbls olives.
Same<Harris et al.
Friedley<Shuttleworth.
Kever<P & R RR.
Girlaides<Perpall.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fawcett<Fritz.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Paseczny<Buck Ridge C M Co.
Christensen<So Pac Co
Byrnes<Penn RR.
Kennedy<McCusker.
Portlock<Old Dom SS
Jonson<McMeel (2.)
US<S W Surety Co.
Powelaitis<Wicht.
Dargils<Mallory SS.
Tuovinen<D, L & W RR.
Roman<L V Coal Co.
Scudder<Curtin (2.)
Gronsky<L & W Coal.
Sawickas<same.
Kings Co El L & P<Maxwell.
US<Davies.
Same<Bedell Bros.
Peoples Trust<Keith.
Franklin Trust<same.
Heinley<Wn Md Ry 3.)
Favorite<Atl Trans.
Meier<B H RR.
Riccinte<Sabanac.
Olsen<Stand Trans Co
Kaiser<NY & Cuba Mail SS.
Anderson<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Briggs<Gouraud.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Allien<Witzel.
Vandeweghe<Dewever.
Hubbell<Hardy.
Re Bachrach<Weitfisch.
Re Allison (Wauner).
Re Friedman.
Federal Motor Truck Co<Eberhart Service Co.
Howard<Maxwell Briscoe Motor Co.
Surut<Osserman.
Barwinski<Steinacke.
Fischer<Popper.
O'Keefe<Moone Chemical Co.
Re Bohne McLaughlin.
Ritz-Carlton<O'Shaughnessy.
Feldman<Geery.
Maltz<Bachrach.
Romeo<Dick Chiaello & Bro.
Sanders<Pender (3).
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
Assoc Lozier Purchasers, Inc<Carl H Page Co, Inc.
Same<Harry S Houpt.
Ingegeri<Hoffman Taxicab Co.
McWhirter<Com'l Trav Mut Acc.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Waters<Rafferty.
Cosmos<Nugent.
Welch<Empire Trust.
Abrams<Jaikoff.
Fajans<38 W 59 St.
Bertine<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Kelley<Kelley.
Perlman<Donohue.
Re Bank of U S, (McCormick.)
Kuper<Stowe.
Weisner<Tucker (2).
Lebowitz<Federal Sugar Ref Co.
Friedlander<Abrams.
Wernhardt<Great Bear Spring Co.
Davy<Int R T Co.
Ewing<same.
Lee<28th St & 7th Av Realty Co.
Abzug<Marx.
Gable<Gable.
Elkind<P W Connelly Bldg Co.
Re Louber.
Re Rapp Jelenco Co.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Rastettler<Hoenninge
Facciolo<Ruffolo.
Fanning<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co<De Sabla.
Re Waterbury Av.
Re O'Brien.
Clason<Childs Co.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
D'Antolini & Co<Yohalem.
Morton<Ennis.
Glenn<86th Amus.
Lochman<Lochman.
Suhs<Murphy.
Donnelly<McLaughlin.
Charney<Doyle.
Oliver<Linch.
Re Meyers.
Hauf<Kroos.
Wollson<Tuchmann.
Wolff<United Boros R E Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Rothschild.
Re Miltenberger.
Bloom<Hirsch.
Finch<Hall.
Sobel<Klein.
Finch<Hall.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Greenwald<501 West 113th St.
Re Bronx Gas & Elec.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av R R (2).
Lange<Diamond.
Drivas<Burnes Corp.
Wilson<Goldberg (2).
Orr<Hamburger Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Co.
CNY<Burke Imp Co.
Kurz<Hartmayer.
Baruth<Baruth.
Re Parker.
Galligan<Union Cent Life Ins Co.
Lefkowitz<Wave Imp Const Co.
C F Harms Co<Levenson Wreck Co.
Weil<Weil.
City R E Co<Farrell.
Weil<Leibowitz.
Schwarz<Schwarz.
Friedman Const Co<Dalley.
German-Am Coffee Co<O'Neill.
Lindbloom<Lindbloom.
Re Knapp & French, (2).
Scheiner<Katzenberg.
Goetchius<Goetchius.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Stratton<Meenan.
Wise<Gardner.
Man Ry<Baer (3).
Lloyd<Silverthorne.
Dangler<Edgar Imp.
Wechsler<L I RR.
Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine Corp.
Feinstein<Feinstein.
Lipshitz<Clifton R E Co.
Re Washington Trust.
Re Beberfeld (Hunter)
Long Branch Banking Co<Norman L Munroe Est.
Re Rothberg (Hunter)
Farber<Essie Const.
Kass<Gens.
Martin<Silverman.
Murray<Dillingham.
Re Rogers.
Muehling<Maffiodo.
People<Guarano.
Rosenberg<Holzman.
Marine Transp Service Corp<Auditore.
Re Salerno.
Hayes<Willing.
Mendelson<Strada.
Hunter<Hunter.
Roffmann<Roffmann.
Nat Ry Const Co<Bright.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Brown<Hardy.
Petry<Matz.
Winter<Lieberman.
Fulof<Karkos.
Williamson<Ortiz.
Re Ind Sav & Loan.
Schwartz<Frooks.
Kelsey<McTigue.
Carulli<Carulli.
Goldstein<Barnati.
Healy<Salkin.
Comaly<Dimon.
Weber<Weber.
Mann<Rosenblatt.
Re Freund<Cort.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Klondyke Govt Concession<Treadgold.
Post<Freedman.
Schlichter<Schlichter.
Trustees of Dyckman Library<Hayes.
Stern Bros<Michaelis.
US Trust Co of NY<Benjamin.
Wells<Eckerson.
Greenwald<No 501 W 113th St, Inc.
Mylyirn Corp'n<Passman & Son, Inc.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Cohen.
Yacono<Yacono.
Ralf<Ralf.
Frank<Frank.
Carpenter<NY Tr Co.
Himowich<Goldsmith.
Wilson<Salomon.
Van Tuyl<Schwab.
Levy<Levy.
Van Wyck<Reitzenstein.
Jones<Jones.
Gaughan<Penn Coal.
D Antolini & Co<Yohalem.
State of Yucatan<Argumedo.
Olsson<Olsson.
Koch<D, L & W RR.
De Laurentis<De Laurentis.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Schoehne<Weidenfeld.
Solomon<Solomon.
Re Simpson<Strange.
Ferstandig<Ferstandig
Stewart<Hirschorn (2.)
Rau<Rau.
Stern<Philipsborn.
Watson<Watson.
Quinlan<Hudson Garage Co.
Carpenter<Ackermann.
Marshall<Marshall.
Demurrers:
Sherry<Brokaw.
Thomson<Rotschild.
Kennard<Brandreth.
Strauss<Miller.
Bailey<Stafford.
Orenstein<Abram.
Leszynsky<Levinsohn.
Richmond Assets Collectg Co<Sternberger
Rosen<Bernstein.
Preferred causes:
Warrin<Warrin.
Walter<Walter.
Zerega<Barnard.
Smith<Crear.
Meier<Martin.
General calendar:
Madison Real Prop & Security Co<Werner.
Hoyt<Nathan.
Feinberg<Tooley.
Happe<Wilson.
Burnot Mfg Co<Hickey
Williams<St Christopher Club.
Davidson<Davidson (3)
Ziegler<Wadler.
Swinehart Tire & Rub Co<Hoffman.
Re Wise<Smith.
Ellor<Assoc Hat Mfrs.
Shapiro<Barth.
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Robinson<Textile Pub Co.
Shaw<Ansaldi Co.
Wise<Mergentheim.
Aaronson<Equit Life Assur Soc'y.
Watts<Doull-Miller Co
Brooklyn Struct Steel Corp<Levy Dairy Co
Oakley<Beers.
Margolies<Kotok.
Dick<Penn RR.
Brescia<Campiglia.
Scott<Scott.
Toonkel<Puretz.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.—At 4 P. M.—Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V., (January Term Continued.)—Held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Geigerich, J.—Case on—Barr<Ostrander Co.

PART V., (February Term.)—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases:
Mauser Mfg Co<Purdy
Kaskell & Kaskell<same.
Krakauer<same.
Holzman<same.
Kaye<same.
Kuttroff<same.
Lichten<same.
Goodkind<same.
Field<same.
Floersheimer<same.
Abraham<same.
Applegarth<same.
Postal Tel-Cable<St Bd Tax Commrs (2).
Comm Cable<same.
B'way & 7 Av Ry<same.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same.
Central Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same.
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Fer Ry<same.
NY & H RR (City Line)<same.
NY Rys<same.
9 Av RR<same.
6 Av RR<same.
34th St Crosstown Ry<same.
23 St Ry<same.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry Ry<same.
Central Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Ry<same.
NY & H RR (City Line)<same.
NY Rys<same.
9 Av RR<same.
6 Av RR<same.
34th St Crosstown Ry<same.
23 St Ry<same.
B'way & 7 Av Ry<same (2).
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry<same.
Central Crosstown Ry<same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry<same.
8 Av Ry<same.
Ft George & 11 Av Ry<same.
42 St & Grand St Ry<same.
NY & H RR (City Line)<same.
NY Rys<same.
9 Av RR<same
6 Av Ry<same.
34 St Crosstown Ry<same.
23 St Ry<same.
Vantine & Co<Purdy.
Fisk<same.
Jones<same.
Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Midtown Const Co<Goldsticker.
Tooker<Gulf Nav Corp
Babrick<Sec Natl Bk of Hoboken.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Bent<Post.
Lepow<Hohne & Co.
Coman<Courtenay.
Re Kaplan.
Phillips James Co<Corregan.
Martorano<St B Aid S
Cohen<Stuyiner Y M Benev Assn.
Bache<Collier.
Borton<Polinsky.
Interstate Note Co<Raymond.
Adder Mach<Ger F In
Townsend<Hyman (3.)
Stillman Appellate Pr Co<Crowley.
Grieme<Grove Hill Rty
Olenick<Olenick.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Connolly<Osborn.
Penns<Atl Macaroni.
Beers<McNaught.
Troisi<CNY.
McMonigle<same.
Meyerson<Garden Taxi
Singer<Berman.
Fleischer<Mason & H.
Dressler<Tishman.
Rosen<Siff (2.)
Schmidt & Co<Erie RR.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Mullins<Kerr.
McCauley<W Bradley & Son.
Loeb<5th Av Coach (2)
Weaver<Thompson Starrett Co.
Moller<Taylor.
Glukoff<Fitzgerald.
Goldberg<C I & B RR
Krenkel<Freeman.
Bloom<CNY (2.)
Breen<Raab.
Hecker<J Hoffman B.
Lobenstein<NY Rys.
Clampitt<Vanderpool.
Rogan<Wells.
Stifelband<Wenzel.
Cooperman<NY Rys.
Vitoff<same.
Connor<Yonkers RR.
Clear.

PART IV.—McCann, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Griffin<Nat Fireproof.
M Saich<Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.
G W A Saich<same.
Foley<Emp Carrying.
Harrington<Mardesty.
Ourakian<David Stevenson Brew Co.
Peterson<Eighmie.
Godina<Pittsbgh Con.
Lawson<Zadek.
Sisti<B H RR (3.)
Salzman<Wechsler.
Coupe<Beadelston & Woerz.
Koenig<NY Cons Ry.
Zuccarro<Nas El RR.
Green<Denery.
Charner<Joslin.
Coughlin<N Y Rys.
Meisel<Schwarzstein.
Galasso<Third Av Ry.
Caron<Barrett.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Restaurant.
Cheeran<Weisenthal.
Ladden<Barrett.
Casarona<Bauman.
Levine<Hopkin.
Lam<Eckert.
Koroteskovsky<Liebowitz.
Wekerle<Int R T.
A Maxstein<Geier.
H Maxstein<same.
O'Connell<Saks Mfg.
Schmitt<Burns Bros.
Clear.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Finkelstein<Grouch.
Schwarzwald<same.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Hockberg<Ninth St Garage.
Lambert<Wolff.
Hanrahan<Ufhell.
Riback<G B Raymond & Co.
Fay<N Y Times.
Dean<Sonntag.
Armstrong<Straim.
Mazor<Wachsler.
Wechsler<L I RR.
P Donnelly<Cons Gas.
J Donnelly<same.
B Mayer & Son<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewery.
Sawyer<Stone.
Lasz<CRR of N J.
Jaffe<Leavitt.
Chapman<Whitesell.
W Schwartz<Bisgaier.
P Schwartz<same.
R Wexler<Palliser.
S Wexler<same.
Castora<H L Converse Co, Inc.
Lo're<Weil.
Tedesco<Holbrook & Co.
Ammirata<Staten Island Midland Ry.
Fralasa<same.
Latone<same.
Walthorn<Cohen.
Tetzel<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
B Zerulkinkoff<N Y Edison Co.
S Zerulkinkoff<same.
Vito<Webster.
De Uardo<Gottfried.
Clear.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Aristano<Schmidt
Reich<Schnur.
Obadie<Hyde.
Kaufman<Singer.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Clst<Stancourt Ldry.
Sirken<Schaffer (2.)
Callaghan<McDonald.
Perlstein<Rlty Holdg.
Pagano<Berger.
Greenberg<Rudd.
Lesser<Int'l Trust Co.
Cent Theatres, &c, Co<CNY.
Bialka<C I & B RR.
Wang<Blair Tool, &c, Works.
Palmer<Wilson.
Acker<Platt.
Thorman<Unit Merc, &c, Co.
Rohleder<Leh V RR.
Schwartz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Begata<Orr.
Carle<Bodine.
Zruglovitz<Ficken (2.)
Weisblum<Carmand Realty Co.
Leonard<L I RR.
Barrera<Isacowitz.
Casler<de Paris.
Innerfield<CNY.
Zobel<Farson.
Bendix<42 St, &c, Ry.
Plesser<Bruenn.
Kauftheil<Cons Gas.
Vilano<Linch.
Wernhardt<Great Bear Spring Co.
Ziegler<Thompson.
Barrows<Perry.
Harder<same.
Katz<Keck.
Clear.

PART VI.—(January Term Continued)—Held in Trial Term, Part XV. Room—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Cook<Fagan. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Crife<Market & Harlem A T Co.
Indursky<NY Phar As.
Roland<Wooten.
Amory<N Y Times.
Kleiman<Teffer.
Landers<Momand.
Edelhertz<Acker, Merrall & C.
Renna<Levy.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Amezaga<Fernandez.
Sahi<Knebin.
Phillip<Edelstein.
Schlemann<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Bellin<Collins.
Stutz<Ennis.
Bailey<Postal Transfer Service.
Wein<Federal, &c Co.
Naprstek<Penn RR.
Maida<Kahn.
Benkovic<Stoller & C.
Robinson<Orr.
Rapp<New Taxi, &c.
Zylak<Dock Cont Co.
Wilinsky<Goldberg.
Cantor<NY Rys Co.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gross<Denbofsky.
Clinchy<D'Elia.
Swonenen<Hudson Wreck & L Co.
Boyle<B H RR.
Foley<Degnon Cont.
McCann<Jacobs & Davies.
Kendrick<CNY.
Peterson<Shapiro.
Dienemann<Rice.
S Graham<Bisbee.
W Graham<same.
Ralsky<Am Pastry.
Baker<Volzing.
A Robinson<Carnegie Hill Livery & Motor.
G Robinson<same.
Eurelle<John Wanamaker.
Olha<Cowperthwait.
Melia<McGovern and CNY.
Zenfino<Abruzzese.

Bacaro<Schwarz.
Reno<Bull.
Stiles<Randall.
Nelson<Dixon.
Karp<Cons Metal Works, Inc.
Nasdal<Bradley Cont.
Hofmann<H S Realty.
V Summa<Fusco.
G Summa<same.
Chelinsky<Am Hard Rubber Co.
Hewitt<Berney.
Shiller<F W Wurster & Co.
Jacob Ruppert, Inc<NY & L I Trac Co.
Clubok<Stugard.
Fay<Binghamton Press Co.
Smith<Hess Realty.
Horwitz<N Y Rys.
San<Miller.
Clear.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lowry<D, L & W RR.
Levine<Schwarz.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Dekilduchswsky<Bennett.
Blumberg<NY Rys (2)
Hull<Underpinning, &c, Co.
Sharkey<Int R T Co.
Markowitz<Bracco.
Haertel<Linch.
Buhner<Kips Bay, &c, Co.
Schmidt<Harlem Ind Hygeia Ice Co.
Connolly<Star Co.
Peterson<Noonan Bldg Mat Co.
Baker<Gray.
Meyers<J H Shipway & Bro.
Kobrin<Rubin (2).
Bromberg<Whitridge.
Veitch<Mayer.
Blackwell<Peller, Davis & Co.
Crimi<O J Gude.
Bleecher<A McMullen & Hoff Co.
Popkin<Nassau Elec RR (2).
R Hoe & Co<N Y C & H R RR.
Walsh<same.
Schlesinger<3d Av Ry.
Rines<N Y C & H R RR.
Menzies<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
W B Witte<Weimann.
Russo<Witkin Truck.
Seibert<Storm.
Connolly<N Y Connecting RR.
Weinhaus<Leopold.
Wipf<B H RR.
Poplinger<Budd.
Joyce<Washington Storage W & V Co.
Mascola<Gallagher.
Sinclair<N Y Herald.
Wheeler<Terry & T.
Goldman<Goldman.
Maikrzyk<Alvin Mfg.
Campbell<N Y Consol RR.
Maxwel<Titm.
Rosen<Samuel Mundheim Co.
Webb<Fargo.
M Walsh<Franklin Cont Co.
A Walsh<same.
Kennedy<Cutting.
Clear.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
R Kosoffsky<Connelly
I Kosoffsky<same.
Rapp<Forward Assn.
Bayard<Butnitsky.
Schaffer<Westcott Ex.
Coyle<Wright.
Lekto<D, L & W RR.
Rex<Rodgers & H, Inc
Ferrara<same.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Kornblum<Altman.
Walsh<CNY.
Cogan<Simpson-C Cor.
Daly<Talbott.
Klein<Loth.
Giordano<Mason-Au & Magenheimer C Mfg.
Gray<Am Female G Socy & H for F.
Jaffer<Fischel.
Gardiner<Penn RR.
Griffin<N Y, N H & H RR.
Pullman<Teets.
Wicks<McKenna.
Greenstein<Schmohl.
Golinsky<Feust.
Phillips<Stern Bros.
Smith<Gimbel Bros.
Buchalter<NY Mail Co
Dembitz<B H RR.
La Rosa<same.
Mirsky<same.
Briskin<Bkl Show C.
Wofchuck<Lepson Rty
Lenihan<Bkl H RR.
Philips<Stern Bros.
Clear.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
J Cross<Wilson.
E Cross<same.
Webb<Connors.
Klar<Rich L & RR.
Reglia<Rich Carvel Co
Crump<Bischof.
Murphy<Heaney.
Hackney<Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Kehoe<C I & Bkl RR.
Crames<Simpson Fox Rty Co.
Roettger<Steeplechase Park Co.
Kassendorf<Nas E RR
Redding<CNY.
Horn<Strauss.
Rosner<Mandel.
Morley<Cafferty.
Roddey<NY Rwy.
Butler<Murcott.
Van Bremem<same.
Farrell<Cons Gas Co.
Saumenig<CNY.
Spector<same.
Futoransky<Nas El Co
Cluver<Horling.
Ortner<Katchen.
V Yankansky<Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Wilkens<CNY.
Halpern<NY Rwy.
Trepel<Glass.
Lapinski<Beth Steel.
O'Connell<Jacob & Youngs, Inc.
Rosenthal<Rosentover.
Reilly<Con Tel & El Subway Co.
Melzer<Bradley Con.
Curley<Emig Ind S Bk
Fay<Wm B Collins Co
Cantor<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Herzog<CNY.
Clear.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—Di Francisco<Kelles.
Fahey<Brady.
Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Forrest<N Y Rys.
Klein<Barnett.
Nutt<N Y Tele (3.)
Cohen<Kretschmer.
Isaacs<Jung.
Whelan<Behre.
Brennan<Foster Scott Ice Co.
Oxman<Gimbel Bros.
Yeomans<Bradley Cont Co.
Berg<Ward.
McCarthy<Intl Mer Marine Co.
Reiner<Acadia Rty.
Comadari<Int R T.
Pecha<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
De Gregorio<Mandelman.
Murphy<Ritz-Carlton, &c, Co.
Bolles<Herbert.
Batzone<Brennan.
Starbuck<3d Av Ry.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Aymar<Rodman.
Carson<Int R T.
Rotham<V Loewer's Gamb Brewery.
Dauman<N Y Rys.
Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co (2.)
Koplowitz<N Y Rys.
Klinger<Goldstein.
Russell<C A Brady & Co.
Small<Schwartz Marble Co.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Connolly<Montrose.
Druss<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Gregory<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Maynard<Intemann.
Same<Am Fruit Product Co.
Ryan<Blake & Williams Co.
Silverman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Parker<H Koerner Const Co.
Zeplin<Werner.
Jones<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Held in Special Term Part VII. Room.
Wilson<Earl.
Brocas<Palmer Lime, &c Co.
Falk<Boston Store of Chicago.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Ehrlich<Kamholz.
Gillett<Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Wright<Ettingon.
Postal Tel, &c Co<Bryan.
Ill Surety<Heinze.
Sweeney<Bankers Surety Co.
Coles<Stillman.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Tracy<Phipps.
Sullivan<Walsh.
Sothman<Intermittent Vacuum, &c, Corp.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Central Trust, &c Co<same.
British-Am Tob Co<US Fid, &c, Co.
Masters<Choate.
Webb<Heinze.
Miller, Daybill & Co<Paterno Const Co.
Keyrouse<Holzman.
Herring<Mall.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Lord & Taylor<Titus.
Schmeinter<Earl.
Murphy<CNY.
Murray<same.
Muller<Isler.
Clarke<Thomas.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Municipal Ry.
Gillespie & Harlow<Morist Bros.
P A Payton, Jr, Co<Miller.
Olanoff<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Reuder<same.
Schwartz<Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Barnes<Taylor.
Dartmouth Mfg Corp<Phillip & Jones Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Griffin<Walter.
Nat Surety<Panush.
Arthur<Brown.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rambaut<Engel.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
McPartland<McPartland.
Kelsey<Blumenthal.
A Hupfels Sons<Trebilcock.
Leach<MacNamara Feat Film Co, Inc.
Brown<Shevlin.
Baumann<US Cas Co.
Cohen<Bryan.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Davis<Ketchlidge.
Fellouris<Rutland RR.
Eastern Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Cook<Vitagraph Co of America.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Levin<Jas Everard's Breweries.
Lasky<Petrova.
Marcus<Rosenthal.
Sabinson<Union Ry.
Southack<Maurice Co.
Saks & Co<NY Edison
Harris<Lawrence.
Rawlins<Hayden.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Phoenix Const Co<CNY.
Orth<Koch.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enamelg Co.
Kelsey<Mangin.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Williams<Wilner.
Levering<Kidder.
Morgan Lith Co<L B Mayer & Co.
Allen<Berter.
Lesster<Lesster.
Harman<Goettel.
Pallister<Black.
Pascuicco<Yonkers RR
NY Assets Realiz Co<Thompson.
Sutter<Century Bank.
Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Clark<Martin.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Abraham<Amer Exch Nat'l Bank.
Assoc Authors & Compilers<World Syn Co.
Munro<Bradstreet Co.
Desangles<Conhagen.
Duhan<Berko.
Heere<W & J Sloane.
Hays<Bernstein.
McManus<Crandell.
Impervious Prod Co<L F Bannon Plumbg, Heatg & Cont Co.
Lacher<Grt East Cas.
Silver<Dorf.
Milazzo<Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Tahl<Sens.
Englander<Nat Surety Co of NY.
Cavanaugh<Champlain Barge Canal Tr Co.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Reilly<Howlett.
Triangle Waist Co<Gen Acc, F & Life Assur Corp'n.
Makepeace<Brooklyn Electrotype Co.
Dieffenbach<Hall Mammoth Incub Co.
Maiden Lane Rlty Co<A J Robinson Co.
Pope<Frazee.
Galloway<Orvis.
Atlas Portld Cement Co<Kelly.
Hemsley & Co, Lim<C C Duncan Co, Inc.
McCowan<Allentown Silk Co.
S I Water Sup Co<CNY.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co.
Jacoby<Bd of Education of CNY.
Stewart<J Spencer Turner Co.
Everett<Allison.
Kneitel<Mendelson.
O'Connor<Levine.
Mikel<Klein.
Waal<Jamison.
Goldstein<Barbati.
Schulman<Wolfson.
Everdell<Manhattan Transit Co.
Pac Motor Car Exch Co<Bwy & 53 St Co.
Ferguson<Stamm.
Clear.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 2:30 P. M.
Estate of Henry Pasinsky.
At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
S P Macpherson,
James A Cramsey,
Samuel Schwartz,
Joseph M Goldberg,
Marie Kasa,
Josephine Beekman,
Elizabeth McKeon.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Scott B Shepherd,
Fanny M Dorsey,
Abram Kaplan (lost will,)
Chancey Frees,
Anna M Ott,
Eben Plympton,
Louis Habel,
Jane E Barney,
J P Schuchman,
P W A Heuser,
E O Brinckerhoff,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Ginsberg<Ehrlich.
Peltz<Lortz.
Radetsky<Fisher.
Klotz<Brunno.
Isaac<Rosenberg.
Schneider<Star Co.
Carlino<same.
Sheridan<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Yudowitz<Garman Bros Co.
Weinstein<Goldsmith.
Harris<Marx.
Dolan<Lussier.
Varley<Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Oberlander<Hutkoff.
Anselewitz & Lubinsky<Greenstein.
Bergman<Dunn Sales.
Beatty<Rosenberg.
Sundheimer<Wichfeld.
Koenig<Vidaver.
Varley<Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Apfelbaum<Kohn.
Pepe<Barkin.
Kozlowsky Bros<Nathan Wiener Co.
Barclay Realty Co<Sachs.
Rose Winsor & B Davis<Wagner.
John Wood Mfg Co<Hamilton.
Kaempfer<H Polskin & Sons.
Baff<Friedlander.
Bernstein<Ritter Bros.
De Michelis<Acierno.

De Peyster Realty Co<Steele.
Singer<Segionsky.
Cohen<Cohen.
Stoney<Levenson.
Meltzer<Fisher.
Rosenthal<Brasler.
Fixel<Marlow.
Elliott<Townsend.
Butler<Stellman & Co.
Brezack<N Y Rys.
Scott<same.
Grage<same.
Welkes<same.
Gelula<same.
Klarfield<same.
Zelnick<same.
Poster<Wilson.
Granafel<Mastrangelo.
Brooks Bros<Friedland.
Clarke<Mundheim.
McKee<Munroe (2.)
Bunderoff<Cashman.
Knick Chandelier & Elec Supply Co<Coleman.
Ansonia Realty Co<Rauch.
Safir<North British Mer Ins Co.
Hudson<Coffin.
Payzl<Siegel.
Francini<Bingell.
Aarons Co<Benedek.
Meyer<Galland.
Arra<Fischela.
Cravis<Zuck & Gordon.

PART II.—Le Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kramer<Ween.
Sigsbee<New Era Mfg Co.
Frachtman<Fox.
Punnett<G B Backer Const Co.
Steiner<Brueck.
Brett<Riesser.
O'Connor<Central Union Gas Co.
Packard<Union Ry.
Levey<N Y Rys.
Otto<Pirosnick.
Loewenthal Co<Pacific Mail SS C.
Rosenberg<Cunard
Salomon<Rosenberg.
Pezderack<Wolf.
Lam<Eckert.
Braun<42d St, &c, Ry
Henson<Provost (2).
Fisher<Int R T Co.
Conay<same.
Itkin<N Y C Int Ry.
Shapunya<Winthrop.
Grey<Mexican Hardwood Co.
Darmano<Whitridge.
Davies<Penn RR.
Roberts<Sullivan.
Fee<N Y Rys.
Jacobowitz<same.
Grant<Int R T Co.
Vason<same.
Fried<Robbins.
Taffet<Blumenthal.
Kramer<Mandel.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
Hutter<Stokes.
Blumenthal<Levy.
McAndreus<N Y Rys.
Preston<Hunt.
Brandt<Kilborn.
Spazman<M Wilbur Dyer Co.
Fajen<Hudson Trans.
Timin<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Raymond Hadley Co<Gottfried.
Kass<Rohman.
Stocking<Seed Filter & Mfg Co.
Rodomiski<Cons Gas.
Rosenfeld<Int Bldg.
Kraus<Prussian Nat Ins Co.
Minster<Wahrman.
Demorest<Albright.
Romano<Levy.
Karp<Adelson.
Man Commercial Co<Surdat.
Cent Union Gas Co<B F Breman Cont.
Morgan Litho Co<Rabinoff.
Reingold<N Y Rys.
Sorin<Delaware Ins.
Cohen<Burger.
Mindlin<Altman.
Bennardo<N Y Rys.
Berg<Bauman.
Interboro Brewing Co<Ind Consumers Ice.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Geffen<Silverman.
Sklar<Tepfer.
Ingersoll<Chelsea.
Czaplinsky<Gollick & Smith.
Swan<N Y Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Greenblatt<Keystone Nov Mfg Co.
Hudson<Coffin.
Clare<McCotter.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.,) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Weil<Am Fidelity Co.
Roth<Baum.
Gabel House & Carton Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Finkelstein<Steel (2).
Corson<Hamilton.
Napoli<Healey.
Henry<Baldwin Shipping Co.
Fuchs<Goldberger.
Kirsch<Horowitz.
Salzman<Kannensohn.
Strout Shoe Co<Friedman.
Harkavy<Ginzburg.
Lenkowsky<Ratkowsky.
Donahue<Devenau.
Clear.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Rob't McGill<Jacob Hirsh—J Romaine Brown Co. Clergymen's Retiring Fund Soc'y<Paulina Schwartz—Ernest Harvier.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Salvatore.
Miller<Diller Rlty & Const Co.
Hoffman<Wundrak.
Hertlein<O'Rourke.
Tischler<Maurice.
French<Cummings.
Ryer<Parham.
Tinker<Achneider.
Varley<Reilly.
Reichers<Cook.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Demarest<Rice.
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Green<McMullen, Sn & Triest Co.
Torrence<Simplex Auto Co.
Beagen<Bendheim.
Druhe<Dimering.
Slavig<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Black<Bldg Assoc of Woodlawn Club.
Barbati<Fargo.
Tweedy<Cent Union Gas Co.
Freiden<Freiden.
Gorees<Standard Gas Light Co.
Kramer<Stone.
Grossman<Israel.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Const Co.
Zingaro<Zingaro.
C Rieger's Son, Inc<Heddendorf.
Bonagur<Lowenthal.
Saunders<42 St & St Nicholas Av RR (2.)
Weeker<Hand.
Paulson<So Blvd Ry.
Costa<Paris Sterlg Co.
De Young<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Greenberger<Saltzsieder.
Highest number reached on regular call, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Anna Smyk,
Florence Scott,
David Bolke,
Elizabeth J Rowen,
Accountings:
Max Junge,
Marco Papa,
Giovanni Molino,
John Shanley,
Wills for probate:
Michael D Curtin,
Mary A O'Hara,
Frank Keegan,
Abigail Hughes,
Arthur G Johnson,
Christina E Love,
Katherine Breen,
Joseph A Emmerling,
Catharine Delaney,
Peter Stoopack,
Joseph Christoffel,
Gustave G Egenolf,
Mary Shannahan,

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Margaret Ryan,
Patrick Devins.
Katharina Heimburger

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Koenigsberg<Friszel—Albert Cohn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Tierney, J. — German Sav Bank of CNY<Elisabetha Meixel—Isaac Dobroczneki. Henry H Jackson<Benjamin Harris—Frank Donnelly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Recess.

The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character and are recommended for admission: Charles H. Kean, Joseph S. Johnston, Rose Falls Bres, and Paul Peter Gettinger.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Motions:
Yeselson<Yeselson.
Seitz<Auburndale Rty Co (11).
Planten<City.
Conover<B Q C & S RR.
Lieb<Seedman.
Palmer<Palmer.
Voss<Fenlon.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks).
Re McCunn (Hotchkiss).
Macon<Macon.
Mulvaney<Ed Pierson & Co.
Blitz<Wilson.
Goodburn<Woods.
Rosenbaum<Smith.
Lowenthal<Brewster.
Mende<Freese (2).
Sonnenschein<Silverman.
Zirinsky<McNamee.
Almstaedt<City.
Gugel<Hiscox (2).
Potts<Garbade.
Hutcheson<Hutcheson.
Mahr<C I & B RR.
Brennan<Man & Q Traction.
NY Title Ins<Dibs Saba Realty.
Dongan<same.
Wolff<same.
Lurwal Realty<French Veneer Chemical.
Weiner<Merovitz (adj to 9th).
Re Delaney (Garvin).
Peo<Dasheff.
Same<Kessler.
Logren Rlty<Hirsh.
Petkevicz<So Pac (2).
Ludeking<Mullen.
Re Blum.
Re Fulton, Adams & Willoughby Sts.
Osborn<Cardeza.
Cardeza<Osborn.
Bean<Bean.
Hein<Kleinman.
Breason<Creary (2).
Grant<T B Jeffrey.
Higgins<Higgins.
Rauchfuss<Taylor.
Land & Lien Co<Motter.
Goodwin G Sand & G<Nassau S & G.
Wallach<Henderson Coat & A Supply.
Saltzman<Eisenstadt.
Re Sutton.
Re Erasmus St (Martin).
Commerford<Farrer (2).
Schwartz<Barwin Rty
Weisman<Bindel (2).
Adams<Gen Bldg Co.
Evans<Hayer.
Haenlein<McGregor.
Re Patterson.
Gutman<Minkow.
Alessi<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Schulberg<Smith.
Russell<Bartow.
Re Kuehl.
Heimerdinger<Silverman.
Schmidt<Frederickson.
Kolhs<Klohs.
Grant<T B Jeffry Co.
Kimmel<Rottig.
Golub<Golub.
Odom<Odom.
White<Heckelman.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Gilbert<Springfield L I Cem Soc.
Taylor<Granite Assoc.
McBee<same.
NY Mtge & Sec<same, (3).
Bklyn Furn<Ebert.
Smith<Smith.
Town of Hempstead<Supervisors.
Gorden<Greene.
Greinsky<L I RR.
Re Culp (Wait).
Arndt<Nichols.
Re Barling (Zeitlin).
Eisenberg<Hollinger.
Roach<Stand Oil.
Finkelstein<Beth H
Smith<Smith.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
De Luca<Calandra.
Newbury<NY Con RR
Putnam<Coleman.
Leimbach<Leimbach.
Goldfarb<Gondek.
Levy<J J Finley Inc.
Rosenberg<NY Cons RR.
N Ryan Co<Chichizola.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Crane, J.
Demurrers:
Guinan<Blum.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Kilborn.
Bauer & Stier, Inc<Streeter.
Haupt<Katz.
McHugh<Schultz.
Issues of fact:
Elmhorst<Maziroff.
Schroeder<Young.
Scott<Scott.
Feldman<Moeller.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Dewald<Wyona Rlty.
Davidson<Klaussner.
Rabinowitz<Foreman.
Rembaugh<Ghiz.
Kearns<Kearns.
Wonder Mist Co<Marvel Mist Co.
Minott<Minott.
Blair<Blair.
Decker<Bay Ridge Coal & Coke Corp.
Wright<Wright.
Kraus<Knickerbocker Dist Co.
Burke<Burke.
Everett<Everett.
Kaspar<Levin.
Strotto<Strotto.
Yonkers<City Inv Co.

Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Flood<Stephens.
Glaser<Burns.
Stevens<Stevens.
Battiny<Battiny.
Luff<Luff.
Cohen<Neiman.
Mescia<Nicholas.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Hahn<Hahn.
Lunger<Jones Wood Realty Corp.
Boesen<Marsh.
C L Fabre Co<Fabre.
Gerber<Harris & Males.
Feldman<Blank.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2791.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Re Augusta B Benson (alleged incompetent.)
Lamphear<Lamphear et al.
Padgett<Skerry.
Marron<McArdle.
Burke<Collier & Son.
Wallas<Mooney.
Delany<Nassau RR.
Donahue<Meyer et al.
Graham<BH RR.
Mahoney<same.
Petersen<Fox.
Murphy<Lincoln Dye Works.
Olson<N Y Municipal Ry Co et al.
Fulminate<N Y Cons RR.
Decker<C I & B RR.
Vaughn<L I RR.
Rivers & Harbors Imp Co<Coastwise Dredging Co.
Santiago<Rahtjens Amn Composition.
Glenna<Simonelli Contg Co et al.
Flannelly<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Reardon<Yeomans et al.
Katskofsky<Rothenberg et al.
Williams<Rudd-Nilsen Co et al.
Hanson<Nassau RR.
Hughes<Roache.
Oxman<Nassau RR.
Holmes<C I & B RR.
Sisti<B H RR.
Constant<Blitzer.
Riddell<Batterman.
Wickner<CNY.
Cornell<Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.
O'Connor<Sheffield Farms Co.
Shomburg<Van Debogart.
Sudarsky<CNY.
Amn Veneered Column Co<same.
Kaplan<Shapiro.
Sommerville<B H RR.
Halpin<Kiernan et al.
Leggert<Seaboard Constn Co.
Strober<Enterprise Metal Bedstead Co.
McCarthy<Degnon Contg Co.
Schneider<Nassau RR.
Donohue<Meyer et al.
Magnusson<L I Ladder & Scaffold Co et al.
Harrison<Vogt.
Hart<CNY.
Brown<Gormly et al.
Shipley Constn Co<Smith.
Coffey<Brooklyn Milk Co.
Curran<Kleber.
McCarren<C I & B RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Colleton<Schmutz.
Murray<Whipple.
Thorsau<Gitzendauner
Casey<Excelsior Brew.
Grimes<Nass RR.
Barcikoski<Tartar Chemical Works.
Langwith<I R T.
Court<same.
Brockman<Bd of Ed.
Ward<Suydam.
Shea<Nassau RR.
McGowan<Bkly Cooperage Co.
Maghee<Haggerty et al
Folts<Snell et al.
Ordover<Fink.
Weill<Locoscio.
Shields<Shields.
Brennan<Nassau RR et al.
Tynan<CNY.
Heide<Nassau RR.
Kopetz<Figge Co.
Dieter<Wallace.
McCormack<B H RR.
Di Pietro<Queen Margherite of S Soc.
Vreeland<Cashopheco Transporters.
Daly<Bklyn D Eagle.
Nat Cooperage<Breidt City Brewy Co.
Levee<Nassau RR.
Brusca<I R T.
De Carrio<Nassau RR
Kinsella<NY Con RR.
Ward<Hamel.
Rzanca<B H RR.
Berg<CNY.
Dougherty<NY, NH & H RR et al.
Eddington<I R T.
Fishman<Fishman.
Klein<Schinauer et al.
Doll<R & L Co.
Leeman<Hoof et al.
Weidman Silk Dyeing Co<Oberstebrink.
Avery<Dean.
Grossman<NY Rys Co.
Troup<B H RR.
Condon<Stowe Con Co
Highest number reached on regular call, 3109.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary J Armstrong,
August Wohlfarth,
Viola E Kohnstamm,
Mary H Buckman,
Matilda H Everett,
Frederick Hartman,
Josiah Smith,
Mary Ludden,
Mary C Mooney,
Louise H Hintz,
James Bradbury,
Simon Schindler,
Justina Stertfeldt,
James Harley,
Angela Juliam,
Peter Knecht,
Margaret Mattfeld,
Accounting of:
Augusta Barnett,
Grace A W Lindon,
James Caulfield,
Charles Street,
Sarah Clark,
Harriet C Nobes,
Administration of:
John Sturgiss,
Peter Clarke.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton,
Heinrich T Bock,
Michael Zerkel,
Katharine Sharkey,
Claus Doscher,
Henry Schneider.
Contested calendar:
Peter Ward,
Stephen King,
Laura Zilloton,
Martha Barlow,
Henry Schaefer,
Mark Zell,
Jane Nanton.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Fuhrman<Epstein.
Schaefer Brew Co<Seaboard Const Co.
Wisser<Rusikoff.
Brower<Dale Amusement Co.
Rosenberg<NY Cons RR.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.
Harlow<B H RR.
Lewis<Joe's Restaurnt
Manzo<B H RR.
Fatta<C I & B RR.
Marolda<same.
Jensen<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Ryan<Mezzardi.
Wood<Folkart.
Capell<Martino.
Sheehan<NY Cons RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Governo<B H RR.
Kantor<Bellmer.
Hereth<Rustin.
Klagman<Michnick.
Rappaport<Am Surety.
Kraft<Scalzi.
Hegstad<Von Warsen.
US Title Guar Co<Emmet.
Townsend<B H RR.
O'Dare<same.
Rosen<Nassau El RR.
Harvey<Schmitt.
Alesi<Baff.
Arrighi<B H RR.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4268; on call, 4583.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Nickerson<Riverdale Sanitarium Co.
People<De Carmine.
Liebfeld<Noyes.
Collender<Bradley Con
Miller<Lott.
Lane<N Y C & H R.
Lovewell<Higgins.
Harrison<West El RR
Gannon<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Gilbert<Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Wilson<Waite's Motor Vans & Storage Co.
Fisher<Sjoberg.
Petitte<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Schaefer<West Co Brewing Co.
Dolan<Ellis.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
North<Westchester Con Co (2).
Merritt<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Lea<Varesh.
Smith<Reynal (2).
Levine<West St Ry.
Dalzell<NY, N H & H
Hall<Kenney.
Varen<Am Mfg Co.
Bledsenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Mackey<Mackey.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Barrella<West St Ry.
Wohlmacher<Chase.
Silane<Industrial Land Imp Co.
Douglass<Young.
Same<Cushman.
Maloney<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Borden<West Lighting
Cooley<West El RR.
Cohen<Int R T Co.
Duffy<West El RR.
Dunn<N Y C & H R.
Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Robert<N Y, N H & H R R Co (2).
Moore<N Y Rys.
Moore<same.
Halley<Getty.
Vermilya<Vermilya.
Williams<West St Ry.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Tess<Union Ry Co.
Pace<West St Ry.
Riddick<Jackson.
Rice<Union Ry (2).
Freese<Leahy Cons.
Marroney<Board of Education, Mt V.
Kelpin<Burean.
Seaman<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Smith<Toch.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1600.

PART II.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Short causes.
Farley<Oakland Beach Realty Co.
Collins<Sheffert.
Addyman<Converse.
National Surety Co<Dunne.
Schultz<Schultz.
Wells<O'Reilly.
Weisbacker & Wells<Zewick.
Campbell<Jennings.
Westchester Syndicate<White Plains.
Giberson<Pierce.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Flowery<Andrews.
Jackson<Tarrytown Hygeia Ice Co.
Feistler<Clark.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ellowitz<Coury.
Rosz<Keene.
Beyer<Sadvoransky et al.
Strodtbeck<B H RR.
Austin<NY Cons RR.
Fives<B H RR.
Ulmer<Terry & Tench Co et al.
Hess<O J Gude Co.
Meissner, as admx<Atlantic Hyg Ice Co.
Simkowitz<N Y Cons RR Co.
Ferrill, an inf<Lechtman Laundry Co.
Capone, an inf<Lucarelli.
Jackson<B H RR Co.
McIntyre<same.
Leahy<same.
McCabe, as admx<Penn RR Co.
Moniz<Lesher.
Ridgewood National Bank<Ryan.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Barry<Brooklyn & Man Ferry Co.
Fleischer<Powell.
Many<L I RR Co.
Coughlin, an inf<Dunlstader.
Pogue<Jockers.
Hack<Supreme Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Mina<Independent Order, Sons of Italy.
Johnston<Coney I & Brooklyn RR Co.
Rapp<CNY.
Loewe, as admx<Duffy.
Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co.
Nemo, an inf<Kowall.
Jacobson<Nass El RR.
McCarthy<Shephard et al.
Kinsey<Decker.
Lononica, an inf<Serena.
Walsh<Greenbaum et al.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 792.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Humphrey, J. — Equity causes at 10 A. M.

The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:
Plunkett et al<Ridge.
Anderson & Mackenzie, Inc<Letteria Lagana et al (2).

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 9, SS Baltic, and at 5:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Cameronia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 8, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary — Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 9, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Stampalia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:00|Sun sets..5:20|Moon sets..10:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:20	10:52	4:17	4:39
Governors Island	10:53	11:29	4:57	5:19
Hell Gate	10:47	10:59	6:38	7:00

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 6.

SS Stampalia, Naples, Jan. 24.
SS Dora, Las Palmas, Jan. 20.
SS Lydie, St. Nazaire, Dec. 18.
SS Anglia, Naples, Jan. 5.
SS Ethelstan, Barcelona, Jan. 2.
SS Ellen Jensen, Halifax, Jan. 5.
SS Melford Hall, Manchester, Jan. 16.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 4.
SS Moncenisio, Leghorn, Jan. 13.
SS Saxoleine, Havre, Jan. 5.
SS Thelma, Sagua, Jan. 24.
SS Miguel Jover, Huelva, Jan. 20.
SS Foyle, Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Tenadores	Colon	Jan. 31
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Caldergrove	Barry	Jan. 21
Scottish Prince	Victoria	Jan. 8
Floridian	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Cannizaro	Hull	Jan. 20
Hubert	Barbados	Jan. 22
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Jan. 29
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Edith Cavell	Lisbon	Jan. 20
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 21
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 23
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Jan. 23
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Sixaola	Santiago	Feb. 2
Polanhall	Gibraltar	Jan. 31
Stephano	St. Johns	Feb. 1
Iroquois	Samana	Feb. 2
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 2
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 1
El Paso	Galveston	Feb. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 5
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Anglia	Lisbon	Jan. 22
Den of Ogil	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Idaho	Hull	Jan. 20
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 6
Medina	Galveston	Feb. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 2
Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 30
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	Jan. 29
Kelvina	Manchester	Jan. 25
Muskeegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 28
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Elena Margaritta	Oran	Jan. 20
Munamar	Antilla	Feb. 3
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 6
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Kentigern	London	Jan. 27
Pacific	Hull	Jan. 26
Italia	Gibraltar	Jan. 27
Appenine	London	Jan. 27
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb. 5
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 7
Advance	Cristobal	Feb. 3
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 2
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Northern	Havre	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Zulia	Porto Rico	Feb. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 8
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 5
El Dia	Galveston	Feb. 5

DUE SATURDAY.

Galileo	Middlesbr'gh	Jan. 27
St. George	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Snowdonian	Naples	Jan. 26
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 9

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
*Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Queen Margaret, London	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
*Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Montebello, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Chincha, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Francis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mimer, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvanian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Havana	———	2:00 P.M.
Harpagus, Gibraltar	———	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Stephano, St. John's	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
*Cameronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Themistocles, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Saxon Monarch, London	———	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 6.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,490 miles S. at noon, 5th.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 817 miles S. at 7 P. M., 5th.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 695 miles S. at 7 P. M., 5th.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 71 miles N. of Nuevitas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 25 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS John D. Archbold, Savona to New York, was 288 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 284 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 258 miles S. at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Security, Boston to New York, was 10 miles S. of Highland Light at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 325 miles E. of Galveston at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 582 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 707 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 489 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 144 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Ponce, San Juan to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Seattle)—Ixion	Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern	Feb. 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Feb. 10
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Feb. 11
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Seattle Maru	Feb. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Manila Maru	Feb. 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai	Feb. 25

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West Indies Delightful cruises — about 28 days, S. S. "PARIMA," Feb. 29, and S. S. "GUIANA," March 21. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

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St. Paul....Feb. 19 | Finland....Feb. 23
White Star Line
N. Y—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic......Feb. 9 | Adriatic......Feb. 16
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Feb. 29
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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . . Feb. 8, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
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*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VASARI............Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI............Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern [illegible] New York.

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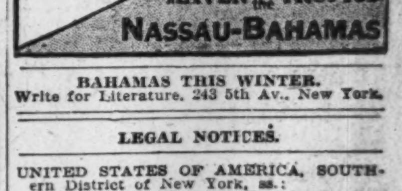

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature. 243 5th Av., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by a collision with the Bunker Hill, which happened on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision that occurred between the Steam Yacht Vanadis, and the Steamship Bunker Hill, on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

EQUAL TO NEW.
Slightly used cars at moderate prices may be picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The storm area that is now central over the Great Lakes has been attended by local snows in that region and the upper Mississippi Valley and rains in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, but at all stations the precipitation was light. Temperatures continue high for the season in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and somewhat warmer weather prevails over the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific Slope. The indications are that there will be local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Ohio Valley, New York, and New England on Monday. The weather will be considerably colder Monday and Tuesday over practically all parts of the countr yeast of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, fresh south, shifting to strong west; Middle Atlantic, fresh west; South Atlantic and East Gulf, moderate variable, becoming west and northwest; West Gulf, moderate north.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Monday, probably preceded by snow or rain in the morning; Tuesday, fair and colder.

Eastern New York—Cloudy with probably snow Monday, colder by night; Tuesday, fair and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Monday, probably preceded by snow in the morning; Tuesday, fair and colder.

New Jersey—Cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday, fair and colder.

Delaware—Partly cloudy and colder Monday; Tuesday, fair and colder.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Snow flurries and colder Monday; Tuesday, fair except snow flurries near the lake.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	46	36	4 P. M.	52	41
6 A. M.	47	37	6 P. M.	46	42
9 A. M.	39	36	9 P. M.	44	42
12 M.	45	43	11 P. M.	42	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature 46 degrees at 11:45 A. M., minimum 34 degrees at 3:20 A. M. Humidity 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:25—307 E. 39 St.; G. Picconi	Slight
7:00—668 11 Av.; John Carroll	Slight
9:20—12 E. 44 St.; Katharine Handy	Slight
P. M.	
1:25—1,540 Park Av.; Isaac Oshansky	None
3:05—380 E. 8 St.; Elizabeth Onik	Slight
3:05—248 Sherman Av.; John Dowling	$500
4:30—148 Norfolk St.; Jacob Klein	Slight
5:10—259 W. 35 St.; Jacob Anthony	Slight
5:35—79 Sheriff St.; Samuel Heisenfeld	None
5:50—180 E. 104 St.; Fannie Spiegil	Slight
8:10—103 1st St.; Isidor Freedman	Slight
11:00—814 10 Av.; Davis Fada	Slight

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon.; colder in interior. Tues. fair and colder; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair and colder Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. in n. ;moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Snow flurries and colder Mon. Tues. fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; strong w. and n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow flurries and colder Mon. Tues. fair; strong w. and n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries Mon.; colder in e. and cent. Tuesday. fair.

Ill.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

Mo.—Fair Mon., with colder in e.; Tues. unsettled.

Wis.—Fair Mon., with colder in e. Tues. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Fair Mon.; probably becoming unsettled Tues., contiued cold.

Iowa—Fair Mon., with colder in e. Tues. unsettled.

N. Dak.—Cloudy in e.; probably snow flurries in w. and cen. Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak.—Probably snow Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with probably snow in n.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Okla. and La.—Mon. fair; Tues. fair and warmer.

E. Tex.—Mon. fair, warmer in n. w.; Tues. fair and warmer.

W. Tex.—Mon. fair, colder in n.; Tues. fair.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, March 6, 1916, for furnishing Stationery; Office Supplies and Office Furniture, (Schedule No. 1;) Hardware and Tools, (Schedule No. 2;) Toilet Articles, Soap and Cleaning Materials, (Schedule No. 3;) Cordage, Canvas, and Burlap, (Schedule No. 4;) Packing, Waste, and Hose, (Schedule No. 5;) for delivery during the fiscal year 1917, at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Quartermaster, 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., February 25, 1916, for installing new bilge keels, doubling plates, bulkheads, and making miscellaneous repairs to hull of U. S. Lighthouse Tender "Larkspur." Information upon application to above office.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

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A great sacrifice, owner leaving city will sell handsome all-year home; everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch; newly decorated; big plot; shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price, $2,700, $200 cash; title guaranteed. Room B, 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

Small old bungalow, needing some repairs to make good, all-year home, located in pretty spot on north shore, near water; will sacrifice on easy tearms to party that will improve place. B. Johnson, Box 175 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted, refined; 30 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "1916 Spring List." Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3876 Cortlandt.

Must sell my small house, complete, for $850; near trolley and town; only $50 down, balance $7 monthly. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Have 4 good high-and-dry lots at Huntington, L. I.; will sell for $50 each on terms of $35 cash; investigate this bargain. B. Altman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Fine house; 35 minutes out; steam plant, electric light; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

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To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Trenton, N. J.—Great opportunity; 3-story building, 52x100; best business section; suitable any business; act quickly; will divide. Particulars, S. R. Black, Trenton, N. J.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Parlors.—Beautiful, large; parquet floors; clubs, dancing, business. 180 Madison Av., (34th.)

Private office, attractively furnished. Room 704, 30 East 42d. Phone 8495 Murray Hill.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Basement; good location, shopping district; antiques, rugs, any business. 18 East 37th.

BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.

What Shall I Do?

I WANT A HOME

I can call my own and can pay for about like rent. I have a few hundred dollars saved and must be careful.

ANSWER TO ABOVE:

Send for our 20-page illustrated booklet (free) giving complete details of our 20-year payment plan—new Subway Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare. Beautifully decorated; semi-detached BRICK HOMES all ready to move into. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.

ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN.

House 6 rooms, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; high and dry country; just the place for chickens; near big markets, railroad and trolley to harbor; boating, fishing, &c.; only one hour from city; good chance to start poultry business with small capital; will sell to quick buyer for $150 cash and $12 monthly; free tickets to investigate. B. CARTHY, 349 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath, 35 minutes from city, large plot of ground, $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent.
HOME, 134 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MUST BE SOLD.

7¾ acres—8-room house, furnished; barn, chicken houses; $6,000; ¼-mile from West Norwood Station, West Shore, R. R.

J. B. WOHLFARTH, 507 Fifth Ave.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

BEST BUSINESS CORNER
For suits, gowns, clothing, tailoring, trimmings
Corner 34th St. & Madison Ave.,
Opposite Altman's
Third floor, 4,000 square feet. Rent all or half. 12 big show windows. Low rental.
W. H. MOFFITT, 185 Madison Avenue.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
Particularly Desirable, Centrally Located
MANUFACTURING PLANT.
Suitable for any kind of mechanical or textile enterprise. For particulars apply to
ESTATE OF DANIEL PAINE,
11 Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

Park View Apartments,
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms & Foyer, $38.00
The Gaines-Roberts Co., on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILE "20" Roadster, 1912; excellent condition; sacrifice.

PEERLESS 1911 seven-passenger; excellent condition; just the car for hacking; sacrifice $275.

FORD 1915 Touring Car; first-class condition; no reasonable offer refused.

HUPMOMLIE 1914 three-passenger coupe; overhauled, repainted; $500.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

For Sale—1 Sampson 5-ton truck, with excellent box body, suitable for ice business. X 374 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 Pope Hartford 5-ton truck, with Monahan steel body and hoist; bargain. X 375 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 1,500 White delivery, with express body and top. X 376 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 Knox Tractor, with 7-ton trailer; good condition. X 373 Times Annex.

Detroit brougham, electric, $700. Perfect condition. DR. BUERGER, 40 East 41st, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

Automobiles.—Peerless limousine to hire monthly; good running condition; free demonstration. Spengler Garage, Phone Lenox 8767.

Packard limeousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 156 East 120th St. Harlem 4832.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models. Lowest rates; day, week, month, year. 123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard, landaulet, (new), handsomely equipped, for rent, weekly or monthly; owner drives. Mr. Davis, 333 5th Av., city.

Automobiles Wanted.

Roadster or runabout; high-class, late model; no dealers; will pay $500 to $800. R. R., 72 Times.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST. 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants: elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Broadway, 2,128.—Two and three rooms and bath; maid service.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22631.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID LICHTMAN, Bankrupt.

David Lichtman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 11th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 17th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy

Feb. 4, 1916.

NO. 22781.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WIENICK, Bankrupt.

Max Wienick was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 22nd, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 17th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 4, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,356.

Notice is given that ISAAC J. COHN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, February 5th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,779.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE L. LOUIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Eugene L. Louis are hereby given notice that on January 26th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 17th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY RABINOWITZ, ABRAM RABINOWITZ, and ISIDOR RABINOWITZ, individually and as copartners trading under the trade name and style of R. B. SKIRT CO., Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, February 7th, 1916, by order of the Court, at two P. M., at 137 West 21st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dresses, skirts, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

JACOB P. LEVINSON, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MERCHANTS PUBLIC MARKET CO., INC., Bankrupt.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, sells this day at public auction, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 539 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, Trustee's right, title and interest in assets of the above bankrupt, viz: safe, desks, icebox and electric and gas fixtures.

February 7th, 1916.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 John Street, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURPHY WAIST HOUSE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 7th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Voile and Net Waists.

JACOB J. BLUMBERG, Assignee.
MAX BERG, Attorney for Assignee, 949 Broadway, New York.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms, large, small; bathroom floor; moderate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Small, desirable, sunny rooms, all conveniences; near subway.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room; bath, electricity; select; choice location; gentleman; permanent.

43D, 130 EAST.—For lady, strictly private family, beautiful room, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $4; references; first bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light rooms, southern exposure; with or without bath.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Large, well-heated rooms, hot and cold water, shower bath.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath; electric lights; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Large front parlor, bright and cheerful; $5. McGurran.

35TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios and rooms furnished, unfurnished; studio by hour.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select, convenient, back parlor, front basement, $3 up; phone. French.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; single, double; elevator; electricity. Howard.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished room; steam, bath; subway, "L" express; phone. Fair.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Bright, well-kept rooms; every convenience; also parlor floor.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Single room in exclusive apartment, overlooking Park; private family; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Warm medium rooms; steam; electricity; hot water; reference; telephone.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, with or without board; five bathrooms; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; steam heat from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH; 222 WEST.—Gentlemen accommodated; also physician floor; electricity, basin, cabinet. 7977 Columbus.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Fine rooms, suites, $3.50 to $10; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 806.

71ST ST.—Front room, adjoining bath; mantel; finely furnished; private house; near river and 72d St. express subway. F. D. W., Times Downtown.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large, well-heated room; private bath; quiet; refinement.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also suite, with bath and kitchenette.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 269 WEST.—Two medium rooms, sunny, $5, $6; abundant hot water.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Room; private bath; parlor, suitable doctor, studio; ideal location; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large furnished room for gentleman; high-class; references; owner.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large front room; also medium-sized room.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; other attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; references.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large sunny room; private bath; references. Telephone 2528 Schuyler.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Single or connecting rooms; bath; one flight; private family; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; also two-room suites, handsomely furnished; electricity.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Exceptional room; private bath; conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome front room, second floor; single rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, all conveniences; well heated.

82D, (451 West End Av.)—Large front room; quiet; bath convenient; telephone. Lounsberry.

82D, 132 WEST.—Well heated, nicely furnished parlor; also small room; reasonable.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice, large, airy, double room; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Southern exposure; newly furnished rooms; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Choice room; nicely furnished; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Freeman.

86TH, 286 WEST.—Large rooms, elegantly furnished; conveniences. Schuyler 6262. Morning.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Masten.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; reasonable; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private washroom, adjoining bath; every convenience.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen, couple appreciating refined home; suite, single. Apt. 9.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Newly furnished room; elevator apartment; refined environment. Harrison.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 305 WEST, (Between West End, Riverside Drive.)—Private house, exceptionally furnished large rooms, bath; gentlemen, couples; references given, required; board optional. Riverside 2007.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, single or en suite; no other roomers; rate $4 and $5. Apartment 21.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment; gentleman; reasonable. Enoch.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Light, sunny front room; near bath; $7. Phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 418 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Medium-sized room; elevator; no other roomers.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 31.)—Facing Morningside Drive; sunny room; adjoining bath.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

120TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor floor, well furnished, in private house; all modern improvements.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; single room; quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two rooms front; sunny; near Riverside, Columbia, $9. Duncan.

126TH, 151 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny front rooms; reasonable; all conveniences; phone.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $4. Audubon 6568.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Clean room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; bath same floor.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Attractive outside room; lavatory; shower; elevator; moderate.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable, single, front; $5; electricity, shower, elevator; convenient. Turner.

145TH, 518 WEST.—Clean, sunny rooms; electricity; phone; heat; subway; $2.50. Ross.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentleman. Besten, 7878 Riverside.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Block from subway and L; reasonable rent; gentlemen. Call D. N. Freeze.

CLAREMONT AV., 101, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished rooms; bath adjoining; private family; subway.

ELEGANT SUITE.
Library suite in oak and white, two fireplaces, private bath, dressing room, large closets, elegantly furnished, electricity, steam heat; private house, near river and 72d St.; $27.50 week; express subway. W. F., Times Downtown.

LARGE ROOM, with private bath, beautifully furnished; desirable location; in West Seventies; private house; $17 week. B 72 Times Downtown.

Library room, large, elegantly furnished, connecting dressing room; southern exposure; private residence, near river and 72d St. express, subway. Private, G 344 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Large, outside rooms, bath; excellent service. Apt. 3A.

ST. NICHOLAS, 211, (117th.)—Large corner room, suitable 2; reasonable; conveniences; phone. Kellen.

WEST END AV., 350.—Nicely furnished rooms; private home; telephone; electricity; references.

WEST END AV., 251, (Near 72d.)—Attractive rooms in private residence; private bath.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 115.—Thoroughly renovated, new management; pleasant rooms; moderate rates; convenient.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; modern.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young business lady wishes furnished room, with board preferred, with private family; in good location. M 8 Times.

WANTED—One large and one small room, nicely furnished, from 34th to 50th; 5th, Park Av. T 95 Times.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN desires room with congenial folks; moderate. T 88 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms; private bath; board. Telephone 1,978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332, (89th St.)—Delightfully furnished small, large rooms; home cooking; meals optional; telephone; worth investigation.

West Side.

46TH, 300 WEST.—Warm rooms; running water; excellent board; quiet home atmosphere; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, good table; near subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; table board; attractive rates.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium-sized rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; HIGH GRADE.

80TH, 225 WEST.—One elegant furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, near bath; one small room with private bath; board optional; one block from 79th St. subway; first-class elevator apartment.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large room; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Few handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; ample closet; beautiful river view; modern, clean, quite, refined home for couple or gentlemen; references. Riverside 3034.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room, running water; reasonable if permanent; table guests.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single, sunny rooms; L, Park; superior board; business people.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large rooms, ample closets, hot water, steam heat; high-class house; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; southern family; home comfort; married couple preferred; references required. Leonard.

147TH, 510 WEST, (Near Subway.)—All conveniences; home comforts; private family; reasonable. Curtis.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent, with board, large room, 4 windows, facing Hudson; other desirable room. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 871.—Double front room, private Jewish family; home environment; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable rooms; top floor; up-to-date house.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HANSCOM & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 22,757.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated January 31, 1916, the undersigned receivers offer for sale the following described property of the bankrupt: Fixtures located at the Astor Market, 95th Street and Broadway, New York City.

Sealed bids for the above described property will be received by the undersigned receivers, at the office of Milton M. Sittenfield, one of the receivers, No. 27 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 14th day of February, 1916, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms of Sale.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid; unless the highest bid so received for the property offered shall equal or exceed one hundred per cent. of the appraised value of such property, no such bid will be accepted, unless confirmed by the court. Bids equal to or exceeding one hundred per cent. of the appraised value, in the discretion of the receivers, may be accepted, without confirmation. The receivers reserve the right to reject any or all bids in whole or in part. If property is not sold under sealed bids, same will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood on February 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at Astor Market, 95th Street and Broadway, New York City.

The property offered for sale may be inspected on February 11th and 12th, 1916. No representations, guarantee or covenant is made by the receivers as to the character, quality or description of the fixtures.

In the event of the acceptance by the receivers of any bid for this property, such bidder must pay the balance of his bid at such time and place as the receivers announce at the time of the acceptance of such bid. Should such bidder fail or omit for any cause to pay at the said time of closing the balance of the said purchase price, the receivers may, at their option, withdraw the acceptance of such bid, sell the property at public auction, and charge such bidder with any loss or expense attendant thereon.

MILTON M. SITTENFIELD and
ERNEST ZEEK,
Receivers, 27 Cedar Street, New York City.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for receivers, 170 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 22800.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK ROWLEY DOWNES, JR., Bankrupt.

Frederick Rowley Downes, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 27th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 4, 1916.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNESS.—French resident governess for child twelve, (12,) must have excellent references. Apply by letter in French to Mrs. de R., 21 East 82d.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, to take entire charge of household, including marketing, shopping, and engaging and supervising servants; must be thoroughly experienced, have recently filled a similar position, and furnish first-class city references. Address, stating previous situations and references. T 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary work at home; machine furnished; give telephone number. T 91 Times.

TRIMMER.—Wanted, experienced trimmer for millinery department; no need apply unless thoroughly competent; state salary required and references. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted to take charge of silks and velvets and dress goods department; no need apply unless thoroughly competent; give references and salary required. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

WOMAN, experienced, wanted to take charge of suit and cloak department; no need to apply unless thoroughly competent; give references and salary required. The A. E. Rea Co., Limited, Ottawa.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN ABLE STATISTICIAN.

Man or woman; large experience; creative imagination; to analyze undigested facts and present in such graphic form as to be valuable to directors of selling and advertising; none but a person of actual experience, purely as a statistician along selling lines, will do; a fine chance in a big, high grade corporation for the right one; good salary; excellent prospects; replies received all the week. Statistician. T 89 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Graduate of approved institute of accounts. Address, stating experience and wages expected; references; steel house. New York Post Office Box 837.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, 22 to 25, proficient in stenography and typewriting, to act as assistant to head of department; must have initiative and be a self-starter. T 00 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a Consolidated Stock Exchange house, A1 bookkeeper; only experienced man need apply. A. H., 250 Times Downtown.

DETAILERS AND CHECKERS.—Several first-class men wanted in Pittsburgh on structural detail. Apply Room 1,103, 21 Park Row, New York, Wednesday, Feb. 9, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

ELECTRICIAN-MECHANIC wanted, age 20 to 30; salary, $18 to $20 weekly; mechanical knowledge of electrical apparatus absolutely necessary. Full information in first letter. X 345 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man wanted in lithographing plant as estimator and to follow up orders; thorough knowledge of printing and lithographing necessary. T 84 Times.

INSPECTOR.—Wanted thoroughly competent machinist to take charge of inspection of screw machine work; previous experience essential; must be able to rapidly and accurately check and adjust gauges; state age, nationality, experience, references, and wages expected. Inspector, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

MACHINISTS, TOOLMAKERS, Mechanical Draughtsmen wanted; good wages; steady employment. Energite Explosives Company, Limited, Renfrew, Ont.

MAN, with experience, proficient as stenographer and typist, to assist manager of corporation; must be quick at grasping problems. T 59 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Good chance for hard, willing worker. Apply Rosenberger & Hess, 4 West 37th St., between 3 and 5 P. M.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced on book and job; one able to read from first to final. Address, giving full particulars as to qualifications, (Union.) T 51 Times.

PROMINENT, long-established Misses' and girls' dress house seeks a salesman personally controlling large business on medium and better grade misses' and ladies' dresses; an interesting, profit sharing proposition awaits the right man who can furnish convincing references and proof of ability. Communications considered confidential. C 7 Times.

SALESMEN for a line of bathing suits and silk sweaters, to call on better class of retail trade in New Jersey, Connecticut, &c.; none but those having a following need apply; commission. Jason Knitting Mills, 55 Walker St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Want wide-awake salesman accustomed to earning big money to work on our leads; salary or commission. Call 9 to 12 A. M., Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 35th St.

SALESMAN WANTED to sell genuine shell celluloid combs and novelties; only one who has handled this line need apply; commission; state references and previous position. L. A., 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, on commission; territory Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; must be acquainted with the notion buyers of department stores. Hyman Oppenheim, 105 East 16th.

SALESMEN.—Side line toilet preparations, local and outside; commission. L 219 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.

Wanted by President of large corporation with general offices in New York.

To qualify for consideration you must be 28-40 years old, exhibit exemplary references as to character and ability, possess fine health and pleasing personality, and have had actual experience in this particular kind of work. Unusual opportunity. Salary, $30-$45 per week.

Do not answer except with fullest description of yourself and your business history.

Applications opened and read by principal only, and handled in strictest confidence. You will run no risk in answering, even though you are an employe of this corporation.

Address W. H. K., Post Office Box 206 Madison Square, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, male stenographer, preferably single; experienced. Write Energite Explosives Company, Limited, Renfrew, Ontario.

STOCK CLERK.—Must be experienced, in wholesale stationery; permanent position; rapid advancement. Frank Levy, Inc., 9 East Broadway.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Young man, about 22, wanted to keep records and assist on other clerical work in the stores department of a company manufacturing a governor for automobile engines; must be familiar with die castings and small screw machine parts, methodical, and a good penman; preference given to one familiar with cost and overhead figuring. Application must give full details, including salary, which must be reasonably low to start. Energetic, M 40 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER and show card writer, 300 miles from New York. Apply Dave Schwartz, 16 East 33d, Tuesday morning.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

SEVERAL bookkeepers and stenographers; young men of pleasing personality; accountants, three juniors, one senior. Pace Agency for Placements, Inc., 30 Church St., Room 810, New York City.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN.—Earn $25 to $75 weekly in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. The ONLY School of Mechanical Dentistry Licensed by the Regents. Write for Book "B." The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Express and trucking business, two motor trucks, daily route, established 15 months. M 30 Times.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. X 362 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 31 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, ten years' experience; accurate, reliable, and trustworthy; general business experience; can take full charge of office; salary $20 per week. G 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Three years' general office experience; best references. S 166 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined middle-aged lady wishes position as useful companion to lady. L 277 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER; capable fitter; designer; $3; references. Room 307, 541 East 78th St.

GOVERNESS.—English, thorough experience, companion or housemother; highest references. Address C 834 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher diplomee desires afternoon engagements; French, German, English, music. S 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES ACCURATELY AND NEATLY; WILLING; OBLIGING; $9. GEORGE MUNK, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE TYPIST; $10. MARGUERITE KOCH, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXCELLENT APPEARANCE; NORMAL SCHOOL; FAST DICTATION; RAPID TYPIST; SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE. MISS A., BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER; American; three years' experience; reference former employer; $11. L 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, experienced; references; willing, capable. L. L., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; 9 months' experience; salary $8; theatrical concern preferred. T 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary; six years' experience; excellent references; $15. L 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires secretarial work. Call up Miss S., Lenox 5820.

VIENNA DRESSMAKER desires few more customers; out by day; $3.50. T 90 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, desires clerical position; knowledge typewriting; capable, accurate. T 86 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 75th St. Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, credit manager, good executive, with broad commercial experience, seeks responsible position; first-class references. S 117 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Man with 4 years' public accounting experience seeks connection as office manager or head bookkeeper. L 266 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, office executive, experienced cost and corporation records and correspondence. L 221 Times Downtown.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, (27,) Chicago resident, open for a first-class proposition; references. Address A. A. Smith, 745 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, 25, New York University commercial training; six years' experience, controlling accounts, cost figuring, financial statements; A1 references; salary moderate. L 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) German-American, fully experienced double entry, payrolls, and general office work, desires permanent and responsible position; can start in ten days; highest credentials; bond; salary $18. T 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; six years' experience; conversant all modern methods; competent take full charge; excellent education; able correspondent; best references; start moderate salary. T 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, employed, would change position; other clerical work accepted; experienced, capable man; salary $20. T 87 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, well trained, experienced, desires connection with reliable firm; excellent references; salary least considered. T 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; capable, reliable, neat, sober; highly recommended by last employer for 11 years. Roberts, 130 West 102d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, single, careful driver, mechanic, seeks position, private; good references. Carl Hoffman, 769 6th Av.

COOK, Japanese, excellent chef, wishes position in private family or apartment, to take entire charge gentleman's place; have best references. Sumi, 340 West 58th.

COUPLE, German, man experienced chauffeur, wife waitress, seek position; best of reference. X 350 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN, tracer; good, rapid letterer; available Feb. 10. T 94 Times.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER, experienced in factory management, technical graduate, age 31, desires position on staff of large corporation. X 366 Times Annex.

ELECTRIC WELDER.—Expert; 5 years' experience marine work. Ribarich, 10 Horton St., Elmhurst, L. I.

EXECUTIVE

experienced in increasing individual and collective efficiency of clerical force; 6 years cashier, 2 years assistant manager, 2 years department head operating 130 clerks; married, (33,) Christian. S 72 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; references; $50; board. J. Dickson, Riverside Av. and 231st St.

JAPANESE to take entire charge of gentleman's apartment. Edo Nippon, 23 West 65th St. Phone 9710 Columbus.

MANAGER, (35.)

Sales or office; forceful correspondent; initiative, energy, tact; A1 record. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with technical education and practical experience in the manufacture of munitions wishes to make connections with firm manufacturing same; salary commensurate with results; interview desired. C 364 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; thorough business training; neat, ambitions. C 371 Times Downtown.

POSITION sought by man 40 years of age; B. A. college degree; legal education and ten years' practice; has exceptional ability as writer and speaker; experienced in public affairs, and in meeting people; willing to undertake secretaryship, publicity management, administrative position, or to assume duties or responsibilities of any kind; can furnish the highest references as to ability and integrity. X 343 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER seeks connection with an estate or office; good collector and understands repairs; can furnish excellent references and bond. C 6 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Firm can secure services of competent salesman; live wire and producer; highest of credentials. T 83 Times.

SKIRT DESIGNER.—Elderly man with nice style wishes position; Saturday free. F., 35 East 7th St., city.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. A-57896, REPresenting 5 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common stock, standing in the name of Philippe Landel. Please communicate with A. Ruffer & Sons, London, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, Agents.

LOST.—Feb. 4, 20-diamond bar pin, platinum setting, 86th St. Theatre, 86th St., between 3d and Madison Avs., or Madison Av. to 92d St., 86th St. crosstown, or Madison Av. car; reward. S. Baumann & Co., 752 8th Av., store.

LOST—Long pearl chain attached to black spangled fan, between Hotel Biltmore and East 52d St., possibly in a taxicab; liberal reward; no questions asked. L 204 Times Downtown.

LOST—Hotel Imperial ladies' room, Saturday afternoon, silver ribboned vanity case, Gorham Mfg. Co., monogramed M. I. H. Reward and no questions asked if returned to T 85 Times.

LOST.—Lady's wrist watch, Plaza Hotel; initials "E. H. S." on back; reward. Mrs. Turner, 200 West 90th. Telephone Riverside 7510.

LOST—At Luchow's, East 14th St., gold link bracelet set with sapphires and pearls. Liberal reward and no questions asked on return to the management, 110 East 14th St.

LOST—Gold bar pin, with four square amethysts, in subway or Times Square, Thursday evening; reward. X 355 Times Annex.

LOST—Silver hook handle cane, Knickerbocker Theatre, Saturday evening; suitable reward. S. T. Powers, 304 West 42d St.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook; reward to finder. Phone Bryant 2560. Davis.

$200 REWARD and no questions asked for return of sapphire and diamond pendant lost Jan. 26, between Penn. Station and 55th St. and Madison Av., or a suitable reward for information leading to recovery of same. Pickslay & Co., 576 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Sunday, Scottish terrier, old collar, no mark; two-year-old license. Return to 13 West 49th. $10 reward.

LOST—White fox terrier, both sides face and ears black, two brown spots on eyes; suitable reward. Kline, 118 West 82d.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, like new, full size, original cost $750; sacrifice for $275. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

Situations Wanted, Male

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will give me a chance, I know I will make good; will begin at $10. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $8 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, (24,) wide experience, wishes position with future. F. A., Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT, 10 years' experience as factory superintendent, chemical, and efficiency engineer. X 367 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN; 7 years' experience coats, suits, dresses; can handle contractors' shipping, piece goods stock, typewriting. C 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced bookkeeper, seeks connection with up-to-date concern; high school graduate. Jas. Karmichl, 210 Stanton St.

YOUNG MAN wishes a steady position in an advertising or manufacturing concern to take charge of printing matter. C. B., 455 East 166th St., Box 26.

YOUNG, intelligent Polish man wishes steady position; has very large acquaintance. W. N. D. D., P. O. Box 15, Jersey City, N. J.

VALET.—Japanese; experienced; excellent reference; wants situation, city. Yama. Tel. Orchard 4645.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Par. H, Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.60 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 1, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold: Process returnable Monday, February 21, 1916. Barber & Co., Inc., vs. Steamship "Vulcain," her engines, &c. Contract, $40,259.90.

HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Proctors for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, ROCKLAND AND NEW York Counties.—In the matter of the assignment of LUDWIG GOLDFIELD Corporation to JOS. J. LAVINE, Assignee.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, sells at public auction on Saturday, February 19th, 1916, at 11 A. M., on premises of the corporation, Spring Valley, N. Y., assets of above, consisting of large stock of toy wagons, autos, kitchen cabinets, hooks and ladders, fire engines, milk wagons, &c., &c., of a high grade. Unfinished toys and raw material used in the manufacture of the above. Also about 200,000 samples bottles and packages of groceries.

Machinery and equipment consists of power house construction machinery and equipment, moulding machines, cut-off saws, rip saws, band saws, saw benches, surfacer, buffing lathes, nailing machines, drills, emery wheels, engine lathes, shapers, punch presses, screw machines, dye grinders, sanders, boring machines, shaping machines, dyes and tools, office furniture, and equipment.

—Three factory buildings with land.

Everything to be sold free and clear of mortgages, except factory buildings and land subject to certain mortgages. Further particulars apply to Auctioneer or Assignee.

Sale arranged and conducted by PHILIP SMITH.

M. CARL LEVINE, ESQ.,
Atty. for Assignee,
119 Nassau Street, New York City.

JOSEPH J. LAVINE, ESQ., Assignee.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, offices 233 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Nos. 6911, 6912, 7604, 7605 Barclay. Salesrooms 115-117 Spring Street, Tel. No. 5382 Spring.

NAMES CONTROLLER IN OPPOSING HERVEY

Thompson Says P. S. Commission Must Investigate Subway Contracts.

PROTESTS TO GOV. WHITMAN

Declares Relationship of Deputy to Prendergast Makes His Appointment Improper.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commissions, last night wrote a letter to Governor Whitman urging him to reconsider the appointments of Charles S. Hervey and Travis H. Whitney to positions on the Public Service Commission. Most of the letter, it was learned, was devoted to opposition to Mr. Hervey.

Senator Thompson said new appointees to the Public Service Commission should be men who had no connection with officials who authorized in behalf of the city the dual subway contracts. He wrote that it would undoubtedly become one of the duties of the commission to investigate those contracts.

Mr. Hervey is a Deputy Controller under Controller Prendergast, one of the officials who voted in favor of the dual subway contracts. This relationship makes it improper, according to Senator Thompson, for Mr. Hervey to become one of a body which will investigate matters in which Controller Prendergast had a part.

Others who take the same position with Senator Thompson will urge Governor Whitman not to send the name of Mr. Hervey to the Senate, advising that such a nomination may meet defeat in the Senate at the end of a prolonged contest, which may do political harm to Governor Whitman.

Senator Thompson refused to say yesterday what witnesses would be called when the hearings of the Thompson Committee are resumed today. Several subpoenas have been served and others are ready to serve, giving the committee a wide field of choice. The statement by G. W. Young, a former Interborough Director, that Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, had sought to arrange for a commission of $2,000,000, ostensibly on the proposed Stevens contract for the third-tracking of the elevated roads, but really to meet "certain commitments and obligations" incurred through the dual subway contracts, will result, according to Senator Thompson, in a thorough investigation of the history of the subway contracts.

All of the members of the Public Service Commission, the Directors and officers of the Interborough, and all city officials who had any part in authorizing the subway contracts will be called or will have a chance to take the stand, it was said. In refusing to say with what witnesses the committee would begin, Senator Thompson explained that the mose effective way of getting testimony in public hearings was to call witnesses with as little advance warning as possible.

Lawrence Gresser, Jr., telephoned to Senator Thompson yesterday to ask him to investigate the circumstances under which charges of graft, resulting in an indictment which was quashed, were made against his father, Borough President Gresser of Queens, in 1910. Mr. Gresser, Jr., said that the animus against his father had never been discovered, but that now he believed it was provoked by the opposition of his father to the dual subway contracts.

The nomination of Whitney and Hervey for Public Service Commissioners is not likely to prove troublesome in the Legislature, according to Governor Whitman. He believes that the men are exceptionally capable and immune from a serious attack, he said last night.

GIRL UNCONSCIOUS 11 DAYS.

Miss Schnaars, Gas Victim, Shows Signs of Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

PALISADE, N. J., Feb. 6.—Miss Mamie Schnaars, 20 years old, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Fink of Anderson Avenue and Bluff Road, after being unconscious from inhaling illuminating gas just eleven days, gave the first real sign of returning consciousness this afternoon, when she opened her eyes and looked at those around her bed. Faint smiles were acepted as evidence that she recognized her aunt and uncle, but she was unable to speak.

Dr. Margaret P. Brewster, who has watched this unusual case from the beginning, said tonight: "I know she is going to entirely recover, but the improvement will not necessarily be very slow. Miss Schnaars's pulse and temperature are normal, and the paralysis seems to have entirely disappeared. There have been several faint indications of returning consciousness, but her recognition of those about her today was indeed most encouraging."

A bursting gas pipe in a closet near Miss Schnaars's bedroom was responsible for her condition. This was on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 26. After a consultation with Dr. P. E. Brundage of Cliffside a New York specialist was called in, and a quart of blood from a robust man was transferred into Miss Schnaars's veins after a similar quantity of more or less coagulated blood had been taken from her.

APARTMENT METER INQUIRY.

Service Board Will Start Electric Current Investigation.

The question as to whether in the larger apartment houses the tenants will continue, as in the past, to have separate meters for their electric current will come up at an investigation to be started this morning by the Public Service Commission. The matter has arisen through the action of the commission a few months ago in ordering a general cut in the rate for electric current. Commissioners Williams and Hayward then took the ground that the company should be required to supply only one meter for each service which it performed. This meant that in a large building, in which were many tenants, the owners of the building would have to install individual meters.

Another matter to be taken up today is the application of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for permission to abandon that part of its franchise which calls upon it to construct a spur from its main tracks to connect with the Interborough subway at Ninth Street. It will also ask for an extension of two years on its franchise to extend its line from Thirty-sixth Street up Sixth Avenue and under Forty-second Street to the Grand Central.

The Manhattan Railway Company will ask permission to issue $1,000,000 bonds to take up a like amount of the outstanding debenture bonds of the New York Elevated Railroad Company.

PROFIT IN WHEAT MONOPOLY

Britain to Continue Plan, as It Keeps Bread Prices Down.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.—The Government monopoly of the export of wheat from India, which was originally fixed to extend through the fiscal year, ending March 31, will be continued indefinitely—probably to the end of the war, it is announced.

The results of the monopoly are stated to have been entirely satisfactory. The net profit to the Government of India from the experiment thus far has been about $650,000.

The Times states that the monopoly has been a considerable factor in holding down the price of bread in Great Britain, the entire amount of Indian wheat exported reaching a value to the end of October of $28,000,000 and representing a quantity sufficient to provide four weeks' consumption of the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the Indian producer has received an excellent price for his crop, with a minimum of speculative activity.

CAMP FOR CIVIC WORKERS.

Business Men and Churches to Open a Centre at Greenwood Lake.

Financial and industrial concerns of New York and New Jersey having welfare organizations among their men and boys have joined with organizations in churches in a plan to establish on Greenwood Lake an educational and inspirational centre for men. It will bear the name Montenac. It is especially designed for leaders in the management of welfare societies, lunch clubs for men, and workers in civic, social and educational organizations in the churches. Rocky Point Park, on the west side and southern end of the lake, has been secured, and it is expected to dedicate it this coming Summer to the three causes of social justice and social reform, civic and national patriotism, and religion.

Dr. John R. Mott, representative of the Christian laymen; President Powell of Hobart College, Bishop Burch of this city, and Edward O. Stanley, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York have commended the Montanac plans, and Mr. Stanley has been chosen Treasurer of the committee and of the Montanac fund. Other members include Augustus D. Shepard, Charles R. Lamb and about a dozen laymen from men's societies in principal churches of New York and northern New Jersey, and a few welfare societies for laymen in industrial plants. Details have been placed in the hands of the Seabury Society of this city, whose training institutes for Christian workers had 1,000 men in them last year.

New York and New Jersey business and professional laymen who have helped in this Seabury plan to save young men coming from the country by setting them to work for others, include Francis Lynde Stetson, Cleveland H. Dodge, Clarence H. Kelsey, Parker Sloane, Stephen C. Clarke, Alvin W. Krech, William Barclay Parsons, Judge Crain, Alonzo Potter, John A. Dix, William R. Peters, George Gordon Battle, William P. Clyde, Gerard Beekman, Lewis L. Clarke, Richard P. Tinsley, and among the women are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. James May Duane, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. William Water Phelps, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Anson R. Flower and Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen.

FOURTH WIFE SUES TWICE.

Movie Actor Says She, Daughter, and Dog Earn $5 a Day Posing.

Roland F. Van Velzer, a moving picture actor for the Crystal Film Company, has been married four times. The fourth wife, Sadie, who was a Mrs. Alfred Wheatley when he married her in San Francisco, Cal., in 1913, sued him for a separation in Bronx County and $30 a week alimony was awarded. Then she began another action in New York County, and Justice Donnelly has just allowed $12 a week to her pending trial.

Mrs. Van Velzer said in her petition that she first met the defendant in Jersey City in 1906. In March, 1915, she said she received a letter from a woman in Niagara Falls who said she was Van Velzer's wife. The plaintiff asked Van Velzer about it and he denied it, but afterward, during a stormy discussion with him, she said he told her that he had really married the Niagara Falls woman and that he had also married two other women, one in St. Louis and the other in Washington, D. C.

He admitted that he was busily courting another woman, the wife said, so she left him and made an investigation. She found, she said, that the woman he had married in St. Louis in 1906 was Josephine Rolf and that the Washington woman he married in 1903 was Hattie Van Dyhe.

Van Velzer told the Court that when he married his second wife he thought the first one was dead, and that he was under the same impression that he had been freed by death in each case when he had contracted a new marriage. He said he had an action pending in Bronx County to annul his marriage to his latest wife.

The papers said that Van Velzer had been earning $60 a week, but that this salary had been reduced to $30. Van Velzer said the plaintiff had left her first husband, Alfred Wheatley, in 1900 and then accepted the attentions of other men, among them Jack Foster, a wireless operator who died on the Titanic. Van Velzer said the plaintiff and her daughter, Mary Wheatley, together with a dog, were earning $5 a day posing for the movies.

FESTETICS DROPS HIS TITLE

Count, After Court Fight, Gains Right to U. S. Citizenship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Rudolph Festetics de Tolna, known in America and Europe as a European Count, has obtained the right in the Superior Court to be shorn of his title, and be restored as a citizen of the United States.

The decision came at the end of a long legal fight by de Tolna for the restoration of records of his naturalization, which, he said, took place in 1906, and which were destroyed in the fire of the same year.

The court's decision also gives de Tolna the privilege of attempting to recover a villa near Paris, France, and a steam yacht, both of which were seized by the French Government at the beginning of the European war on the ground that de Tolna was an Austrian subject.

WORK TO BETTER KIPS BAY.

Fire Prevention Chief to Address Neighborhood Association.

The third annual meeting of the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association, which is concerned with the civic welfare of the section from Twenty-eighth to Fifty-ninth Street lying between Fifth Avenue and the East River, will be held in the auditorium of Public School 27, 206 East Forty-second Street, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. Joseph O. Hammett, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, will make an address, and a moving picture film, "The Locked Door," will be shown. Residents of the district are invited to attend the meetings.

The association has been instrumental in closing a number of objectionable places and improving the sanitary conditions in the Kips Bay district.

PUMP HOUSE MARS OLMSTED-VAUX PLAN

Original Morningside Park Idea Called for a "Sunny Lawn" at Site of Station.

SIMPLE BUILDING FAVORED

Big, Formal Structure Declared to be Grotesque by Landscape Architect.

How far a large building in Morningside Park, which the Board of Water Supply and the Park Department are planning to erect for a pumping station, resting places, tool house, and comfort stations, would be out of accord with the original plans for laying out the park are shown, a friend of the parks pointed out yesterday, in a report made by Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, at one time landscape architects of the parks, on Oct. 11, 1873. The report gives the results of a study which they made of conditions in Morningside Park with a view to submitting designs for laying out the park.

"One of the chief reasons why the parks have been spoiled in many respects," the person who called the matter to the attention of THE TIMES said, "is that there is a tendency to depart from the original designs. The result is that the parks are apt to be cluttered up with all kinds of structures which are entirely out of place. It seems to me that the sketch of the proposed pumping station which I have seen shows that it would be entirely out of keeping with the rest of the park. The addition of comfort stations and a loggia at the request of the Park Department, making it very much larger, is entirely unnecessary, in my opinion."

Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux pointed out in their report that north of 120th Street, where it is proposed to build the pumping station, the park opens upon "the only quiet, sunny lawn in the park." The site of the building is between 121st and 122d Streets.

"It will be recognized," the landscape architects said, "that the variety of scenery in the several divisions of the park is very marked. The visitor passes through the exotic luxuriance of the tropical garden, thence through dense masses of foliage he comes upon the terrace district, with its striking architectural and floral decorations; then through the wild, picturesque and sombre walk along the foot of the ledge; then along the bright open lawn, simple in character and highly cultivated; then, mounting the craggy hillside, with its low growth of brilliant Alpine plants springing from the crevices of the rocks, and by a stairway up the vine-covered wall, he reaches the terrace road mall."

In describing the principal parts of the plan for Morningside Park, Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux reported as follows about the northern end of the park:

"The principal walk leading northward from this district will be observed near the middle of the plan, and is designed, as required by the fourth specification, to be formed in an excavation along the foot of the ledge. Although broad and not indirect in course, it is to be deeply shaded and to have a wild, picturesque, and secluded character until it reaches the second walk, crossing from east to west, at 120th Street.

"Immediately beyond this point it opens upon the only quiet, sunny lawn in the park. This is bordered by shrubbery and flowering plants, and a châlet for refreshments is built on the rocks overhanging it on the west. Leading westward from the lawn, the walk ascends by steps a rocky defile, the Alpine ground of the fifth specification, beyond which the entrances to the park from Tenth Avenue are reached. On the upper side of the park, at the best points for enjoying the distant prospect to the eastward, balconies are built out, from four of which staircases give access to walks in the park below."

The placing of a building on the particular site selected, which the Board of Water Supply engineers say is made necessary by geological conditions, would be most detrimental to the appearance of the park, as planned originally, landscape architects declare. "But if there must be a building there," one of them asserted, "make it as simple as possible. The idea of a great, big, formal building, such as the one planned, is grotesque."

CLEARS DR. HAISELDEN.

Health Board Drops Charges in Baby Bollinger Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The State Board of Health will take no action looking to the revocation of the license to practice medicine of Dr. Harry J. Haiselden, who declined to perform an operation on the defective Bollinger baby. At a secret meeting of the Board of Health an opinion by Attorney General Lucey was read, holding that as Dr. Haiselden had been the consulting and not the attending physician in the case, he should be released from responsibility for the death.

To Discuss Truancy in Schools.

The Association of Assistants to Principal of New York City will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street. Miss Lucille Nicol will preside and Supt. John W. Davis, Director of the Bureau of Attendance, will speak on "Truancy and Delinquency." A business meeting will precede the speaking, at which reports on pensions, the work of the Teachers' Federation, and the Gary experiment will be read and discussed. Plans for the association luncheon, to be held on March 4, will be considered.

WAGE ARBITRATION CLOSES

Mediators to Decide on Waist and Dressmaking Scale Today.

The Board of Mediation to settle the differences between the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union and the Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association held a five-hour session in the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday, with United Circuit Judge Julian W. Mack sitting in the place of Louis D. Brandeis as Chairman. Judge Mack, when the meeting adjourned, announced that the board would go into executive session during the night and make known their findings at noon today.

Before the arbitrators were questions relating to wages and hours. The method by which the rate of wage for piece work is to be arrived at will also be decided at noon today.

Mrs. Bella Moskowitz, speaking for the manufacturers, laid before the arbitrators a proposition for a neutral shop in which average operators will be employed for the purpose of determining the speed with which they can turn out a dress or waist. The hourly rate of wage will be fixed on the results obtained in this test shop.

Morris Hillquit, for the union, refused to agree to a proposition of this kind on the ground that a fair test could not be made in view of the fact that conditions in the test shop would not be the same as those that obtain in the regular manufacturing shops. He then reiterated his previous demands for the union—a 10 per cent. increase for those on a weekly wage and a 25 per cent. increase for piece workers, also a forty-eight-hour week. The workers in the industry now work fifty hours.

"We will grant an increase of 10 per cent.," said Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the manufacturers, "not because the industry can stand it, but because we want to help our employes. That's the real reason."

It was stated at the close of the meeting that the union would present a set of demands to the independent manufacturers based on the findings of the arbitrators, and if they were not complied with a strike would be called.

There are about 20,000 workers employed in independent shops.

SWIMS OUT TO SAVE A MAN.

Patrolman Wanzer Braves Icy East River in Making Rescue.

John Ruddy, a homeless man, was rescued from drowning in the East River last night by Patrolman Wanzer of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who jumped into the water after him at the foot of East Forty-fifth Street. Ruddy was removed to Bellevue Hospital suffering from shock and submersion, but the patrolman, insisting he was all right, reported to his precinct and then left for home.

Patrolman Wanzer was on duty at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street when he heard cries on the pier at the foot of the street. Michael Hickey, a watchman employed by the Street Cleaning Department, said a man had fallen overboard. The patrolman peered into the water, and some distance from the pier saw a head in the water.

Wanzer removed his overcoat, cap, and revolver, and then dived. By that time the tide had carried the man some distance out, but Wanzer overtook him and swam to a scow which was moored to the pier. Hickey in the meantime had procured a rope and assisted the patrolman in getting his man to the pier.

Dr. McCullum of Flower Hospital was called and took rescuer and rescued to the hospital, where it was found Ruddy's condition was serious. The physicians advised the patrolman to remain in the hospital, but he refused, and left for the East Fifty-first Street Station.

When he arrived at the station news of the rescue had preceded him, and he was congratulated by Lieutenant O'Connor. Wanzer made light of the rescue and desired to remain on duty, but upon the Lieutenant's request left for his home.

Wanzer was formerly a Sergeant in the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and is an expert rifle and pistol shot.

PIONEERS' DAY AT Y. W. C. A.

Early Struggles of the Organization Told at the Central Branch.

The Young Women's Christian Association celebrated Pioneers' Day at the Central Branch, 7 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. William Wilton Clark, who was the first Secretary of the association, spoke of its inception, forty-six years ago, and of its early struggles to gain a foothold. She was followed by Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, for many years President, who took her hearers back to the days when there were more than 900 members in the Bible class, urging them to keep up the work that was being done.

Following the services, which filled the auditorium, tea was served to the women and a social hour was indulged in. Among those present were Mrs. Fritz Achelis, Mrs. George F. Butterworth, Mrs. Warren Ransom, Mrs. Wallis Van Norden, Mrs. Francis Forbes, Mrs. Bashford Dean and Mrs. James Talcott.

5,000 TO GO OUT TODAY.

Manufacturers Refuse Embroidery Workers 10 Per Cent. Raise.

NORTH HUDSON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Following two mass meetings held today in Mayer's Hall, Bergenline Avenue, West New York, and in Mepivoda Hall, Spring Street, West Hoboken, the embroidery workers, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men and women employed in the factories in this vicinity, have decided to go on strike tomorrow. The employes demand a 10 per cent. raise and recognition of the union. Conferences have been held, but the manufacturers have refused to meet the demands.

The employers held a meeting tonight, at which they pledged themselves to hold out against the strike. They further bonded themselves at $100 a machine to keep the fight up. The police have been notified to be prepared for any disorder.

A VAST acquaintance with birds of many lands and flowers of many climates and a loving observation of them make for freshness in the poetical appeal of "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer. It is the cosmopolitan outlook of a very masculine American who is sensitive to beauty and to things of the spirit. In "A Song of a Thistle" he sketches this delicate little vignette:—

"Saw you wiping
Half a wing,
Get to throbbing
Just to sing,
Cock a lip up
For a song,
Fetch a tip-up
Straight and strong
In the brushes
Where the thrush is—
You were singing once
again."

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DENIES MEDDLING BY ROCKEFELLERS

Board of Education Member Calls Charge by Labor "Ridiculous."

ELECTION THIS AFTERNOON

Union Committee Repeats Accusation About Activity of the Standard Oil Interests.

Isadore Montefiore Levy, a member of the Board of Education, in a letter sent to Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Conference of Organized Labor on Vocational and Industrial Education, has denied that there was any ground for the charge made by the various labor organizations that the Rockefeller interests were attempting to seize the city's educational system.

The charge was first made by the organization which Mr. Brady represents in a letter to Mayor Mitchel, in which a demand was made for the resignation of Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick as members of the Board of Education. Both are identified with the Rockefeller educational enterprises.

The letter sent by Mr. Levy to Mr. Brady was in part as follows:

Dear Mr. Brady: The charge that the Rockefellers are trying to control the Board of Education is so ridiculous and unfounded in fact that I would not deem the communication worthy of notice had it not been made by a person of your intelligence and official standing.

Permit me, therefore, to say that I am with you heart and soul to prevent any interest from controlling or dictating to the Board of Education. Personally no such attempt has been made to reach me, nor have I heard of any such attempt made on any other member.

I sincerely believe you are wholly in error, and it would be unfortunate that the policies of the Board of Education should be clouded by any such imaginary issue.

I shall be glad at any time to co-operate with you for the good of the school system.
Cordially yours,
ISADORE MONTEFIORE LEVY.

Mr. Levy's term as a member of the Board of Education will expire in 1917. His name appears in a statement sent out by the Conference as having been present at a conference called, it is alleged by labor, to select a candidate for President of the board to succeed Thomas W. Churchill, who would be friendly to the Rockefeller interests. It was at this conference, the conference charged, that the "interests" agreed to support William G. Willcox for President of the board, and John Whalen for Vice President.

The Conference of Organized Labor, through Mr. Brady, gave out yesterday the letter it has sent to every member of the Board of Education. It follows:

To the Members of the Board of Education:

Today you will have to decide whether the public school system of our great city is to be handed over to the Rockefellers interests or whether it is to remain free for the full benefit of all the people.

Don't fool yourself into thinking that it is not the Rockefeller influences which are manipulating the secret meetings that have been held for the purpose of electing the new officers of the Board of Education, for once they are in control you will be powerless to prevent a further demoralization of our educational system, and if the Rockefeller candidates get control we will lose all confidence in our free educational system and have to continue our efforts until education is free and unhampered by the evil directions of the Rockefeller crowd, either directly or indirectly, so that the public will know where you stand. Won't you in justice to yourself and the public school children announce your vote and who your candidates are? Remember, the eyes of the public are now on you, and your action today will go down in the history of the working people to get free and untrammeled education for the children of the working people. Yours very truly,
PETER J. BRADY, Secretary.

The election of officers to the Board of Education will take place this afternoon. The labor charge that the Rockefeller educational interests sought to control the election has intensified a situation already enlivened by an exchange of charges between Commissioner Flexner and the retiring President, Mr. Churchill, and because of an exchange of pointed opinions regarding the Department of Education between Mr. Churchill and Mayor Mitchel.

Plan Insurance Law Amendment.

A bill amending the insurance law to prohibit corporations from requiring borrowers of money to place insurance policies with favorite brokers will be introduced in both branches of the Legislature early this week. Assemblyman William T. Simpson of Brooklyn will introduce the bill in the lower house and Senator George W. Simpson of New York will offer the bill in the Senate. It will be known as the "Twin Simpson Bill" and is a substitute for the so-called Simpson bill of last year which passed the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Whitman.

8 HURT IN BRIDGE CRASH.

Graham Av. Car Gets Beyond Control and Hits Another Trolley.

Eight persons were injured yesterday when a Graham Avenue car crashed into the rear of a Smith Street car 150 feet west of the New York tower on the Brooklyn Bridge. The accident occurred when the motorman of the Graham Avenue car was unable to stop the car on the downgrade. The Smith Street car was standing still at the time. The injured:

FEEHAN, PATRICK, motorman of the Graham Avenue car, 27 years old, of 153 India Street, Brooklyn, contusions of the face.
McCONNELL, FLORENCE, conductor of the Smith Street car, 27 years old, of 497 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, contusions of the face.
COHEN, PHILIP, 23, electrical engineer, 436 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, shock.
STEVENSON, JOHN, 60, 48 York Street, Jersey City, contusions of the right shoulder and right arm.
HOULIHAN, THOMAS, 18, 230 North Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, lacerations and contusions of the face.
DALY, JOHN, 21, chauffeur, 166 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, shock.
DALY, VIOLA, 18, his wife, contusions of left leg and knee.
MOHNEKE, DORA, 42, of 245 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, contusions of right knee.

The crash came with a suddenness that threw the passengers in both cars off their feet. A panic followed, and men and omen fought with each other to gain the platforms.

Patrolmen Moran and Cohen of the Bridge Squad applied first aid to the injured. Dr. Augenblick of Volunteer Hospital was summoned, and he treated all the injured passengers. All of the injured except McConnell were on the Graham Avenue car, the vestibule of which was demolished by the impact.

When Motorman Feehan on the Graham Avenue car took the downgrade he noticed the Smith Street car standing on the tracks a considerable distance in front of him. He applied the brakes, but they failed to hold on account of the slippery condition of the rails.

Daughters of Jacob Have Reception.

At a reception held last night at the Hotel Astor for the Daughters of Jacob Home, 301 East Broadway, sixty-five children under the direction of Jack Loeb provided entertainment for the guests. There were more than 2,000 persons present.

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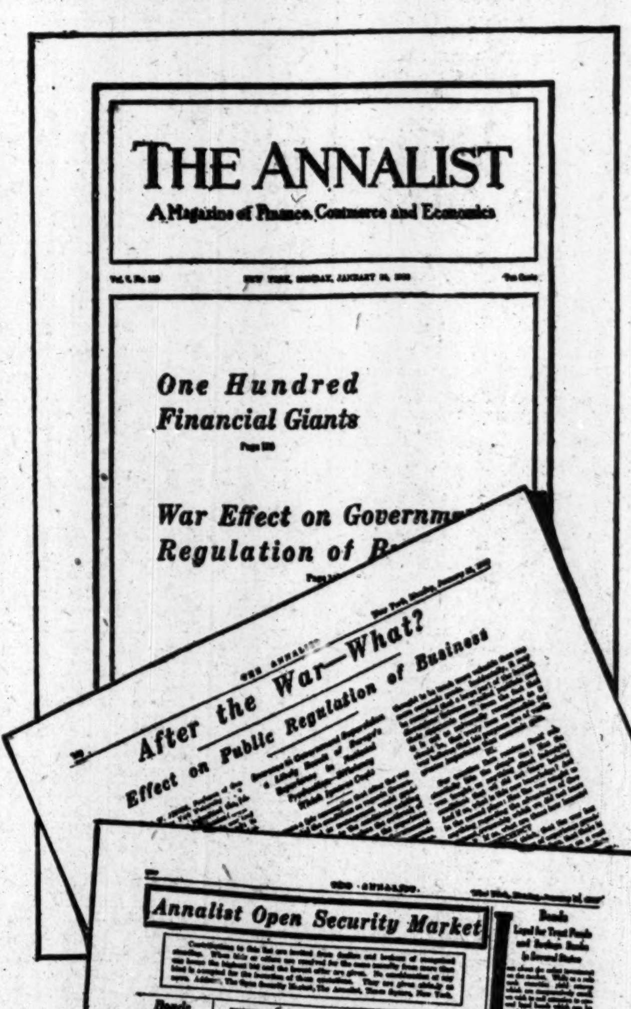
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